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IN RESPONSE TO THE NEEDS OF THE GROWING NUMBER OF AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS LEARNING CHINESE, SETON HALL UNIVERSITY UNDERTOOK A CONTRACT WITH THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION TO COMPILE A BILINGUAL POCKET-SIZE DICTIONARY FOR BEGINNING STUDENTS OF SPOKEN MANDARIN CHINESE. THE PRESENT WORK IS THE CHINESE TO ENGLISH SECTION IN PRELIMINARY FORM. IT WAS COMPILED BY AN EXPERIENCED CHINESE LEXICOGRAPHER AND TEACHER WHO GAVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING STUDENTS IN LEARNING CHINESE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONAL ELEMENTS (SUCH AS PARTICLES), AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS. THE INTRODUCTION GIVES COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE DICTIONARY AND DEFINES ITS SCOPE AND METHOD OF PRESENTATION. THE APPROXIMATELY 6,000 ENTRIES ARE LISTED USING PINYIN SYSTEM TRANSCRIPTION AND CHINESE CHARACTERS, AND THE DEFINITION IS ACCOMPANIED BY EXAMPLES OF THE WORD USED IN CONTEXT. APPENDED TO FURTHER AID THE USER ARE A COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE (PINYIN, YALE, WADE-GILES) AND A CHARACTER INDEX. (JD)

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MANDARIN CHINESE DICTIONARY

FRED FANGYU WANG

South Orange, New Jersey
Seton Hall University Press, 1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FOREWORD

The teaching of Chinese in the United States has developed very rapidly in the last few years in colleges as well as high schools. As this foreword is written, there are nearly 120 colleges and universities, and 135 high schools in the United States which are teaching Chinese to more than 2500 students. Despite the enormous number of students who are studying Chinese, there has not been, until now, a pocket size, structure-oriented dictionary helpful to elementary students of Chinese for both comprehension and reproduction of the Chinese language.

The need for such a dictionary was publicly recognized when the Modern Language Association of America conducted a survey in 1962 of instructional materials for the neglected languages. Teachers of Chinese who attended Seton Hall's NDEA language institutes also expressed the want of such a dictionary.

In view of this urgent need and the pioneering work done by Seton Hall in promoting teaching of Chinese on the secondary school level, most of whose students are beginners, the University asked Prof. Fred Fangyu Wang, who has joined Seton Hall from Yale University, to undertake the compilation of this dictionary with financial support from the U. S. Office of Education. This dictionary is designed, therefore, for students of elementary Chinese in both colleges and high schools.

Prof. Wang taught Chinese at Yale University for nearly twenty years. He has compiled a large number of Chinese textbooks among Yale's Far Eastern Publications. He was the Chairman of the Committee on Applied Linguistics and the Chairman of the Editorial Committee at the Institute of Far Eastern Languages, Yale University. He also served as the principal investigator of Chinese-language study for photocomposing machines in the Applied Research Department of the Radio Corporation of America. He acted as a consultant for International Business Machines on Chinese-English machine translation.

Prof. Wang is one of the few Chinese lexicographers in the United States who is experienced in Chinese language teaching and in compiling dictionaries for students who want to learn Chinese as a second language. He was one of the compilers of the Dictionary of Spoken Chinese(TM 30-033), published by the War Department in 1945, and he served as Chairman of Dictionary Committee at Yale University's Institute of Far Eastern Languages where the War Department's dictionary was revised. The revised edition of the Dictionary of Spoken Chinese was published by Yale University Press this year.

Seton Hall's dictionary is a two-way dictionary with one section from Chinese to English and one section from English to Chinese. The present work is the Chinese-English section of the dictionary. The dictionary is being compiled in the light of contemporary linguistics, psychology, and language teaching and draws upon the best traditions in Chinese and English lexicography. The compiler always puts himself in the position of the student in selecting vocabulary words, in forming sample sentences and in analyzing the structures. Special attention has been paid to the basic problems in Chinese that are faced by English-speaking students. Particular emphasis has been given to syntactical structure, functional elements such as particles, and idiomatic expressions. The dictionary will play the role of a friendly guide, pointing out the safe and well-travelled roads to students who have just begun to learn Chinese.

This dictionary had to be completed within a limited time and the compiler worked diligently and painstakingly. Nevertheless, his meticulousnes, his precision, his thoroughness, his scholarship and his accuracy have not suffered and deserve high commendation. In compiling this dictionary, Prof. Fred Fangyu Wang was assisted by Mr. Ned Owyang, Mr. Kenny Huang and Mr. Michael Metallo, who worked laboriously on the project. They deserve both praise and thanks. Mr. Kenny Huang was one of the compilers of the revised Dictionary of Spoken Chinese, having worked on that project from beginning to end. He has contributed to this work in various aspects based on his experience. Appreciation should also be extended to Dr. John DeFrancis, Professor of Chinese at Seton Hall University and compiler of Seton Hall's first three sets of Chinese textbooks. Prof. DeFrancis, who served as consultant to the dictionary, has given many valuable suggestions in substantive and technical matters. Prof. William Wang of the University of California at Berkeley also gave much assistance and advice. Thanks should also be given to Dr. Simon Chang, who did all of the calligraphical work in this dictionary.

Deep thanks must be given to The Most Rev. Bishop John J. Dougherty, President of Seton Hall University, the Very Rev. Monsignor Edward Fleming, Ph. D., Executive Vice President and the Rev. Thomas Fahy, Ph. D., Vice President for Academic Affairs, for all the assistance and academic freedom they gave to the project. Utmost appreciation should be accorded to the Rev. Albert Hakim, Ph. D., Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Mr. John Cole, Director of Research and Projects, and Mr. Michael Jackieme, University comptroller, for all their support and assistance throughout the project.

One cannot close this foreword without thanking Mrs. Margaret Chiang, who did all of the typing for this dictionary. Last, but not least, appreciation must be given to Mrs. Fred Fangyu Wang, who not only encouraged Prof. Wang in compiling this dictionary, but also rendered all the help needed during the process of compilation.

The compiler will feel the greatest satisfaction if the student can improve his study of Chinese through the use of this dictionary.

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Director, Institute of
Far Eastern Studies,
Seton Hall University.

September, 1966
South Orange, N. J.

CONTENTS

Foreword iii

Introduction vii

Chinese-English 1

Comparative Table of Romanization 621

Character Index 624

This work was developed pursuant to a contract between the United States Office of Education and Seton Hall University.

INTRODUCTION

There are many different kinds of dictionaries. Each has its own specific objective and the method of compilation will depend upon that objective. In learning a second language, the nature and structure of a bilingual dictionary, say Chinese-English, will be totally different, depending on whether it is designed for a Chinese student learning English or an English-speaking student learning Chinese. This dictionary is designed primarily for English-speaking students who are learning spoken Mandarin Chinese as a second language.

The gap between spoken and written Chinese is greater than that between the spoken and written forms of other languages. With the audio-lingual method of teaching, used by the great majority of schools currently teaching Chinese, it is preferable to teach spoken Chinese to elementary students through romanized forms rather than Chinese characters. Therefore, a dictionary of spoken Chinese and one of written Chinese will be different both in form and content. Some dictionaries can be used only for reading comprehension; that is, to find out the meaning of a word which one does not know in reading a passage. This is not the purpose of this dictionary.

In the broader sense, a dictionary is not only a reference book for checking the meaning of one word but can also be used to help learn the language. When learning a language, particularly spoken, the production of certain sentences with certain words is important. However, at this stage of knowledge of the structure of a language, we do not have enough structural rules to produce sentences without mistakes. The way for a learner to produce sentences using a new word is to follow the pattern of a model sentence. The examples given in this dictionary are designed not only to show the precise meanings of the words being learned, but can also be used as model sentences to be copied in producing new sentences.

Theoretically, the scope of a dictionary should include every aspect of the language, including the structure of the language and the cultural situation in which the language is used. In this small dictionary the number of entries is limited but the structure of the language and the cultural situation are both taken into account. Since the number of entries is limited, only the basic vocabulary, especially the grammatical function words, has been selected and analyzed thoroughly. With only about 6,000 entries, it is easy to find certain seemingly very common words missing, but there is a matter of degree of importance which was the decisive factor in the selection of the entries. Despite the relatively small number of entries, the following important points have been considered in the formulation of each example: 1) the sentence pattern is commonly used; 2) words in the sentence are commonly used and are included in this dictionary; 3) the cultural situation in which the sentence is used is a common situation in Chinese culture.

The structure of a language is very complicated. A detailed analysis of the structure is useful for language teachers to control for leading the way in language learning but is not feasible for students who want to gain command of the language. The structure of Chinese language shown through the parts of speech in this dictionary is not refined, but it is useful to a certain extent. "One day" in Chinese is not "yíge-tiān" 一個天 but "yìtiān" 一天, simply because tiān 天 is a measure and not a noun when it means "day". Why is "open your mouth" zhāng-zuǐ 張嘴 but not kāi-zuǐ 開嘴 ? This can only be answered by a deeper study of structure. In this dictionary, instead of going into complicated structural forms, information is supplied by explanation or by showing the associated words through examples.

Very few Chinese words have quite the same range of meaning as English words. When the Chinese expression is more specific than the English, the meaning of the English expression is specifically described. For example: tóufa 頭髮 (N) hair on the top of human's head. (M:gēn 根).

When the meaning of the Chinese expression is wider than the English, a general description of the meaning is given and different English words are supplied for the translation in specific situations. For example: bǐ 筆 (N) writing instrument, such as pen, pencil, brush, etc. (M: zhī 枝).

The romanization used in this dictionary is the Pinyin system, which is the official romanized form of Chinese promulgated by the People's Republic of China. It is used in certain types of magazines and periodicals published in Mainland China. In addition, books and bi-lingual dictionaries newly-published in Mainland China use Pinyin to give phonetic value when it is needed.

As far as teaching Chinese as a second language, the Pinyin system is not only used in books published in China but also in those published in Japan, the Soviet Union and European countries. In this country Seton Hall University has already published a series of three sets of Chinese textbooks in eleven volumes, by John DeFrancis, which are written in Pinyin. Two dictionaries in Pinyin have been published in the United States. They are: Modern Chinese-English Technical and General Dictionary, McGraw Hill, 1963; and Chinese-English Dictionary, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1963.

The Pinyin system used in this dictionary has tried to follow the original system without change. There have been two additions, however. One has been to provide stress marks to the syllables which receive the chief stress; that is, those which are spoken most loudly. The second addition has been insertion of hyphens between syllables which are spoken without a pause. Blank spaces are used to mark places where it is possible in slow-speech to hesitate briefly or stop to catch one's breath.

This is a dictionary of spoken Chinese. A spoken language may be written down using different writing systems. In this dictionary, the spoken Chinese is written down primarily by romanized forms in Pinyin system. The characters are used only for identification. Therefore, all of the romanized syllables are followed by the appropriate characters, but variant and simplified forms are not used.

In most cases, the difference in meaning between two or more similar words is difficult to pin down. There are no absolute synonyms in any language, but there are words which can be used interchangeably in most situations. These shades of difference raise questions in the elementary student's mind, for he is anxious to know the difference between certain words. While the great majority of these questions could be answered only by detailed structural and semantic analysis, some information about the differences between words with similar meanings is given in this dictionary through the use of cross-references. The types of cross-references used are explained in detail in the cross-reference guide.

ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Adverb
AV	Auxiliary Verb
B	Bound Form
B-	Bound chiefly to a following syllable or syllables
-B	Bound chiefly to a preceding syllable or syllables
con.	contraction
CV	Co-Verb
dial.	dialect(s), dialectal
fig.	figurative(ly)
I	Interjection
IV	Intransitive Verb
L	Localizer
lit.	literal(ly)
M	Measure
MA	Movable Adverb
N	Noun
NU	Number
ONE	Onomatopoetic (pertaining to imitation of sounds)
opp.	opposite or antonym
P	Particle
Peip.	localism of Peiping
PR	Pronoun
PV	Post-Verb
PW	Place Word
RE	Resultative Ending
RV	Resultative Verb
SP	Specifier
SV	Stative Verb
syn.	synonym(ous)
TV	Transitive Verb
TW	Time Word
VO	Verb-Object Compound

CROSS-REFERENCE GUIDE

$\boxed{A}$ see $\boxed{B}$	All the information is in $\boxed{B}$ entry.
$\boxed{A}$ or $\boxed{B}$	$\boxed{A}$ and $\boxed{B}$ are interchangeable.
$\boxed{A}$... (opp. $\boxed{B}$)	$\boxed{B}$ is the antonym of $\boxed{A}$.
$\boxed{A}$... (syn. $\boxed{B}$)	$\boxed{A}$ and $\boxed{B}$ are close in meaning and usually are interchangeable.
$\boxed{A}$... (cf. $\boxed{B}$)	$\boxed{A}$ and $\boxed{B}$ can be compared.
$\boxed{A}$... (See: $\boxed{B}$)	There is more information in $\boxed{B}$.
$\boxed{A}$... (con. $\boxed{B}$)	$\boxed{A}$ is a contracted form of $\boxed{B}$ and can usually be used interchangeably.
$\boxed{A}\boxed{\text{No.}}$	The number found at the bottom-right of the entry indicates the suggested order of learning.

A

A$_1$ 啊 (P) (1) used at the end of interrogative sentences. Shéi-a? 誰啊? Who is it? (2) used at the end of exclamatory sentences. Zhēn-hăo-a! 真好啊! It is really good. (3) used at the end of sentences which indicate irritation or impatience. Bú-yòng-'gàosong-wo, wŏ-zhīdao-a! 不用告訴我，我知道啊! Don't tell me, I know it! (4) used at the end of sentences which are mild commands. Nĭ-dĕngzhe-a! 你等着啊! You wait, eh! (5) used to indicate a pause either after the subject or at the end of a clause. Wŏ-a, bu-yào. 我啊,不要. As far as I am concerned, I don't want it. Wŏ-kàn-a, tā-bú-qù. 我看哪，他不去. The way I see it, he won't go. (cf: NE 哪, MA 嗎). (6) used after items which are enumerated. Shū-a, bào-a, wŏmen-dōu-yŏu. 書啊,報啊,我們都有. Books, paper, we have them all. (cf: LE 了). (7) used after the name of a person one is addressing directly. 'Lĭ-xiansheng-a, nín-gàosong-ta-ba. 李先生啊,您告訴他吧. Mr. Li, tell him. The sound a may be changed according to the final sound of the syllable which immediately precedes it. a may be changed into ya, when after e, i, ü, ua or uo; into wa, when after u or ao; into na, when after n; into nga, when after ng; and into ra, when after zhi, chi, shi or ri. However, if a final e in the preceding syllable is in the neutral tone, it often links with the initial of the preceding syllable, such as: zhe a becomes zha; le a becomes la; de a becomes da.

Ā$_2$ 啊 (I) (1) used for a firmly admitted answer, yes. A: Shì-'nĭ-shuōde-ma? B: Ā! Zĕnmale? A: 是你説的嗎? B: 啊!怎麽了? A: Is that what you said? B: Yes! What's wrong? (2) or À 啊 indicates satisfaction. Ā! 'Zhè-jiu-'duì-le. 啊! 這就對了. Ah! this way is right. (3) used at the end of sentences which are mild commands or suggestions to which the hearer is expected to agree. Bié-zài-cuò-le, ā! 别再錯了,啊! Don't make mistakes again, all right? Hăohāorde-shuìjiào-ba, ā! 好好兒的睡覺吧,啊! Sleep tight, will you? Zài-jiàn, lái-wánr, ā! 再見，來玩

兒啊! (lit. See again, come to have a nice time, will you?) Goodbye! Come again, will you?

Á$_2$ 啊 (I) indicates doubt or surprise, What? Á? Nĭ-shuō-shénma? 啊?你説甚麼? What? What did you say? Á? Zhè-shi-'shéi-xiĕde? 啊?這是誰寫的? What? Who wrote this? Á? Nĭ-găn? 啊?你敢? What? How dare you?

À$_2$ 啊 see Ā 啊 (I) 2.

ÀGĒNTÍNG$_2$ 阿根廷 (PW) Argentina.

ĀI$_2$ 哎 or ĒI 哎 (I) (1) used informally to get someone's attention. Āi! Nĭ-dĕi-zŏu-le. 哎!你得走了. Hey! You must go now. Āi Āi Āi! shuō-nĭ-ne. 哎哎哎!説你哪. Hey! You! (2) used to introduce a statement of agreement. Āi, jiù-nènma-bàn-ba. 哎,就那麼辦吧. O. K. let's do it that way. (3) used to answer a call or a request. A: Lăo-Zhāng! B: Āi, 'shénma-shì? A: 老張! B: 哎,甚麼事? A: Chang! B: Yes, what is it? A: 'Gĕi-wŏ-yizhī-'bĭ. B: Āi. A: 給我一枝筆. B: 哎. A: Give me a pen. B: Yes. (4) used to express surprise at a coincidence. Āi, wŏmen-zhèng-shuō-ni, ni-jiu-lái-le. 哎,我們正説你,你就來了. We were just talking about you, and here you are.

ĀI$_2$ 挨 (TV) adjacent, next to, close to, touching. Yíge-āi-yigè. 一個挨一個. One is next to the other or one after another. Zhèi-liăngge-qìchē āishangle. 這兩個汽車挨上了. These two cars are touching each other. Nĭ-āizhe-'wŏ-zuò-ba. 你挨着我坐吧. You sit next to me. Fànguănr-gēn-shū-pù jĭn-āizhe. 飯館兒跟書鋪緊挨着. The restaurant is right next to the bookstore.

ĀI$_2$ 挨 or ÁI 挨 (TV) suffer (a beating, hunger, etc.), receive (a scolding). Tā-āi-dă-le. 他挨打了. He was beaten up. Tā-āile-yidun-shuō. 他挨了一頓説. He got a talking to. Wŏ-āile-ta-yidun-mà. 我挨了他一頓駡. I got a scolding from him. Tā-āile-yidāo. 他挨了一刀. He was cut by a knife.

ĀI$_5$ 挨 (TV) Peip. for zài 在 be at as a main verb or co-verb but not as a post-verb. Tā-āi-năr-ne? 他挨那兒哪? Where is he? Nĭ-āi-'năr-chī-'fàn? 你挨那兒吃飯? Where do you eat? (cf: ZÀI 在).

ÁI$_2$ 哎 or ÉI 哎 (I) (1) indicates surprise. Ái! Zhèi-shi-shénma? 哎!這是甚麼? Eh! What is this? (2) indicates disagreement. Ái! bié-'zènma-bàn. 哎!别這麼辦.

No, don't do it this way.

ÁI$_5$ 捱 (TV) put off, procrastinate with no or little intention to act. yì'tiān-yitiān-de-wàng-hòu-'ái 一天一天的往後捱 put off from one day to the next.

ÁI$_2$ 挨 see ĀI 挨.

ǍI$_2$ 哎 or ĚI 哎 (I) (1) used to introduce a different opinion. Ăi! 'Nà-jiu-bu-'duì-le. 哎！那就不對了. Get off it, that won't be right. Ăi! Bié-'nènma-shuō. 哎！別那麼説. No, don't talk like that. (2) used to show annoyance. Ăi! 'Yòu-cuò-le. 哎！又錯了. Nuts! It's wrong again.

ǍI$_1$ 矮 (SV) short (of stature), low in grade, position, pitch. (opp. gāo 高). Tā-bu-ăi. 他不矮. He is not short. Zhèige-zhuōzi tài-ăi. 這個桌子太矮. This table is too low. Tā-bĭ-wŏ-ăi-yibān. 他比我矮一班. He is one grade lower than I am. (cf: DĪ 低).

ÀI$_2$ 哎 (I) used as an expression of disappointment. Ài, 'zhè-zĕnma-bàn-a? 哎，這怎麼辦呢? Tch-Tch, what can be done? Ài, méi-fázi. 哎，没法子. Too bad, there is no way out.

ÀI$_1$ 愛 (TV) love, be fond of, like. Nĭ-hái-ài-ta-ma? 你還愛他麼? Do you still love her? Wŏ-hĕn-ài-zhèige-dìfang. 我很愛這個地方. I am very fond of this place.

(AV) love to, like to. Wŏ-ài-chī-Zhōngguo-fàn. 我愛吃中國飯. I like (to eat) Chinese food.

(AD) easily, often. Tā-ài-tóuteng. 他愛頭疼. He gets headaches easily. Tā-hēle-jiŭ, ài-shuìjiào. 他喝了酒，愛睡覺. After he drinks, he often goes to sleep.

(S) Ài... Bu... 愛...不... or not... as you like. Nĭ-ài-chī-bu-chī, wŏ-buguăn. 你愛吃不吃，我不管. You can eat it or not as you please, I don't care. Ài-xìn-bu-xìn. 愛信不信. Believe it or not. Ài-yào-bu-yào. 愛要不要. Take it or leave it.

'ÁIBǍN$_4$ 呆板 (SV) inflexible in thinking or doing things. Zhèige-rén zhēn-'áibăn. 這個人真呆板. This person is inflexible.

ĀI-'È$_3$ 挨餓 or ÁI-'È 挨餓 (VO) endure or suffer hunger. Wŏ-méi-āiguo-è. 我没挨過餓. I have never suffered hunger.

ÁI-'È$_3$ 挨餓 see ĀI-'È 挨餓.

ÀI'ĚRLÁN$_2$ 愛爾蘭 (PW) Ireland.

ǍIGÈR$_5$ 矮個兒 (N) a short person.

ÀI-GUÓ$_1$ 愛國 (VO) love (one's) country. Nĭ-ài-'guó-bu-ài? 你愛國不愛? Do you love your country?

(SV) patriotic. Tā-hĕn-ài-guó. 他很愛國. He is very patriotic.

'ÀIHÀO$_3$ 愛好 (TV) like something as a hobby. àihào-yīnyue 愛好音樂 like music. àihào-yìshu 愛好藝術 like art.

'ÀIHÙ$_3$ 愛護 (TV) love and protect. àihù-zijǐde-házi 愛護自己的孩子 love and protect (one's) own children.

ĀIJI$_2$ or YĪJI 埃及 (PW) Egypt.

ÀIKÈSĪGUĀNG$_2$ 愛克斯光 (N) X-ray. zhào-àikesiguāng 照愛克斯光 take an x-ray or have an x-ray taken.

ĀI-MÉNR$_4$ 挨門(兒) (AD) from door to door. āi-'ménr-mài-'dōngxi 挨門兒賣東西 sell things from door to door.

'ÀIQÍNG$_1$ 愛情 (N) love, affection (between a man and a woman). Tāmende-àiqíng-hěn-shēn. 他們的愛情很深. They have a deep love for each other.

'ĀIQIÚ$_5$ 哀求 (TV) beg for mercy or favor, plead.

'ÀIRÉN$_3$ 愛人 (N) (1) lover, beloved, sweetheart. (2) used in mainland China as lover, husband or wife.

ÀI-RÉN$_2$ 愛人 (VO) love people. ài-rén-rújǐ 愛人如己. love others as oneself.

ÀI-SHÌ$_1$ 礙事 (VO) block one's way. Wǒ-pà-'ài-nǐde-'shì. 我怕礙你的事. I am afraid that I am in your way. (SV) be in someone's way. Zhuōzi-fàngzai-zhèr, hen-àishì. 桌子放在這兒,很礙事. The table placed here will be in the way. Bú-àishì. 不礙事. It doesn't matter. or No bother.

ĀIYĀ$_1$ 哎呀 see ĀIYŌ 哎喲 (I) (2).

ĀIYŌ$_1$ 哎喲 (I) indicating pain or suffering, ouch! Aiyō! hǎoténg. 哎喲!好疼. Ouch! It's very painful. (2) or ĀIYĀ 哎呀 indicating surprise, gosh, oh my. Āiyō! zhēn-bùdeliǎo. 哎喲!真不得了. Gosh! It's terrific.

ǍIZI$_1$ 矮子 (N) a short person, a dwarf.

ÀLĀBÓ$_2$ 阿拉伯 (PW) Arabia.

ÀLĀSĪJIĀ$_2$ 阿拉斯加 (PW) Alaska.

ÀMÓNÍYÀ$_3$ 阿摩尼亞 (N) ammonia.

ĀN$_2$ 安 (TV) install, set up. ān-diàndēng 安電燈 install the lights. ān-yá 安牙 install a dental plate or bridge. ān-jiā 安家 set up a family or home. Wǒmen-bǎ-diànhuà ānzai-nǎr-ne? 我們把電話安在那兒呢? Where should we install the telephone?

ĀN$_4$ 安 (SV) at ease, peaceful. Tā-xīnli-'ān-bu-ān? 他心裏安不安? Is his mind at ease?

ÀN$_2$ 岸 (N) shore, bank, coast. Tāmen-dou-zài-ànshang děngzhene. 他們都在岸上等着哪. They are all waiting on the shore. Tā-zài-chuánshang-ne, hái-méi-shàng-àn-ne. 他在

船上哪，還没上岸哪. He is on the boat and has not yet disembarked. Dōngxī-liǎng'àn 東西兩岸 East and West coast.

ÀN$_4$ 暗 (SV) dim. (opp. liàng 亮). Dēng-guāng tài-àn. 燈光太暗. The light is too dim. Lǐ-tou-hěn-àn, wàitou-hěn-liàng. 裏頭很暗，外頭很亮. It is very dim inside, but outside it is very bright.

ÀN$_2$ 按 see ÈN 按.

ÀN(ZHE)$_1$ 按着 or 'ÀN ZHÀO 按照 (CV) according to an opinion, method, plan, schedule, etc. Wǒmen-jiu-àn(zhe)-'tāde-yìsi-'bàn-ba. 我們就按着他的意思辦吧. Let's do it according to his idea. An(zhe)-zhèige-fázi-zuò, yídìng-méi-wèntí. 按着這個法子作，一定没問題. If we do it according to this method, there won't be any trouble. Wǒmen-děi-àn(zhe)-'shíhou-zuòwán. 我們得按着時候作完. We have to finish it according to schedule. Tā-shuō-yíqiè dōu-děi-àn(zhe) guīju zuò. 他說一切都得按着規矩作. He said that everything must be done according to regulations.

'ÀNDÌ(LI)$_4$ 暗地(裏)(MA) stealthily, in the dark, slyly, furtively. Tā-àndì(li) zuòle-xiē-bu-néng-Gàosong-'rén-de-shì. 他暗地(裏)作了些不能告訴人的事. He did something stealthily which cannot be told to anybody.

'ĀNDÌNG$_2$ 安定 (SV) peaceful and stable (situation). Xiànzài tāde-'dìwèi-hen-'āndìng. 現在他的地位很安定. His position is very stable now. Wǒmen-dou-xīwang you-yige-'āndìngde-shēnghuo. 我們都希望有一個安定的生活. We all hope that we have a peaceful and stable life.

ĀNGZANG$_5$ 骯髒 (SV) dial. dirty, filthy. (opp. gānjing 乾淨), (syn. Peip. āza 骯髒 zāng 髒). zōng

ÀNHÀO(R)$_3$ 暗號(兒)(N) cryptic sign, cryptic signal.

ĀNHUĪ$_2$ 安徽 (PW) Anhwei province.

'ÀNJIÀN$_5$ 案件 (N) case (at law).

ĀNJING$_1$ 安靜 (SV) quiet. (opp. rènao 熱鬧). Zhèige-dìfang hěn-ānjing. 這個地方很安靜. It is very quiet here. Qǐng-nǐmen-ānjing-yidianr. 請你們安靜一點兒. Please make less noise. [illegible]

ÀN-LǏ$_3$ 按理 (AD) according to principle or reason. Àn-'lǐ-shuō ta-'bù-yīngdāng-bu-gěi-nǐ-'qián. 按理說，他不應當不給你錢. According to principle, he ought to give you money.

ÀNMǍR$_3$ 暗碼兒 (N) cryptical or special code signal for letters, words or Chinese characters. (opp. míngmǎr 明碼兒), (syn. mìmǎr 密碼兒).

ĀNMIÁNYÀO$_2$ 安眠藥 (N) sleeping pill. (M: piàn 片, lì 粒).

ÀNMÓ$_2$ 按摩 (TV) massage.

'ĀNPÁI$_1$ 安排 (TV) arrange matters. Nèixiē-shìqing wǒ-dou-ānpai-le. 那些事情我都安排了. I have arranged all those matters.

ÀNQĪ$_3$ 按期 (AD) according to a predetermined timetable, on schedule. Zhèige-gōngzuo wǒmen-bìxu-ànqī-wánchéng. 這個工作我們必須按期完成. We must complete this job on schedule.

'ĀNQUÁN$_1$ 安全 (SV) safe. (opp. 'wēixiǎn 危險). Zài-zhèili-zhù-ānquán-ma? 在這裏住安全嗎? Is it safe to live here?

ĀNQUÁNDÀI$_3$ 安全帶 (N) seat belt. (M: tiáo 條).

ÀNSHĀ$_1$ 暗殺 (TV) assassinate. Tā-jiào-rén-gei-ànshāle. 他叫人給暗殺了. He was assassinated.

ÀNSHĪ$_4$ 暗室 (N) photographic darkroom. (M: jiān 間).

ÀNSHÌ$_2$ 暗示 (TV) imply, hint. Tā-ànshì-wo-nènma-bàn. 他暗示我那麼辦. He implied that I should do it that way.

(N) implication, hint. Nà-shi-yìzhǒng-ànshì, ni-bu-míngbai-ma? 那是一種暗示, 你不明白嗎? That is a hint, don't you understand?

ÀN...SHUŌ$_2$ 按...説 (S) according to,... àn-(dào)lǐ-shuō 按(道)理説 (lit. speak according to logic) logically. An-'bàoshang-shuō, jīntian-bu-xiàjǔ. 按報上説, 今天不下雨. According to what the newspaper said, it will not rain today.

ÀNSHUŌ$_2$ 按説 (AD) logically. Ànshuō bu-yīngdang-zènma-bàn. 按説不應當這麼辦. Logically, it shouldn't be done this way.

ĀNWEI$_1$ 安慰 (TV) console, comfort someone. Nǐ-qu-'ānwei-ānwei-ta-ba. 你去安慰安慰他吧. You'd better go to comfort him.

(N) consolation, pleasure derived from human consolation. Tā-méi-dézhao-shénma-ānwei. 他没得着甚麼安慰. He didn't get any consolation.

ĀNWEN$_2$ 安穩 (SV) steady, peaceful, calm. Nèrde-qíngxing hen-ānwen. 那兒的情形很安穩. The situation there is very peaceful. Tā-'shuìde-hen- ānwen. 他睡的很安穩. He sleeps very soundly.

ĀN-XĪN$_2$ 安心 (VO) (1) have a calm mind. Tā-bu-néng-ānxīn. 他不能安心. He can't calm his mind. (2) set one's mind to. Tā-bu-néng-ānxīn-zuò-shì. 他不能安心作事. He can't set his mind to work. (3) (lit. set an intent) have intentions. Tā-méiān-hǎo-xīn. 他没安好心. He did not have good intentions. (AD) on purpose, purposely, intentionally. (syn. chéngxīn 成心). Tā-ān'xīn-bu-hǎohāorde-'zuò. 他安心不好好兒的作. He intentionally doesn't do it properly.

ÀNYUÈ$_3$ 按月 (AD) according to month, monthly, by the month. ànyuè-gěi-qián 按月給錢 pay monthly.

'ÀNZHÀO$_1$ 按照 see ÀN(ZHE) 按(着).

'ĀNZHÌ$_2$ 安置 (TV) arrange things or persons. Wǒmen bǎ-jiā-ānzhihǎole, zài-shuō. 我們把家安置好了, 再説. We'll see about it after we have set up our home.

'ÀNZHŌNG$_3$ 暗中 (PW) in darkness, secretly. Zhèijian-shìqing tāmen-shì-zài-'ànzhong-zuòde, méi-ràng-women-zhīdao. 這件事情他們是在暗中作的, 没讓我們知道. They did this secretly, and did not inform us.

ĀNZI$_4$ 鞍子 (N) saddle for riding animals.

ÀNZI$_2$ 案子 (N) case (lawsuit.) (M: jiàn 件).

ĀO$_4$ 熬 (TV) stew certain food. āo-báicài 熬白菜 stew cabbage or stewed cabbage.

ĀO$_5$ 熬 (SV) Peip. unhappy, sad. Tā-xīnli hěn-āo. 他心裏很熬. He is very unhappy (in his heart).

ÁO$_3$ 熬 (TV) (1) decoct, boil or prepare something in a watery fluid for a long period to extract its virtues. áo-tāng 熬湯 make soup. áo-yào 熬藥 brew medicine. (2) fig. work patiently for a long period. Tā-áole-shínián, cái-áoshang-yige-xiàozhǎng. 他熬了十年才熬上一個校長. He worked for ten long years, then got the position of a principal. Nǐde-háizi-yǐjing-dàle, suàn-áochulaile. 你的孩子已經大了, 算熬出來了. Your child has grown up, a long period of hard work has ended for you.

ÀODÀLÌYÀ$_2$ 奥大利亞 (PW) Australia.

ÀODILÌ$_2$ 奥地利 (PW) Austria.

ÀOGUO$_2$ 奥國 (PW) Austria.

'ÀOHUǏ$_5$ 懊悔 (SV) regretful. Nǐ-zhèiyàngr-zuò ke-bié-'àohuǐ. 你這様兒作可别懊悔. If you do it this way don't be regretful.

ÀOLÍNPǏKÈ$_2$ 奥林匹克 (N) Olympic.

'ÀOMÀN$_4$ 傲慢 (SV) haughty. Tāde-tàidu-'àomàn. 他的態度傲慢. His attitude is haughty.

'ÀOMIÀO$_2$ 奥妙 (SV) intriguing, inspiring interest. 'Zhèngzhi-'wèntí fēichang-'àomiào. 政治問題非常奥妙. Political problems are very intriguing (because they are not easily understood).

'ÀONĂO$_5$ 懊惱 (SV) sad, grievous, despondent. Tā-tàitai-sĭle-yĭhòu, ta-xīnli-fēichang-'àonăo. 他太太死了以後他心裏非常懊惱. After his wife died, he was very despondent.

ÁO-YÈ$_2$ 熬夜 (VO) stay awake at night. Wŏ-zuótian-áole-yiyè. 我昨天熬了一夜. I stayed up all night last night.

ÀOZHOU$_2$ 澳洲 (PW) Australia (continent).

ÀSĪPĪLÍNG$_1$ 阿斯匹靈 (N) aspirin. (M: lì 粒). chī-àsī-pīlíng 吃阿斯匹靈 take aspirin.

ÀYÍ$_5$ 阿姨 (N) dial. aunt (mother's sister).

ĀZA$_5$ 骯髒 (SV) Peip. dirty, filthy. (opp. gānjing 乾淨), (syn. dial. āngzang 骯髒, zāng 髒).

~~(syn. dial. ānzang xx, zāng 髒)~~

B

BA$_4$ 巴 (B) (1) a nominal suffix. yĭba or wĕiba 尾巴 tail. (2) used after numbers, băi 百 hundred, qiān 千 thousand, wàn 萬 ten thousand, to indicate approximate amount. wànba-kwai-qián 萬巴塊錢 about ten thousand dollars.

BA$_1$ 吧 (P) (1) used at the end of a sentence, indicates a suggestion or a mild command, had better... Nĭ-xiān-zŏu-ba. 你先走吧. You had better go first. Suànle-ba! 算了吧! Forget it! (2) used at the end of a sentence, indicates a tentative statement or a mild question, ... I suppose. Nĭ-shi-'Zhōngguo-rén-ba. 你是中國人吧. You are Chinese, I suppose. or Are you Chinese? (3) used to mark a pause after a suppositional phrase. Búlun-nĭ-zĕnma-shuō-ba, fănzheng-bu-duì. 不論你怎麼説吧，反正不對. It doesn't matter how you say it, it's still not right. Yào-shi-wo-'bú-qù-ba, bu-hăo; 'qù-ba, 'yĕ-bu-hăo. 要是我不去吧，不好；去吧，也不好. If I don't go, it is no good, if I go, it is also no good. (4) used at the end of an interrogative sentence to force an answer. Nĭ-qù-bu-qù-ba? 你去不去吧? Are you going or not?

BĀ$_1$ 八 (NU) eight, eighth. bālóu 八樓 eighth floor. The tone of bā 八 may be changed into rising tone when it is followed by a syllable with a falling tone, as in 'bákwài, 八塊 eight pieces, eight dollars. 'básuì 八歲 eight years old.

BÁ$_1$ 八 see BĀ 八.

BÁ$_2$ 拔 (TV) pull up or out something long and thin that offers considerable resistance, extract by pulling. bá-tóufa 拔頭髮 pull hair. bá-yá 拔牙 extract a tooth.

BĂ$_3$ 把 (TV) (1) hold something with the hand. Tā-yòng-shŏu-'băzhe-bu-'fàng. 他用手把着不放. He is holding it with his hand and won't release it. or fig. He is monopolizing it and won't let anyone else do it. Wŏ-băzhe-tāde-shŏu jiāo-ta-xiĕ-zì. 我把着他的手教他寫字. I hold his hand to teach him how to write. (2) guard. Nĭ-bă-'qiánmén, wŏ-bă-'hòumén. 你把前門，我把後門. You guard the front door, and I will guard the back door. (3) be

located at a corner of a street, adjacent to a door way or at the mouth of a river. Nèige-pùzi, bǎzhe-lù-kǒur. 那個鋪子把着路口兒. That store is located at the corner of the street. (4) hold a baby in position to help it defecate and/or urinate. Nǐ-'bába-háizi. 你把把孩子. Hold the baby so that he can urinate.

BǍ$_1$ 把 or BǍI 把 (CV) used to bring the direct object of the sentence before the verb, which must be followed by a complement in all but a few cases; may be accompanied by the adverb gěi 給 which precedes the main verb. (1) (with le 了 as a complement). Wǒ-bǎ-qìchē (gei)-màile. 我把汽車(給)賣了. I sold the car. (2) (with zhe 着). Bǎ-zhèige-qián názhe ba. 把這個錢拿着吧. Take this money. (3) (with zài 在 plus a PW). Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-shū (gei)-fàngzai-zhèr. 請你把書(給)放在這兒. Please put the book here. (4) with zuò 作 plus a N). Tā-bǎ-nèige-háizi dàngzuo-tāde-nǚer. 他把那個孩子當作他的女兒. He treated that child as if she were his own daughter. (5) (with chéng 成 plus a N). Wǒ-yào-bǎ-nèiben-shū (gei)-fāncheng-Fǎwén. 我要把那本書(給)翻成法文. I want to translate that book into French. (6) (with an indirect object). **Nǐ-bǎ-qián-gěi wo.** 你把錢給我. (You) give me that money. (7) (with gěi 給 plus an indirect object). Tā-'méi-bǎ-qìchē-'sònggei-wo. 他没把汽車送給我. He didn't give me the car. (8) (with RE). Tā-bǎ-wǒde- dōngxi (gei)-ná-zǒule. 他把我的東西(給)拿走了. He took my things away. Qǐng-nǐ-bǎ-qìchē (gei)-kāichulai. 請你把汽車(給)開出來. Please drive the car out (here). Tā-bǎ-zhuōzi (gei)-bānshang-lóuqule. 他把桌子(給)搬上樓去了. He carried the table upstairs. (9) (with dào 到 plus a PW). Ta-bǎ-yǐzi (gei)-bāndao-wàitou-qule. 他把椅子(給)搬到外頭去了. He moved the chair outside. (10) (with a NU-M). Tā-bǎ-nèiběn-shū kànle-'sāncì. 他把那本書看了三次. He read that book three times. Bǎ-zhuōzi (gei)-'bān-yibān. 把桌子(給)搬一搬. Move the table a little. (11) (with de 的 plus a manner complement). Bǎ-wǒ-(gei)-xiàode zhànbuqilái-le. 把我(給)笑的站不起來了. I laughed so much that I could not stand up. (12) (with a N). Tā-bǎ-zhǐ dōu-(gei)-bāo-le-dōngxi-le. 他把紙都(給)包了東西了. He used all the paper to wrap things. (13) (with no complement, only a few polysyllabic verbs can

給

在

← 的

be used). Nǐ-'néng-bu-néng bǎ-zhèi-jian-'shìqing-jiǎndan'huà? 你能不能把這件事情簡單化? Can you simplify this matter? (14) (with no complement in the yi.... jiu ....一....就....structure). Tā-bǎ-mén-yi-guān, jiu-chūqu-le. 他把門一關，就出去了. As soon as he closed the door, he went out.

BǍ$_1$ 把 (M) (1) for things with handles, such as knives, scissors, etc. yìbǎ-dāozi 一把刀子 a knife. yìbǎ-jiǎnzi 一把剪子 a pair of scissors. yìbǎ-yǐzi 一把椅子 a chair. (2) handful of. yìbǎ-mǐ 一把米 a handful of rice. (3) for a helping hand, for describing a person's performance on the job. yìbǎ-'hǎo-shǒu 一把好手 a good worker. (4) for a card player. Yàoshi-dǎ-pái, wǒmen-děi-zài-zhǎo-yìbǎ-shǒur. 要是打牌我們得再找一把手兒. If we want to play cards we have to find another player. (5) do something once with the hand. Wǒ-'lāle-ta-yìbǎ, yīnwei-ta-'shuō-de-tài-'duō-le. 我拉了他一把，因為他説的太多了. I gave him a tug, because he talked too much. Nǐ-xǐ-bǎ-liǎn-ba. 你洗把臉吧. You'd better give your face a washing.

BǍ(R)$_2$ 把(兒) (M) bunch of. yibǎ(r)-huār 一把(兒)花兒 a bunch of flowers. yibǎ(r)-kuàizi 一把(兒)筷子 a bunch of chopsticks.

BÀBA$_1$ 爸爸 (N) papa.

BĀBUDE$_4$ 巴不得 (AV) dial. anxious to do something.

BĀCHÉNG(R)$_3$ 八成(兒) (NU-M) eighty per cent. Wǒ-néng-cāi-ge-'bāchéng(r). 我能猜個八成兒. I can guess eighty per cent of it. (AD) most likely. Wǒ-shuō-de bācheng(r)-bu-duì. 我説的八成兒不對. What I said is most likely not right.

BÀDAO$_3$ 霸道 (SV) unreasonable, ornery. Nǐ-shuō-ta-'bàdao-bu-bàdao? 你説他霸道不霸道? Would you say that he is unreasonable or not?

BÀ-GŌNG$_2$ 罷工 (VO) go on strike (for laborers only).

BĀI$_2$ 掰 (TV) open, separate or break something apart forcibly by holding it between the thumb and other fingers and twisting outwards. Tā-bāile-yikuai-miànbāo. 他掰了一塊麵包. He broke off a piece of bread.

BÁI$_1$ 白 (SV) (1) white (color). (opp. hēi 黑). Zhèige-shì-báide. 這個是白的. This is white. (2) fair (of complexion). Tā-liǎn-hěn-bái. 他臉很白. He has a fair complexion. (3) plain. bái-shuǐ 白水 plain water. (4) blank. bái-zhǐ 白紙 blank paper or white paper.

BÁI$_1$ 白 (AD) (1) free of charge. bái-gěi 白給 give free of charge. (2) in vain, without desired results. bái-lái 白來 come in vain. Many cases are ambiguous, as bái-chī 白吃 eat without charge or eat without filling up.

(TV) Peip. fail to pay. Nǐ-zuò-zhèijian-shì, wǒmen-báibu'liǎo-nǐ. 你作這件事，我們白不了你. If you work on this, we will not let you do it for nothing.

BÁI$_3$ 白 (SV) colloquial. (opp. wén 文). Tā-xiě-de-wénzhang hěn-bái. 他寫的文章很白. The articles he wrote are very colloquial. (cf: BÁI HUÀ 白話). (RE) (1) wrong or colloquial pronunciation of a character. "Hái" jiushi-bǎ "huán"-zi niànbáile. "Hái" 就是把"還"字念白了. The pronunciation of "還" as "hái" is to read the character "還 huán" in a colloquial way. (2) wrong in writing a character in place of another which represents the same or similar pronunciation (comparable to a misspelled word in English). Nà-shì-bǎ-zì xiěbáile. 那是把字寫白了. That is the character that was written wrong. (See: BÁIZÌ 白字).

BǍI$_2$ 擺 (TV) (1) arrange things in order. Wūzili-de-zhuōyǐ dou-bǎihǎole. 屋子裏的桌椅都擺好了. The furniture in the room is all arranged well. (2) display. 'Zhuōzishang-de-dōngxi bǎide-hen-hǎokàn. 桌子上的東西擺的很好看. The things on the table are beautifully displayed. Zhèige jiùshi-bǎi-'yàng-zi-yòngde. 這個就是擺樣子用的. This is just for the purpose of putting on a display. (3) dial. place, put. Shū bǎizai-zhèli. 書擺在這裏. Put the books here. (cf: FÀNG 放). (4) play board games, chess, especially the game of "go". bǎi-yipán-qí 擺一盤棋 play a game of go.

BǍI$_3$ 擺 (TV) swing, wave. bǎilai-bǎiqù 擺來擺去 swing to and fro or fig. uncertain.

(N) pendulum. Zhèige-zhōngde-bǎi huài-le. 這個鐘的擺壞了. The pendulum of the clock is broken.

BǍI$_1$ 把 see BǍ 把.

BǍI$_1$ 百 (NU) hundred. bǎiwàn 百萬 (lit. one hundred ten thousand) million.

(B) indicates a numerous amount. bǎixìng 百姓 (lit. numerous surnames) common people.

BÀI$_1$ 拜 (TV) bow deeply to pay respects.

BÀI$_3$ 敗 (IV) suffer defeat, be defeated. 'Shéi-bàile? 誰敗了? Who was defeated?

(RE) (1) be defeated, defeat. Wǒmen-dǎbàile-tamen-yǐhòu, 'hái-shi-yǒu-hěn-duō-máfan. 我們打敗了他們以後，

還是有很多麻煩. After we defeated them, there were still many problems.

BÀIBĪNG$_4$ 敗兵 (N) defeated soldiers.

BÁICÀI$_3$ 白菜 (N) Chinese cabbage, celery cabbage. (M: kē 棵).

BÁIDĀ$_4$ 白搭 (IV) do something in addition without any result. Nǐ-gēn-tā-shuō yě-báidā. 你跟他說也白搭. Even if you talk to him, it will not get any results, it is useless.

BÁIFÁN$_5$ 白礬 (N) alum. (M: kuài 塊).

'BÀIFǍNG$_2$ 拜訪 (TV) pay a visit. Tā-yào-lái-'bàifǎng-nǐ. 他要來拜訪你. He wants to pay you a visit.

4

BÁIFÈI$_2$ 白廢 (TV) (1) waste. Bié-báifèi-shíhou. 別白廢時候. Don't waste time. (2) useless, in vain. Nǐ-jiùshi-qǐng-ta-chī-fàn, nà-yě-shi-báifèi. 你就是請他吃飯那也是白廢. Even if you invite him for dinner, it is still useless.

BǍIFĒNBǏ$_4$ 百分比 or BǍIFĒNLǛ 百分率 (N) percentage.

BǍIFĒNLǛ$_4$ 百分率 see BǍIFĒNBǏ 百分比.

BǍIFĒNSHÙ$_3$ 百分數 (N) percentage (in number). Bǎifenshù shi-duōshao? 百分數是多少? What is the percentage?

BǍIFĒNZHĪ$_1$ 百分之 (B-) per cent. bǎifēnzhiwǔ 百分之五 five per cent. bǎifenzhijǐ 百分之幾 what per cent.

BÁIGĀNR$_2$ 白乾兒 (N) Chinese white liquor (similar to Russian Vodka). (M: jīn 斤, hú 壺).

BÁIGĚI$_1$ 白給 (TV) (1) give something free. 'Shéi-báigěi? 誰白給 Who will give it free? (2) give something away without desired results.

BÁIGŌNG$_2$ 白宮 (N) White House.

BǍIHE$_4$ 百合 (N) lily. (M: duǒr 朵兒, kē 棵).

BÁIHÓU$_5$ 白喉 (N) diphtheria.

BÁIHUÀ(R)$_1$ 白話(兒) (N) colloquial language. (opp. wényán 文言). báihua(r)-xiǎoshuō(r) 白話(兒)小說(兒) novels written in colloquial language.

BÁIHUÀWÉN$_2$ 白話文 (N) Chinese writings in vernacular style.

BÀI-HUǑ$_3$ 敗火 (VO) relieve indigestion, sore throat, headache or some other discomfort caused by spicy and very rich food. (opp. shàng-huǒ 上火). Chī-liángde bài-huǒ. 吃涼的敗火. Eating cold things will relieve the discomfort.

BǍIHUÒGŌNGSĪ$_4$ 百貨公司 (N) department store.

BǍI-JIÀZI$_3$ 擺架子 (VO) put on airs in order to seem important. Tā-jiào-ni-děng, bú-shì-yīnweimáng, nà-shì-ta-yào-bǎi-jiàzi. 他叫你等不是因為忙，那是他要擺架子. He told you to wait not because he is busy, but because he wants to put on airs.

BÀIJIĀZǏR$_4$ 敗家子兒 (N) profligate son who ruins the family financially.

BÁIJĪN$_4$ 白金 (N) platinum.

BÁIJǕÀNR$_2$ 白卷兒 (N) blank examination paper. Bié-jiāo-báijǖànr. 别交白卷兒. Don't turn in a blank examination paper.

BǍIKĒQUÁNSHŪ$_4$ 百科全書 (N) encyclopedia.(M: bù 部). Dàyīng-bǎikēquán'shū 大英百科全書 Encyclopedia Britannica.

BÁILÁNDÌ$_5$ 白蘭地 (N) cognac, brandy. (M: píng 瓶).

BÀI-NIÁN$_1$ 拜年 (VO) wish a happy New Year, happy New Year. Gěi-nin-bàinián. 給您拜年. I wish you a happy New Year. Bàinián-bàinián. 拜年拜年. Happy New Year.

BǍI-SHǑU$_3$ 擺手 (VO) wave the hand from left to right with the palm open and outward, indicating a negative statement. Wǒ-wèn-ta-qù-bu-qu, tā-bǎile-bai-shǒu. 我問他去不去，他擺了擺手. I asked him whether he was going or not, and he said no by waving his hand.

BÀI-SHÒU 拜壽 (VO) give birthday greetings, happy birthday.

BÁISHǓ$_3$ 白薯 (N) sweet potato. (M: kuài 塊).

BǍISHÙ$_5$ 柏樹 (N) cypress tree. (M: kē 棵).

BÁITIAN$_1$ 白天 (TW) daytime. in broad daylight.

BÁITÁNG$_3$ 白糖 (N) sugar.

BÀITUŌ$_1$ 拜托 (TV) (1) ask someone to do something as a favor. Wǒ-xiǎng-'bàituō-nín-yijiàn-'shì. 我想拜托您一件事. I want to ask you a favor. (2) used after asking someone to do something as a favor, thank you. Qǐng-nín-tì-wo-gēn-ta-shuō-yixia. Bàituō-bàituō. 請您替我跟他說一下，拜托拜托. Please speak to him for me. Thank you.

BǍIWÀN$_2$ 百萬 (NU) million. yìbǎiwàn 一百萬 one million.

BǍIWÀNFÙWŌNG$_4$ 百萬富翁 (N) millionaire.

BÁIXIÓNG$_4$ 白熊 (N) polar bear. (M: jī 隻).

BǍI-YÀNGZI$_3$ 擺樣子 (VO) put on display without any practical use. Bǎ-zhèige-fàngzai-zhèr bǎibǎi-yàngzi. 這個放在這兒擺擺樣子. Put it here for display.

BǍIYÓULÙ$_2$ 柏油路 (N) asphalt street. (M: tiáo 條).

BÀIZHÀNG$_3$ 敗仗 (N) a lost battle. Tā-méi-dǎguo-bàizhàng. 他沒打過敗仗.

has never lost a battle.

BÁIZÌ$_3$ 白字 or **BIÉZÌ** 別字 (N) wrong character used in place of another which has the same pronunciation. Tā-cháng-xiě-báizì, rén-dou-jiào-ta-báizì-lǎo-xiānsheng. 他常寫白字，人都叫他白字老先生. He often uses wrong characters, so everyone calls him old Mr. Wrong Character.

BĀJIĀO$_5$ 芭蕉 (N) banana tree (not the fruit). (cf: XIĀNGJIĀO 香蕉).

BÀ-JIÀO$_4$ 罷教 (VO) strike against the school by refusing to teach.

BĀJĪSĪTĂN$_3$ 巴基斯坦 (PW) Pakistan.

BÀ-KÈ$_4$ 罷課 (VO) strike against the school by refusing to attend classes.

BĀLA$_3$ 疤癩 (N) scar. Tā-liǎnshang yǒu-yige-bāla. 他臉上有了一個疤癩. He has a scar on his face.

BĀLA$_4$ 扒拉 (TV) move something with stick or finger. Ná-kuàizi 'bāla-bāla. 拿筷子扒拉扒拉. Use the chopsticks to move it.

BÀLE$_2$ 罷了 (P) used at the end of a sentence with búguo 不過, jiùshi 就是, zhǐshi 只是 etc., that's all. (syn. éryǐ 而已). Wǒ-buguò-'shuōshuo-bàle. 我不過説説罷了. I only talk about it, that's all.

BÀLE$_2$ 罷了 (IV) call off, cancel, forget it. (syn. suàn-le 算了). Nǐ-bu-kěn jiu-bàle. 你不肯就罷了. If you are not willing, then call it off.

BĀLÉIWǓ$_4$ 巴蕾舞 (N) ballet.

BĀLÍ$_1$ 巴黎 (PW) Paris.

BÀLIĂO$_2$ 罷了 (SV) (1) all right, acceptable, passable, will do. Tāde-zhōngwén-hái-bàliǎo. 的中文還罷了. His Chinese is O.K. (2) all right, that's enough. Bàliǎo-bàliǎo, shi-wǒde-'yùnqi bu-hǎo. 罷了罷了.是我的運氣不好. All right, all right, it is my bad luck.

BĀN$_1$ 班 (M) (1) class of students. Wǒmen-zài-yibān. 我們在一班. We are in the same class. Nǐ-jiāo-'jǐbān? 你教幾班? How many classes do you teach? (2) for scheduled trains, flights, ships, etc. Yìtiān-you-'jǐbān-fēijī? 一天有幾班飛機? How many flights are there in one day? (3) squad of soldiers.

BĀN(R)$_2$ 班兒 (N) turn to do something, shift. Wǒmen-āizhe-bān(r)-jìnqu. 我們挨着班兒進去. We take turns going in. Nǐmen-'shénma-shíhou-huàn-bān(r)? 你們甚麼時候換班? When are you going to change shifts?

BĀN$_1$ 搬 (TV) (1) lift or move something heavy with both palms up, not above the head. Qǐng-bǎ-zhuōzi-bānlai. 請把桌子搬來. Please move the table here. Tā-bǎ-shítou- bānqilai, you-fàngxiale. 他把石頭搬起來，又放下了. He lifted the stone and then put it down. (2) move house or an organization. Nèige-xuéxiào bān-le. 那個學校搬了. That school has moved.

BĀN$_3$ 扳 (TV) pull with the hand, without the fingers being wrapped around the object. Bié-'bānnèige-shù-'zhīzi. 別扳那個樹枝子. Don't pull the branches of that tree.

BǍN$_2$ 板 (N) printing plate.

(M) edition. Zhèige-shū yìnleshíjibǎn. 這個書印了十幾板. More than ten editions of this book have been printed. dìyībǎn 第一板 first edition.

(B) (1) board, slab, sheet. hēibǎn 黑板 blackboard. tiěbǎn 鐵板 sheet of iron. (2) edition. Sòngbǎn-shū 宋板書 edition of the Sung period.

(SV) stiff, wooden, lifeless. Zhèizhang-huàr tài-bǎn. 這張畫兒太板. This painting is lifeless.

BÀN$_1$ 辦 (TV) (1) do, take care of or carry out some matter. Wǒjīntian-'bànle hǎoxiē-'shìqing. 我今天辦了好些事情. Today I have done a lot of things. Nǐ-kànzhe-bàn-ba. 你看着辦吧. See what you can do. Jiu-nènmabàn. 就那麼辦. Let's do it that way. Méi-fázi-bàn. 沒法子辦. There is no way to do it. Tāmen-gāng-bànwánxǐshì. 他們剛辦完喜事. They just finished taking care of the wedding. Nǐzài-shénma dìfang-bàn- gōng? 你在甚麼地方辦公? Where do you work? Zhèige-ànzi shi-shéi-bànde? 這個案子是誰辦的? Who handled this case at law? (2) investigate or punish someone in a law suit. Wǒmen-děi-bàn ta. 我們得辦他. We must investigate him. (3) buy merchandise for retail. Tā-qubàn-huò-qule. 他去辦貨去了. He went to buy some goods. (4) operate, run an organization. Tā-bànguo-bào. 他辦過報. He ran a newspaper (at lease once). (5) start, establish an organization. Zhèige-xuéxiào shì-'shéi-bànde? 這個學校是誰辦的? Who founded this school?

BÀN$_2$ 拌 (TV) mix things (at least one of which is solid) with chopsticks, spoon, fork, etc. Qǐngnǐ-bǎ-nèige-cài bàn-yiban. 請你把那個菜拌一拌. Please mix that salad a little.

BÀN$_1$ 半 (NU) half of something. bànnián 半年 half a year. bànge 半個 one half(of a whole). liǎngge-bànzhāng 兩個半張 two half-sheets.

added to a NU-M, indicates a half more than the whole amount specified by the NU-M. sānge-bàn-zhōngtóu 三個半鐘頭 three hours and a half. sāndian-bàn 三點半 three-thirty. (B) mid-, semi-, half. bànyè 半夜 midnight. bànpíngcù 半瓶醋 (lit. half a bottle of vinegar) half-baked.

(S) (1) bàn...bàn... 半 ... 半 ... half... and half... bàn-zhēn-bàn-jiā 半真半假 half true and half false. (2) bàn... bu... 半 ... 不 ... half... and half not... bàn-xìn-bu-xìn 半信不信. (lit. believe half and disbelieve half) doubt, be uncertain about (something).

BÀN$_4$ 絆 (TV) trip.

BĀNÁMĂ$_3$ 巴拿馬 (PW) Panama.

BÀNBÈIZI$_3$ 半輩子 (NU-M) half of a person's life. Wŏ-huóle-bànbèizi-le, nĭ-xiăng wŏ-bu-zhīdao-zhèige ma? 我活了半輩子了, 你想我不知道這個嗎? I have lived half of my life, don't you think I know this?

BĂNCĀR$_2$ 板擦兒 (N) blackboard eraser.

BÀNDĂO$_3$ 半島 (N) peninsula.

BÀNDÀOR$_3$ 半道兒 (PW) half-way. Tā-zŏudao-bàndàor you-huílaile. 他走到半道兒又回來了. He went half-way and then returned.

BĂNDÈNG$_2$ 板凳 (N) wooden stool.

BÀNFA$_1$ 辦法 (N) (1) method, way. Wŏ-gĕi-nĭ-xiăng-ge-bànfa. 我給你想個辦法. I will think up a way for you. Nĭ-'zhēn-yŏu-bànfa. 你真有辦法. You really can get things done. Lăo-jiè-qián bu-shì-ge-bànfa. 老借錢不是個辦法. Borrowing money all the time is not a good way to do things. (2) regulation, rule. Zhè-shi-zhèngfŭ-'dìngde-bànfa. 這是政府定的辦法. These are the regulations that the government has passed.

BÀNFĒNGR$_4$ 半瘋兒 (N) half crazy.

BĀNG$_1$ 幫 (TV) help, aid, assist. Wŏ-bāng-ni. 我幫你. I'll help you. Nĭ-bāngzhe-wo ná-yidianr. 你幫着我拿一點兒. Help me to carry some. Bāng-rén-bāngdao-dĭ. 幫人幫到底. If you help people, help them all the way through. 'Shéi-bāng-nide-'máng? 誰幫你的忙? Who is helping you? (cf: BĀNG-MÁNG 幫忙).

BĀNG$_2$ 幫 (M) group of people. Zhèi-yibāng-háizi zhēn-nào. 這一幫孩子真閙. This group of children is very disturbing.

BĂNG$_2$ 綁 (TV) (1) tie, fasten. Bă-xiāngzi băngzai-qìchē-shang. 把箱子綁在汽車上. Tie the suitcase to the car. (2) kidnap. Yŏu-rén-bă-ta-băng-qu-le. 有人把他綁去了. Someone kidnapped him.

BÀNG$_2$ 棒 (B) bat, stick. bīngbàng 冰棒 popsicle. bàngqiú 棒球 (lit. bat ball) baseball.
(SV) Peip. (1) strong. Tāde-shēnti-hěn-bàng. 他的身體很棒. (lit. His body is very strong.) He is very strong. (2) terrific. Tā-'shénma-dōu-'bàng. 他甚麼都棒. He is terrific in everything.

BÀNG$_1$ 磅 (M) (1) pound(weight). yíbàng-niú-ròu 一磅牛肉 a pound of beef. (2) pound (English money). sānbàng-qián 三磅錢 three pounds.
(N) scale, weighing machine. Yòng-bàng-chēng-cheng. 用磅稱稱. Weigh it on the scale. guòguo-bàng 過過磅 (lit. pass through the scale) weigh.
(TV) weigh. Qu-'bàng-yixiàr. 去磅一下兒. Go and weigh it.

BĀNGJIĀO$_2$ 邦交 (N) friendship between countries. Tāmende-bāngjiāo-duàn-le. 他們的邦交斷了. They broke off relations.

BĀNG-MÁNG$_1$ 幫忙 (VO) help, aid, assist. Wǒ-gěi-nǐ-bāng-máng. 我給你幫忙. I will help you. 'Bāng-wo-dianr-máng. 幫我點兒忙. Help me a little. Tā-'méi-bāng-guo-wode-máng. 他没幫過我的忙. He has never helped me. Zhèi-yidiǎnr-xiǎo-máng ni-dou-bu-bāng-wo. 這一點兒小忙你都不幫我. You don't even give me this little bit of help. Nǐ-'búyòng-bāng'máng-le, nǐ-yuè-bāng, wǒ-yuè-máng. 你不用幫忙了. 你越幫我越忙. It's no use for you to help. The more you help, the busier I get. (cf: BĀNG 幫)

BÀN-GŌNG$_1$ 辦公 (VO) do office work, work in an office. Nín-zài-nǎr bàn-gōng? 您在那兒辦公? Where do you work? Tā-bànle-yitiande-gōng. 他辦了一天的公. He worked for a whole day.

BÀNGŌNGCHÙ$_3$ 辦公處 (N) office (referring to a large one).

BÀNGŌNGSHÌ$_2$ 辦公室 (N) office(referring to one which has one room). (M: jiān 間). (cf: BÀNSHÌCHÙ 辦事處).

BĀNG-PIÀOR$_4$ 幫票兒 (VO) kidnap. Tāmen-yao-bāng-nide-piàor. 他們要幫你的票兒. They want to kidnap you.

BĀNGQIĀNG$_4$ 幫腔 (VO) (1) speak for someone, help someone by speaking for him. (2) accompanying voices for solo singing.

BÀNGQIÚ$_2$ 棒球 (N) (lit. bat ball) baseball. (M: chǎng 場). Dǎ-yìchǎng-bàngqiú, 'hǎo-bu-hao? 打一場棒球.好不好? Let's play a game of baseball, O.K.?

BǍNGYANG$_2$ 榜樣 (N) model,

幫 /

事 /

example. Nĭ-kéyi-gĕi-tāmen-zuò-ge-băngyang. 你可以給他們作個榜樣. You can be a model for them.

BĀNGZHU$_1$ 幫助 (TV) help, assist. Qĭng-ni-bāngzhu-wo. 請你幫助我. Please help me.

(N) help, assistance. Wŏ-lái-qiú-bāngzhu-lai-le. 我來請幫助來了. I came for help.

BĂNGZI$_3$ 膀子 (N) (1) arm (of a human). (M: zhī 隻). (2) wing (of a bird). (M: zhī 隻).

BÀNGZI$_3$ 棒子 (N) (1) club, bat, heavy stick. (M: gēn 根). (2) corn, maize.

BĀN-JIĀ$_1$ 搬家 (VO) move house or organization, change one's residence.

BÀNJIÉR$_3$ 半截兒 (PW) lit. or fig. half-way. Tā-zŏudao-bànjiér jiu-'huílaile. 他做到半截兒就回來了. He walked half-way there and then came back. Tā-jiu-zuòle-bànjiér. 他就做了半截兒. He only did half (of the work).

(NU-M) half of something long. bànjiér-qiānbĭ 半截兒鉛筆 half a pencil.

BÀNLĂ$_5$ 半拉 (N) Peip. one half of a whole object.

BÀNLÁNG$_4$ 伴郎 (N) groomsman, bestman. (M: wèi 位).

'BÀNLĬ$_4$ 辦理 (TV) manage, carry out a temporary plan or project. Zhèige-shì wŏ-méi-fázi-bànlĭ. 這個事我没法子辦理. I have no way to carry out this matter.

BĂN-LIĂN$_4$ 板臉 (VO) make a serious face. (syn. bĕng-liăn 繃臉). Tā-yi-băn-liăn, shéi-dou-pà. 他一板臉誰都怕. Once he makes a serious face, everyone will be scared.

BÀNNIÁNG$_4$ 伴娘 (N) bridesmaid, maid of honor. (M: wèi 位).

BÀNPÍNGCÙ$_2$ 半瓶醋 (N) (lit. half a bottle of vinegar) (1) half-baked, half-educated. Tā-xuéde shénma-dōu-shi-bànpíngcù. 他學的甚麼都是半瓶醋. Everything he learned was only half-understood. (2) half-baked person. Tā-shì-ge-bànpíngcù. 他是個半瓶醋. He is a half-baked person.

BÀNR$_2$ 伴兒 (N) mate, companion, partner. lăobànr 老伴兒 wife or husband(in elder age). Wŏ-dei-jăo-ge-bànr yíkuàir-qù. 我得找個伴兒一塊兒去. I have to find a companion so that we can go together.

BÀNR$_3$ 瓣兒 (N) petal. (M: bànr 瓣兒 piànr 片兒. yibànr-huābànr 一瓣兒花瓣兒 flower petal. Huār diào-bànr-le. 花兒掉瓣了. The petals fell from the flowers.

(M) (1) section of (orange, grapefruit,etc.). (2) petal.

瓣兒

BÀN-SHÌ$_1$ 辦事 (VO) attend to

business, do work. Tā-chūqu-bàn-shì-qu-le. 他出去辦事去了. He went out to attend to some business.

BÀNSHÌCHÙ$_2$ 辦事處 (N) office (referring to a large one). (cf: BÀNGŌNGSHÌ 辦公室).

BÀNTIĀNR$_1$ 半天兒 (NU-M) half a day. Wǒ-jìu-zuò-'bàn-tiānr-shì. 我就作半天兒事. I only work half-days.

BÀNYÈ$_1$ 半夜 (TW) mid-night. Tā-bànyè cai-huílaide. 他半夜才回來的. He didn't come back until mid-night.

BĀNYUN$_3$ 搬運 (TV) move, transport (items which are large in size and/or quantity).

BĀNZHǍNG$_1$ 班長 (N) (1) leader of a class. (2) leader of a squad of soldiers.

BÀNZÒU$_3$ 伴奏 (TV) accompany (with a musical instrument).

BÀN-ZUǏ$_2$ 拌嘴 (VO) quarrel, argue. Wǒmen-bànle-bàntīan-zuǐ. 我們拌了半天嘴. We quarreled for quite a while.

BĀO 包 (TV) (1) wrap, cover completely. Yòng-zhǐ bǎ-zhèige-bāoshang. 用紙把這個包上. Wrap this in paper. (2) take on an entire job under contract. Zhèige-gōngzuo shì-tā bāoxialai-de. 這個工作是他包下來的. He took on the entire job under contract. (3) take full responsibility for some job. Zhèijian-shì bāo-zai-wǒ-shēnshang-le. 這件事包在我身上了. I will take full responsibility for that matter. (4) hire for one's exclusive use (for a certain period of time or a defined course) the services of a person, a vehicle, an establishment, etc., that is normally serving the public on a piece rate basis. Tā-qǐng-kè-de-shíhou, bǎ-nèige-fànguǎnr-bāo-le. 他請客的時候把那個飯館兒包了. When he was entertaining guests, he took over the entire restaurant for his exclusive use. Wǒmen-'bāo-yijia-fēijī, 'hǎo-bu-hǎo? 我們包一架飛機, 好不好? How about chartering a plane?

(N) bump, swelling. Tā-tóushang pèngle-yíge-bāo. 他頭上碰了一個包. He hit his head and got a bump.

(M) for package or bundle. Tā-názhe-yibāo-dōngxi. 他拿着一包東西. He is holding a package.

BĀO$_2$ 剝 (TV) remove the outer covering of fruit, nuts, animals, etc., peel, shell, skin. bāo-pí 剝皮 take the skin off. bāo-júzi 剝橘子 peel the orange. bāo-huāshēng 剝花生 shell the peanuts. bāo-tùzide-pí 剝兔子的皮 skin a rabbit.

BÁO$_1$ 薄 (SV) (1) thin (in dimension). (opp. hòu 厚). Děi-yòng-báo-zhǐ. 得用薄紙. (You) must use thin paper. (2) poor (in quality or cost of a gift).

Tā-sòng-de-lǐ hěn-báo. 他送的禮很薄. His gift is very cheap. (3) weak (referring to mutual concern among people). Xiànzai rénqíng-hen-báo. 現在人情很薄. Mutual concern among people is weak in these times. (4) stingy in treating people. Wǒ-dài-ni-bu-báo. 我待你不薄. I didn't treat you poorly. (5) weak (referring to taste or flavor). Jiǔ hěn báo. 酒很薄. The wine is weak.

薄儿

BǍO$_1$ 保 (TV) (1) hold on, keep. Tāde-xìngming-nán-bǎo. 他的性命難保 (lit. His life is difficult to hold on to.) It will be hard for him to stay alive. 'Nèige-chéng yě-bǎobuzhù-le. 那個城也保不住了. That city cannot be held either. (2) assure someone that something will happen. Wǒ-bǎo-nǐ-chīle-zhèige-yào jiu-hǎo. 我保你吃了這個藥就好. I assure you that you will recover after taking this medicine. (3) guarantee someone's proper behavior or something's proper performance. Wǒ-bǎ-ta-bǎochulai-le. 我把他保出來了. He was released in my custody. Wǒ-kéyi-bǎo-ta. 我可以保他. I can vouch for him. Zhèige-biǎo tāmen-bǎo-yinián. 這個表他們保一年. They guarantee this watch for one year. (4) insure, as in an insurance policy. Zhèige-fángzi wǒ-bǎole-'sānwankuai-qián. 這個房子我保了三萬塊錢. I insured this house for thirty thousand dollars. (N) guarantor. Nǐ-děi-zhǎo-yige-bǎo. 你得找一個保. You must find a guarantor.

BǍO$_1$ 飽 (SV) be full (stomach), satisfied by having fulfilled the need or desire for food. (opp. è 餓). Wǒ-bǎo-le. 我飽了. I am full.

(RE) satisfied by having fulfilled the need or desire for something. Wǒ-chībǎo-le. 我吃飽了. I have eaten my fill. Wǒ-kànbǎo-le. 我看飽了. I've seen a lot, I'm satisfied.

BÀO$_1$ 報 (N) newspaper. (M: fèr 份兒, zhāng 張).

(TV) declare, report. bào-shuì 報稅 declare value for tax or duty purposes. bào-jǐngchájú 報警察局 report to the police office.

BÀO$_2$ 抱 (TV) (1) hold, carry in the arm or arms as a baby or a package. bào-háizi 抱孩子 hold the baby. (2) embrace, put one's arms around something or someone. Tāmen-bào-tóu-dà-kū. 他們抱頭大哭. They embraced each other and cried. (3) adopt a child. Tāde-háizi shi-bàode. 他的孩子是抱的. His child was adopted. (4) embrace a doctrine, a point of view or attitude. Nǐ-bié-bào-'zhèizhong-tàidu. 你別抱

這種態度. Don't take this kind of attitude.

(M) armful of. yîbào-yîshang 一抱衣裳 an armful of clothes.

BÀO$_4$鉋 (TV) plane, smooth off with a plane. Bǎ-zhèikuai-ˈmùtou yòng-bàozi-bàobao. 把這塊木頭用鉋子鉋鉋. Smooth off this piece of wood with a plane.

BĀOBÀN$_2$ 包辦 (TV) take care of everything involved in some job. Suǒˈyǒude-shì ta-ˈyíge-rén bāoˈbàn-le. 所有的事他一個人包辦了. He takes care of the whole thing (business).

BǍOBEI$_2$ 寶貝 (N) (1) valuable or precious thing. (2) used to refer to babies or children, darling, dear, precious thing.

ˈBÀOBÌNG$_2$ 暴病 (N) sudden violent illness. (M: chǎng 場).

ˈBǍOCHÍ$_2$ 保持 (TV) maintain (an attitude, situation, point of view). Tā hái-bǎochí-yuánláide-tàidu. 他還保持原來的態度. He's still maintaining his original attitude.

BÀOCHOU$_2$報酬 (N) compensation, remuneration, payment for service (money or otherwise), salary. Wǒmen-zhèr gěi-nínde-bàochou hěn-dī. 我們這兒給您的報酬很低. The remuneration for your (services) at our place is not high.

(TV) compensate. Wǒ-bu-zhīdào zěnma-bàochou-nín. 我不知道怎麼報酬您. I don't know how to compensate you.

BǍOCÚN$_3$保存 (TV) preserve, keep something in a safe place. Zhèizhang-huàr děi-bǎocúnqilai. 這張畫兒得保存起來. This painting must be preserved.

ˈBÀODÁ$_3$報答 (TV) return, repay someone for a favor or kindness. Nǐ-yīngdāng-ˈbàodá-tade-hǎoyì. 你應當報答他的好意. You must repay him for his kindness.

BǍODĀN$_4$保單 (N) document of guarantee or insurance. (M: zhāng 張).

BÀO-DÀO$_3$報到 (VO) (1) report for work or duty. (2) check in (as in a dormitory). Nǐ-shì-ˈshénma-shîhou-bàode-ˈdào? 你是甚麼時候報的到? When did you first report for work? or What time did you check in?

BÀOFĀ$_3$爆發 (IV) break out, burst out, start suddenly (usually of something explosive or violent in nature). Shìjie-dàzhàn bàofā-le. 世界大戰爆發了. World-wide war broke out.

BĀO-FÀN$_2$ 包飯 (VO) board, provide board. Wǒ-zài-tāmen-jiā-bāo-fàn. 我在他們家包飯. I board at their house.

(N) meal provided for the boarder. chī-bāofàn 吃包飯 eat meals (provided for the boarders).

BĀOFU$_3$ 包袱 (N) (1) cloth wrapper. (M: kuài 塊). (2) bundle wrapped in cloth. (3) fig. burden. Tā-xǐhuan-mǎi-huàr. Tāde bāofu tài zhòng. 他喜歡買畫兒．他的包袱太重． He likes to buy paintings, he is heavily burdened by them.

'BÀOFÙ$_3$ 報復 (TV) take revenge, avenge.

BÀOGÀO$_1$ 報告 (TV) report. Wǒ-bàogào-nín-yijiàn-shìqing. 我報告您一件事情． I want to report one thing to you. Bàogào-zhǔxí, kāihuì-shíjiān-dàole. 報告主席，開會時間到了． May I report to you, Mr. Chairman,that it is now time to start the meeting.

(N) report. Tāde-bàogào xiěde-hěn-hǎo. 他的報告寫的很好． His report is very well written.

BÀOGUǍN$_2$ 報館 (N) newspaper (the organization). (syn. bàoshè 報社).

'BǍOGUÌ$_2$ 寶貴 (SV) precious, valuable. Nínde-yìjian hěn-'bǎoguì. 您的意見很寶貴． Your opinion is very valuable.

BĀOGUǑ$_3$ 包裹 (N) parcel, package. (M: jiàn 件). jì-bāoguǒ 寄包裹 mail a package.

BĀOHAN$_4$ 包含 (TV) (1) include, contain (of something abstract). Tāde-huà bāohan-hěn-duōde-yìsi. 他的話包含很多意思． What he said has many meanings. (2) (lit. enlarge one's capacity to allow for mistakes) excuse. Qǐng-nín-bāohan-dianr. 請您包含點兒． Please excuse the errors.

BÁOHÒU$_3$ 薄厚 (N) thickness. (syn. hòubáo 厚薄).

BǍOHÙ$_1$ 保護 (TV) protect (by providing shelter, care, etc.).

BĀOJĪN$_4$ 包金 (VO) cover with gold. bāo-yicéng-jīn 包一層金 cover it with a layer of gold.

(N) gold-plated. Nèige-biǎo-shi-bāojīn-de. 那個表是包金的．That watch is gold-plated.

BǍOJUÀN$_2$ 寶眷 (N) (your) family (a polite form, used when referring to the family of the person spoken to). Nínde-bǎo'juàn-zài-nǎr? 您的寶眷在那兒? Where is your family?

'BĀOKUÒ$_2$ 包括 (TV) include, contain (of something concrete or abstract). Wǒde-bàogào bāokuò-'sāndiǎn. 我的報告包括三點． My report contains three points. Měiyuè-fángzū-'bāshikuai-qián, diàn-shuǐ dou-bāokuò-zàinèi. 每月房租八十塊錢，電水都包括在内． Each month's rent is eighty dollars, electricity and water included.

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CĀ₁ 擦 (TV) action requiring wiping or rubbing such as wipe, rub, polish, erase, apply (ointments), etc. cāca-hàn 擦擦汗 wipe off perspiration. cā-hēibǎn 擦黑板 erase the blackboard. cā-píxié 擦皮鞋 polish shoes. cā-dianr-tóuyóu 擦點兒頭油 put on some hair oil. fig. pass close by (almost touching). Feījī-cāzhe-fāng fēiguoqu-le. 飛機擦着房飛過去了. The airplane flew past almost touching the roof (of the house).

CĀI₁ 猜 (TV) guess. Nǐ-cāi tā-shuō-shénma? 你猜他說甚麼? Guess what he said? Cāicai-kàn. 猜猜看. Guess and see. Wǒ-cāibuzháo. 我猜不着. I cannot guess it.

CÁI₃ 裁 (TV) (1) cut something flat in the form of a sheet. cái-zhǐ 裁紙 cut paper. cái-yīshang 裁衣裳 cut materials for making clothes. (2) lay off, cut down personnel or offices in an organization. cáile-sānge-rén 裁了三個人 lay off three persons. Zhèngfǔ cáile-hǎoxiē-jīguan. 政府裁了好些機關. The government eliminated quite a few offices.

CÁI₄ 才 (N) talent, gift (endowment of special powers and faculties). Tā-yǒu-cái, kěshì-bu-ài-niàn-shū. 他有才,可是不愛念書. He has the talent, but doesn't like to study.

CÁI₁ 才 (AD) (1) just (an action completed or started a moment ago). (syn. gāng 剛). Wǒ-'cái-lái. 我才來. I just came (a moment ago). Wǒmen-'cái-chī. 我們才吃. We just started eating. Tā-'cái-zuòxia, jiu-yào-zǒu. 他才坐下,就要走. He just sat down, now he wants to leave. (2) followed by a NU-M expression or a period of time, indicates less than what was expected, only. (syn. gāng 剛). Tā-xuéle-cái-'bànnián. 他學了才半年. He has studied only half a year. Xiànzài cái-'bādiǎn-zhōng, tài-zǎo. 現在才八點鐘太早. Now it is only eight o'clock, it's too early. (cf: DŌU 都). (3) preceded by an expression of time or condition, not until, not unless, then and only then. Tā-'jiǔdiǎn-zhōng cai-láide. 他九點鐘才來的. He didn't come until nine o'clock. Tā-zǒule-'liǎngge-zhōngtóu cai-dào. 他走了兩個鐘頭才到.

He didn't arrive until he had traveled for two hours. 'Tā-shuō-xíng cai-xíng. 他說行才行. It won't do unless he says so. Zhǐyǒu-zhèiyàngr-bàn cai-bàndeliǎo. 只有這樣辦才辦的了. It cannot be done unless it is done this way. Chúfēi-nǐ-gěi-wǒ-qián wǒ-cai-néng-qù. 除非你給我錢我才能去. I cannot go unless you give me money. (cf: ZÀI 再). (4) indicates the contradiction of a previous statement by stressing the expression that comes before cái 才. A: Nǐ-guǎn-ma? B: 'Wǒ-cai-bu-guǎn-ne. A: 你管嗎? B: 我才不管呢. A: Do you take care of it? B: Not me, I don't. A: Wǒ-xiǎng tā-lái. B: Tā-'lái cai-guài-ne. A: 我想他來. B: 他來才怪呢. A: I think he'll come. B: It'll be awfully strange if he comes.

CǍI$_2$ 踩 (TV) step on, press down (with the foot). Yòng-jiǎo 'cǎi-yicǎi. 用脚踩一踩. Press it down a little with your foot. Nǐ-'cǎile-wǒde-'jiǎo-le. 你踩了我的脚了. You stepped on my foot.

CÀI$_1$ 菜 (1) vegetables. qīngcài 青菜 green vegetables. zhòngcài 種菜 grow vegetables. (2) groceries, provisions (other than staples such as rice, flour, bread, etc.). Wǒ-qu-mǎi-cài-qu. 我去買菜去. I am going to buy groceries. (3) dish (food) to be eaten in small portions to accompany the staple foods to make the meal more palatable and to enhance the appetite. Tā-zuò-de-cài hǎochī. 他作的菜好吃. The dishes he cooked are delicious. Wǒ-bu-huì-diǎn-cài. 我不會點菜. I don't know how to order (in a restaurant).

CÁICHAN$_2$ 財產 (N) property (of considerable value).

CÀIDĀNR$_2$ 菜單兒 (N) menu (M: zhāng 張).

CÁIFÁ$_5$ 財閥 (N) plutocrat.

CÁIFENG$_3$ 裁縫 (N) tailor.

CÁIJŪN$_3$ 裁軍 (IV) disarm (of nations), reduce the size of armed forces.
(N) disarmament.

CÁILIAO$_1$ 材料 (N) (1) materials. (2) data.

'CÁINÉNG$_4$ 才能 (N) gifted ability.

CÁIPÀN$_4$ 裁判 (TV) judge, render a decision, referee.

CǍIPIÀO$_3$ 彩票 (N) lottery ticket. (M: zhāng 張).

'CǍIQǓ$_3$ 採取 (TV) selectively adopt, take material things as well as an attitude, a position, method, etc. Tā-wèi-shénma cǎiqǔ-'zhèizhong-tàidu? 他為甚麼採取這種態度? Why has he adopted this kind of attitude?

CǍISÈ$_4$ 彩色 (B) colorful, colored. cǎisè-diànyingr 彩色電影兒 colored movie.

'CĀIXIĀNG$_{2}$ 猜想 (TV) surmise, presume, guess, suspect. Wǒ-'cāixiǎng ta-bu-yuànyi-qù. 我猜想他不願意去. I suspect that he doesn't want to go.

'CǍIYÒNG$_{3}$ 採用 (TV)selectively apply (principles, ideas, methods, etc.). Zhèimén-gōngke, xiānsheng-cǎiyòng-něiben-shū? 這門功課，先生採用那本書？ Which book did the teacher select to be used in this course?

'CÁIZHÈNG$_{3}$ 財政 (N) (1) finance (management of monetary affairs). cáizhèngbù 財政部 treasury department. (2) financial situation, financial position.

CÁIZHU$_{3}$ 財主 (N) wealthy person.

CÁN$_{5}$ 蠶 (N) silk worm. (M: tiáo 條).

CǍN$_{2}$ 慘 (SV) (1) tragic. Tāmende-fángzi-zháo-huǒ, sānge-háizi-dou-shāosi-le, zhēn-cǎn. 他們的房子着火，三個孩子都燒死了，真慘. Their house caught fire and all three children died, it was really tragic. (2) cruel. Tāmen-bǎ-ta-dǎcheng zhèiyangr, nǐ-kàn duó-cǎn. 他們把他打成這樣兒，你看多慘. They beat him like this, look how cruel it is. (3) used by students to indicate something bad or poor. Wǒde-lìshǐ kǎode-cǎnjîle. 我的歷史考得慘極了. My history test was really terrible.

CǍN'ÀN$_{4}$ 慘案 (N) tragic event.

CÁNFEI$_{3}$ 殘廢 (IV) disable,cripple. Tā-cánfei-le. 他殘廢了. He became cripped. (N) disabled or cripped person. Tā-shì-yige-cánfei. 他是一個殘廢. He is a disabled person.

CĀNG$_{4}$ 艙 (N) (1) hold (in a ship). (2) ship's cabin. tóuděng-cāng 頭等艙 first class cabin.

CÁNG$_{3}$ 藏 (TV) (1) hide. Tā-cáng-qilai-le. 他藏起來了. He hid himself. (2) collect and keep. Tā-cáng-shū hen-duō. 他藏書很多. He collects a lot of books.

CĀNGKÙ$_{3}$ 倉庫 (N) any large storage facility, such as warehouse, storehouse, etc.

CĀNGUĀN$_{2}$ 參觀 (TV) visit (a public place as an observer or a spectator). cānguān-xuéxiào 參觀學校 visit a school.

CĀNGYING$_{3}$ 蒼蠅 (N) common housefly.

CĀNJIĀ$_{2}$ 參加 (TV) participate in.

CĀNKǍO$_{2}$ 參考 (TV) refer, use something to compare. Wǒmen-kànkan-byéren-zěnma-zuò, 'cānkao-cānkao. 我們看看別人怎麼作，參考參考. Let's see how the others do it and compare it.

CĀNKAOSHŪ$_{3}$ 參考書 (N) reference book. (M: běn 本).

'CÁNKÙ$_{3}$ 殘酷 (SV) cruel, brutal (implying tyrannical extremity).

(See: 'CÁNRĚN 殘忍).

CÁNKUI$_2$ 慚愧 (SV) ashamed, embarrassed. Nín-shuō-wo-zuòde-hǎo, wǒ-juéde-hěn-cánkui. 您說我作的好，我覺得很慚愧. When you said that I did it well, I felt very embarrassed.

'CÁNRĚN$_2$ 殘忍 (SV) cruel, brutal (implying cruelty without restraint).

(See: CÁNKÙ 殘酷).

CĀNTĪNG$_3$ 餐廳 (N) dining room. (M: jiān 間).

CĀNYÌYUÁN$_4$ 參議員 (N) senator.

CǍO$_1$ 草 (N) (1) grass, straw, hay. cǎodì 草地 grass land or lawn.

CǍO$_3$ 草 (B) (1) rough (something done without caring to details). liǎocǎo 了草 not neat (in external appearance). cǎocǎo-liǎoshì 草草了事 finish up roughly (without bothering about details). cǎogǎor 草稿兒 rough draft. (2) (con. cǎogǎor 草稿兒) rough draft. gǐ-cǎo 起草 make the rough draft.

CǍO$_2$ 草 (SV) cursively written. cǎozì 草字 cursive writing. Zhèixiē-xì tài-cǎo, wǒ-bu-rènshi. 這些字太草，我不認識. These words are too cursively written, I cannot read them.

CǍO'ÀN$_3$ 草案 (N) temporary draft, first draft of an official document.

CĀOCHǍNG$_2$ 操場 (N) athletic field, drill field.

CǍOLIÀO$_5$ 草料 (N) hay (for feeding animals), fodder.

CǍOMÀOR$_2$ 草帽兒 (N) straw hat. (M: dǐng 頂).

CÁOR$_4$ 槽兒 (N) (1) groove. (M: dào 道). Chuānghu chū-'cáor-le, suóyi-'kāibukāi. 窗户出槽兒了，所以開不開. The window is out of its groove, so it cannot be opened. (2) space or slot into which something is fitted.

CǍOXIÉ$_3$ 草鞋 (N) straw sandals. (M: shuāng 雙).

'CĀOZÒNG$_2$ 操縱 (TV) manipulate (control by artful management of influential factors). Xuéxiàode-zhèngce, jiu-shi ji'gè-ren-'cāozòng. 學校的政策，就是幾個人操縱. The policies of the school are manipulated by just a few people.

CÈLIÁNG$_2$ 測量 (TV) survey (in order to determine position, dimensions, shape, etc. of land).

CÉNG$_2$ 層 (M) (1) story, floor (of a building). 'liǎngcéng-lóu 兩層樓 two stories (of a building). di'èrcéng 第二層 second floor. (2) layer, coat (of paint). qiāncēnggāo 千層糕 thousand layer cake (a Chinese pastry). (3) phase, aspect. 'hái-yǒu-yicéng 還有一層 (lit. There is still another aspect.) furthermore. Zhèi-yicéng, wǒ-méi-xiǎngdào 這一層，我

42

没想到. I didn't think about this aspect of it.

CÈNG$_3$ 蹭 (TV) (1) brush (act of one surface in moving contact with another). Tāde-qìchē-gēn-wǒde-cèngshang-le. 他的汽車跟我的蹭上了. His car sideswiped mine. Tāde-yīshang-tài-cháng, cèng-dì-le. 他的衣裳太長，蹭地了. Her clothes are too long, they drag on the floor. (2) rub, polish a surface in deliberate strokes. Zhèi-pízi zhēn-hǎo. Shàng-dianr-yóu, yí-cèng-jiu-liàng. 這皮子真好，上點兒油一蹭就亮. This leather is really good. With a little polish and a little rubbing it shines. (3) remove or transfer some substance from one surface to another, by brushing contact. Wǒ-zài-chēfáng cèngle-yishēn-yóu. 我在車房蹭了一身油. I was in the garage and got grease (through brushing contact) all over me. Nǐ-bǎ-xié-shangde-ní cènggānjing-le zai-jìnlai. 你把鞋上的泥，蹭乾淨了再進來. Rub off the mud on your shoes and then come in. (4) walk, travel or do something very slowly. Kuài-diǎnr-zuò, bié-cèng. 快點兒作，别蹭. Do it faster, don't take so long.

CÉNG(JING)...GUO$_3$ 曾(經)...過 (S) have experienced. Wǒ-céng(jing)-qùguo-yici. 我曾經去過一次. (lit. I have experienced going once.) I have been there once.

CÈSUǑ$_2$ 厕所 (N) outhouse, privy, watercloset.

CÈZI$_2$ 册子 (N) booklet, album. (M: běn 本).

CHĀ$_1$ 插 (TV) insert. Bǎ-huār-chāzai-píngzi-litou. 把花兒插在瓶子裏頭. Put the flowers in the vase. Tāde-tóufa-shang chāzhe-yiduǒ-huār. 他的頭髮上插着一朵花. She wears a flower in her hair.

CHÁ$_1$ 茶 (N) tea. (M: wǎn 碗, hú 壺). Zhèige-dìfang chǎn-chá. 這個地方產茶. Tea is produced here. Qǐng-nǐ-gěi-wǒ-dào-wǎn-chá. 請你給我倒碗茶. Please pour me a cup of tea.

CHÁ$_1$ 查 (TV) (1) investigate (a case at law). Tāmen-zhèngzai 'chá-zhèige-'shì-ne. 我們正在查這個事呢. They are investigating this case. (2) inspect, examine, check. Tāmen-měige-yuè chá-yici-zhàng. 他們每個月查一次賬. They audit accounts every month. Jìn-'mén-de-shíhou, yǒu-rén-chá-piào. 進門的時候，有人查票. When you go in, someone will check your ticket. (3) look up information in a dictionary, directory, reference book, etc. Nǐ-huì-chá-zìdiǎn-ma? 你會查字典嗎? Do you know how to look up characters in a dictionary? Nǐ-ˈchácha-diànhuà-ˈběnzi.你查查電話本子. (You) look it up in the telephone directory.

CHÀ$_4$ 岔 (TV) go into a different course, in speech, train of thought or activity. Wǒ-yòng-ˈbiéde-huà chàkai-le.我用别的話岔開了. I used other words to change the subject.

CHÀ$_1$ 差 (TV) (1) differ by. Zhèi-liǎngge chàde-hěn-yuǎn. 這兩個差的很遠. (lit. These two differ very far.) These two are very different. Zhèige-bǐ gen-ˈnèige-bǐ chà-wǔkuai-qián. 這個筆跟那個筆差五塊錢. (lit. This pen and that pen differ by five dollars.) There is a difference of five dollars between the price of this pen and that. Dàzhì bu-chà. 大致不差. (lit. Generally not different from the ordinary.) Generally it is all right. (2) short of. Wǒmen-shénma-dou-yǒu-le, jiu-chà-qián. 我們甚麼都有了就差錢. We have everything except that we are short of money. Cháli chà-dianr-táng. 茶裏差點兒糖. (lit. The tea is short of a little sugar.) The tea needs more sugar. (cf: DUǍN 短, QUĒ 缺, SHǍO 少). (3) lack a certain amount from a specified whole. Chà-shífēn-liǎngdiǎn. 差十分兩點. Ten minutes of two. Chà-yíkuai-qián yiˈbǎikuai-qián. 差一塊錢一百塊錢. It lacks one dollar to be one hundred dollars. (4) owe. Wǒ-chà-ta-wǔkuai-qián. 我差他五塊錢. I owe him five dollars.

(SV) inferior, poor in quality. Cáiliao-tài-chà. 材料太差. The material is too poor. Zhèige-bucuò, nèige-jiu-chà-le. 這個不錯, 那個就差了. This is not bad, the other one is no good.

CHĀ-BĀN$_3$ 插班 (VO) (lit. insert into a class) enter the appropriate grade or level in a school, other than the first.

CHÁBĒI$_2$ 茶杯 (N) teacup.

CHĀBIE$_3$ 差别 (N) difference. Méiyou-chābie. 没有差别. There is no difference.

CHÀBUDUŌ$_1$ 差不多 (RV) (1) doesn't differ much, almost the same. (con. chàbuduō-yiyàng 差不多一樣). Zhèi-liǎngge chàbuduō (yíyàng). 這兩個差不多一樣. These two are almost the same. (2) not bad, almost all right (implies acceptability without great enthusiasm). A: Nèrde-tiānqi-hǎo-bu-hǎo? B: Chàbuduō. A: 那兒的天氣好不好? B: 差不多. A: Is the weather good there? B: Not bad. (3) almost at the desired point, just about. A: Fàn-zěnma-yàng? B: Chàbuduō-le. A: 飯怎麼樣? B: 差不多了. A:

How about the food? B: Almost ready.
(AD) almost, about. Chàbuduō-shíkuai-qián. 差不多十塊錢. Almost ten dollars. Xìnzhǐ chàbuduō-kuai-yòngwán-le. 信紙差不多快用完了. The writing paper is almost all used up.

CHÁCHÍ$_5$ 茶匙 (N) teaspoon. (M: bǎ 把).

CHÀDÀO$_4$ 岔道 (N) (1) branch road, side road. (M: tiáo 條). (2) wrong course of action.

CHÁDIǍN$_1$ 茶點 (N)(lit. tea and cake) refreshments. (M: fènr 份).

CHÀ(YI)DIANR$_1$ 差(一)點兒 (SV) (lit. lack a little). inferior. Zhèige-chà(yi)dianr. 這個差(一)點兒. This one is not as good (as it should be).

CHÀ(YĪ)DIǍNR$_1$ 差(一)點兒 (MA) (1) almost. (syn. 'jī(ji)hū 幾(幾)乎). Wǒ-chà(yi)diǎnr-gàosong-ta. 我差(一)點兒告訴他. I almost told him. Tā-chà(yi)diǎnr-bu-géi-wo. 他差(一)點兒不給我. He almost didn't give it to me. Wǒ-chà(yi)diǎnr láibuliǎo. 我差(一)點兒來不了. I almost couldn't come. (2) used with an unstressed méi 没, the negative meaning of méi 没, is lost, almost. Wǒ chà(yi)diǎnr mei-gàosong-ta. 我差(一)點兒没告訴他. I almost told him. Wǒ-chà(yi)diǎnr mei-'shuōchulai. 我差(一)點兒没說出來. **I almost said it.** (3) used with a stressed méi 没, the negative meaning of méi 没 remains. Wǒ-chà(yi)diǎnr 'méi-shuōchu'lái. 我差(一)點兒没說出來. I almost didn't say it.

CHÁFANG$_3$ 茶房 (N) waiter in a teahouse or restaurant, one whose job is mainly to serve tea in railroad trains, hotels and other places of public accomodation).

CHÁFĒNG$_5$ 查封 (TV) seal a property, to prevent fraudulent removal of contents or evidences, as part of a judicial investigation.

CHÁGUǍNR$_1$ 茶館兒 (N) tea house. (M: jiā 家).

CHÁHÚ$_2$ 茶壺 (N) teapot. (M: bǎ 把).

CHÁHUĀ$_5$ 茶花 (N) camellia. (M: duǒ 朵, kē 棵).

CHÁHUAHUÌ$_1$ 茶話會 (N) tea party.

CHĀI$_1$ 拆 (TV) (1) take something apart, disassemble, demolish. Tāmen-bǎ-fángzi-chāile. 他們把房子拆了. They demolished the house. (2) open a sealed letter or package. Xìn-gāng-lái, hái-méi-chāi-ne. 信剛來, 還没拆呢. The letters have just arrived and have not yet been opened.

CHÁIHUO$_3$ 柴火 (N) firewood, kindling.

CHĀISHI$_3$ 差事 (N) position, job. Tā-bǎ-chāishi diū-le. 他把差事丢了. He lost his job.

CHĀI-TÁI$_3$ 拆台 (VO) (1) tear down a stage. (2) fig. upset a person's position by a deliberate or accidental act, pull the rug out from under someone. Nǐ-zhè-bú shi-chāi-wǒde-tái-ma? 你這不是拆我的台嗎？ Aren't you pulling the rug out from under me?

CHÀ-JÌN$_3$ 差勁 (VO) (1) lack strength. Zhèige-jiǔ 'dōu-hǎo, jiushi-chà-diǎnr-jìn. 這個酒都好·就是差點兒勁. Everything about this wine is good, except that it lacks strength. (2) Peip. lack of character (describing a person). Zhèige-rén zhēn-chà-jìn. 這個人真差勁. This person really lacks character.

CHĀN$_3$ 攙 (TV) support, uphold a person by the arm, like supporting a cripple, a debilitated person, etc. Nǐ-chānzhe-lǎo-tàitai. 你攙着老太太. (You) hold the old lady's arm.

CHĀN$_3$ 攙 (TV) mix in, mix together. Bié-bǎ-zhèixiē-shū dou-chānzai-yikuàir. 别把這些書都攙在一塊兒. Don't mix all these books together. Zhèige-jiúli chānle-hěn-duō-shuǐ. 這個酒裏攙了很多水. There is a lot of water mixed in this wine.

CHÁN$_3$ 纏 (TV) (1) wrap around. Tāde-shǒu yòng-bù-chánshangle. 他的手用布纏上了. His hand is wrapped with a bandage. fig. Tā-ràng-nèige-nǚren gei-chánzhule. 他讓那個女人給纏住了. He is wrapped around that girl's finger. (2) roll up (as a string). Bǎ-xiàn cháncheng-yí-ge-qiú. 把線纏成一個球. Roll the string up into a ball. (3) bother, annoy (people constantly). 'Zhèige-háizi chán-rén. 這個孩子纏人. This child bothers people.

CHÁN$_4$ 饞 (SV) crave for or indulge in oral pleasures, such as eating only savory food for pleasure of the mouth rather than sustenance, like a child indulging in candy. 'Zhèige-rén zhēn-chán, guāng-chī-ròu, bu-chī-fàn. 這個人真饞·光吃肉不吃飯. This person is given to indulgence of his taste. He eats only meat, but not rice.

CHÀN$_3$ 顫 (SV) quiver, shake, tremble. Tā-hěn-jǐnzhang, shǒu-zhí-chàn. 他很緊張·手直顫. He is very tense, his hands keep shaking. Tā-shuō-'huà-de-shíhou, shēngyin yǒu-yi-diǎnr-chàn. 他説話的時候聲音有一點兒顫. When he talks, his voice quivers a little.

'CHÀNÀ$_5$ 刹那 (M) split-second, in a flash.

CHǍNDÌ$_4$ 産地 (N) place of production or origin.

CHÁNG$_1$ 嚐 (TV) taste. Nǐ-cháng-chang-zhèige-yú. 你嚐嚐這個魚. Taste this fish.

Wǒ-chángbuchulái shì-shénma-wèir. 我嚐不出來是甚麼味. I cannot make out (by tasting) what flavor it is.

CHÁNG$_1$ 長 (SV) long (in extent or duration). (opp. duǎn 短). Shíhou-tài-cháng le. 時候太長了. The time is too long. 'Zhuōzi-hěn-cháng. 桌子很長. The tables are very long. Tiān-cháng-le. 天長了. The days are longer now. Tāmen-suíran jiéhūn-le, kěshi-wǒ-kàn chángbuliǎo. 他們雖然結婚了，可是我看長不了. Although they are married, I don't think it will last long. Wǒmen-dei-wàng-'chángli-kàn, bu-néng-jiù-kàn-xiànzài. 我們得往長裏看，不能就看現在. We have to look at it for the long run, not just for now. Nèige-wūzi yǒu-'shíchǐ-cháng. 那個屋子有十尺長. That room is about ten feet long.

(N) length. Nèige-wūzi-de-cháng shì-'shíchǐ. 那個屋子的長是十尺. The length of that room is ten feet.

(B) good point or strong point, a good quality. (opp. duǎn 短). chángchu 長處 strong point. Gè-yǒu-suǒ-cháng. 各有所長. Each one has his own good points.

CHÁNG$_1$ 常 (AD) (1) often. Tā-'cháng-lái. 他常來. He comes often. Tā-'cháng-ài-zhèiyàngr-shuō. 他常愛這樣兒說. He likes to say this very often. Wǒ-bù-cháng-chūqu. 我不常出去. I don't go out often. (cf: 'CHÁNG-CHÁNG 常常). (2) always. Dōngxià-cháng-qīng. 冬夏常青. Winter or summer, it is always green. Chī'kuīde cháng-'zài. 吃虧的常在. The one who can take a loss will always be around.

(B) regular, usual. chánghuì 常會 regular meeting.

CHÁNG$_3$ 場 see CHǍNG 場.

CHǍNG$_4$ 廠 (N) factory. Tā-xiǎng-bàn-yíge-chǎng. 他想辦一個廠. He wants to establish a factory.

CHǍNG$_3$ 場 or CHÁNG 場 (M) (1) for a performance of a play, opera, movie, etc. Kàn-yichǎng-diànyǐngr. 看一場電影兒. See a movie. (2) for a contest, real or sporting. dǎ-yichǎng-guānsi 打一場官司 bring a lawsuit. dǎ-yichǎng-qiú 打一場球 play a game of ball. dǎ-yichǎng-pái 打一場牌 play a game of cards. (3) for an event, natural or human, possessing unpredictable or dramatic qualities. 'bìngle-yichǎng 病了一場 or déle-yichǎng-bìng 得了一場病 be sick once. zuò-yichǎng-mèng 作一場夢 have a dream. zuò-yichǎng-guān 作一場官 serve as an official. zháo-yichǎng-huǒ 着一場火 have a fire. (4) act of an opera or play. Dìyī chăng. 第一場. The first act.

CHĂNG$_3$ 場 (-B) (1) an open space, field, or court. kōngchăng 空場 a vacant lot. yùndòngchăng 運動場 athletic field. qiúchăng 球場 ball park. (2) an activity or a circle of activities. guānchăng 官場 official or political circle. shìchăng 市場 the market (activity). zàichăng 在場 to be present during an activity. dāngchăng 當場 right at or during the activity.

CHÀNG$_1$ 唱 (TV) (1) sing (songs, operas etc.). Tā-ài-chàng-gēr. 他愛唱歌兒. He likes to sing. Nĭ-chàng-yiduànr-xì-ba. 你唱一段兒戲吧. Sing an aria from an opera. (2) call out the ballots. 'Shéi-chàng-piào? 誰唱票? Who will call out the ballots?

CHÁNGCHANG$_1$ 常常 (AD) often, frequently. Wŏ-chángchang-gēn-ta-xué. 我常常跟他學. I learn from him very often.

CHÁNGCHÉNG$_3$ 長城 (N) (con. Wànlĭ-chángchéng 萬里長城). the Great Wall of China.

CHÁNGCHONG$_5$ 長蟲 (N) snake. (M: tiáo 條).

CHÁNGCHU$_2$ 長處 (N) good point, strong point, a good quality. (M: diăn 點). Tā-yŏu-ji-diăn-chángchu. 他有幾點長處. He has several good points.

CHÁNGCHUN$_3$ 長春 (PW) Ch'angch'un (capital of Kirin province).

CHÁNGDUĂN$_2$ 長短 (N) (1) length. Nèige-zhuōzi chángduăn 'duó-cháng? 那個桌子長短多長? What is the length of that table? (2) unfortunate happening. Yàoshi-tā-yŏu-ge-chángduăn, zĕnma-bàn? 要是他有個長短, 怎麼辦? If something unfortunate happens to him, what can be done?

CHÁNGFĀNGR$_5$ 長方兒 (N) rectangle.

CHÁNGGŌNG$_5$ 長工 (N) (1) long-term laborious job. Tā-dă-chánggong. 他打長工. He has a long-term job. (2) laborer who is engaged in a long-term job in agriculture. Tā-shì-wŏmende-chánggōng. 他是我們的長工. He is our worker.

CHĂNGJIĀ$_4$ 廠家 (N) factory (referring to the establishment).

CHÁNGJIĀNG$_1$ 長江 (N) Yangtze River.

CHÁNGJIŬ$_4$ 長久 (SV) for a long time.

CHĂNGKĀIR$_4$ 敞開兒 (AD) Peip. without restriction. Tā-chăngkāir-wánr. 他敞開兒玩兒. He plays as much as he wants.

CHÀNGKUAI$_4$ 暢快 (SV) happy (implies freedom from restraint).

CHĂNGLIANG$_5$ 敞亮 (SV) spacious and bright (of a room).

CHĂNGMIAN$_3$ 場面 (N) (1) stage setting (including the set, costumes, props, music and sup-

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DĀ$_3$ 搭 (TV) (1) lay across. Bă-yīshang dāzai-shéngzishang. 把衣裳搭在繩子上. Hang the clothes on the clothes line. (2) build something for temporary use, as scaffolding, platform, a temporary bridge, etc. Tāmen-zài-yuànzili dāle-yige-tái. 他們在院子裏搭了一個台. They built a platform in the yard.

DĀ$_3$ 搭 (TV) lift or carry something, by two or more persons. Bă-zhuōzi-dāguolai. 把桌子搭過來. Move the table here.

DĀ$_2$ 搭 (TV) travel by or take a train, bus, boat, airplane, etc. Nĭ-dā-nĕibān-fēijī? 你搭那班飛機? Which flight are you going to take?

DĀ$_3$ 搭 (TV) add, plus. Sānkuai-dā-liăngkuai shì-wŭkuai. 三塊搭兩塊是五塊. Three dollars plus two dollars are five dollars.

DÁ$_1$ 打 (M) dozen.

DĂ$_3$ 打 (CV) Peip. (1) from (a time, a place or a point of view). (2) via, through. (See: CÓNG 從).

DĂ$_1$ 打 (TV) (1) strike, beat, hit. Bié-dă-rén. 別打人. Don't hit people. Tā-āile-yídùn-dă. 他挨了一頓打. He was beaten up. (2) fight. Tāmen-dăqilai-le. 他們打起來了. They started to fight. (3) break. Tā-bă-wăn-dă-le. 他把碗打了. He broke the bowl. (4) strike, beat, play a percussion instrument. dă-zhōng 打鐘 strike the bell. (5) gather and fetch. dă-chái 打柴 fetch firewood. (6) buy something in liquid form. dă-yóu 打油 buy oil. dă-jiŭ 打酒 buy wine. (7) dip up liquids with a dipper. dă-shuĭ 打水 get water (from a well, river or lake). (8) play a game (of competition or with hitting action). dă-pái 打牌 play cards. dă-qiú 打球 play a ball game. (9) send a message. dă-diànhuà 打電話 make a phone call. (10) fish or hunt. dă-yú 打魚 fish. dă-lăohŭ 打老虎 hunt for a tiger. (11) inject. dă-zhēn 打針 inject (medicine). (12) fire (firearms). dă-qiāng 打鎗 fire a gun. (13) make a mark. dă-túzhāng 打圖章 make an imprint with a seal. (14) make sudden uncontrollable physical actions. dă-tìfen. 打嚏噴 sneeze. (15) hold aloft. dă-săn 打傘 hold an umbrella. (16) knit, crochet, tat. dă-máoyī 打

毛衣 knit a sweater. (17) plan, originate. dǎ-gǎozi 打稿子 make a draft. dǎ-zhǔyi 打主意 make plans. (18) give a discount. dǎ-zhékou 打折扣 give a discount or discredit (as a story). (19) have something made. dǎ-shǒushi 打首飾 have jewelry made. (20) (con. dǎkai 打開). open packages. Zhèixie-bāoguǒ-gāng-dào, hái-méi-dǎ-ne. 這些包裹剛到還沒打呢. These parcels which have just arrived haven't been opened yet. (21) pack. Kuài-yidiǎnr-dǎ-xíng-lì, wǒmen-děi-zǒu-le. 快一點兒打行李, 我得走了. Hurry up and pack, we have to go. (22) make a knot. dǎ-lǐngdài 打領帶 tie a necktie. (23) drill a hole. dǎ-jǐng 打井 drill a well. (24) estimate a certain amount for something. Lián chī-dài-zhù yígòng-dǎ-sānshi-kuai-qián. 連吃帶住一共打三十塊錢. Including food and lodging, we can estimate thirty dollars.

mount
omething.
Lián

DÀ$_1$ 大 (SV) (opp. xiǎo 小). (1) big, large. (in size, capacity.) Tāde-háizi dou-dà-le. 他的孩子都大了. His children have all grown up. 'Shēngyin-hěn-dà. 聲音很大. The noise is very loud. Wǒ-méi-you-nènma-dà-gōngfu. 我沒有那麼大工夫. I don't have that much time. Tāde-guān hěn-dà, míngqi yě-hen-dà. 他的官很大, 名氣也很大. His rank is very high and he is very famous. Guā-'dà-fēng, xià-'dà-yǔ. 颳大風, 下大雨. The wind is blowing hard and it is raining hard. Wù-hěn-dà. 霧很大. It is very foggy. Tāde-pàitóur hěn-dà. 他的派頭兒很大. He is very imposing. Tā-yí-kànjian-bu-duì, qì-jiu-dà-le. 他一看見不對, 氣就大了. As soon as he saw that it wasn't right, he got very angry. Wàng-dàli-xiě. 往大裏寫. Write big. (2) old (referring to a person's age). Tā-suìshu tài-dà-le. 他歲數太大了. He is too old. Tā-bǐ-nǐ dà-yísuì. 他比你大一歲. He is one year older than you.

(TV) make something big, large, great. Nǐ-dàzhe-dǎnzi-jìnqu. 你大着胆子進去. Get your courage up and go in.

(B) first, oldest. Tā-shi-lǎodà. 他是老大. He is the oldest one. Zhèi-shi-wǒ-'dà'érzi 這是我大兒子. This is my oldest son.

(AD) on a large scale, greatly. Tāmen-dà-chī-dà-hē. 他們大吃大喝. They eat and drink a lot. Tā-dà-kū-yízhèn. 他大哭一陣. She cried hard for a while. (See: BÚDA 不大).

DÁ'ÀN$_3$ 答案 (N) answer, solution to a problem (always in writing). Zhèige-wèntí méi-youdá'àn. 這個問題没有答案. There is no answer for this question.

DÁBAN$_3$ 打扮 see DǍBAN 打扮

DǍBAN$_3$ 打扮 or DÁBAN 打扮 (TV) (1) dress up, make up, adorn a person. Nǐ-děi-'dǎban-dǎban. 你得打扮打扮. You have to dress up (or make up) a little. (2) disguise a person. Tā-dǎbancheng-yíge-nǚren. 他打扮成一個女人. He disguised himself as a woman.

DǍ-BĀO$_3$ 打包 (VO) (1) wrap a package. (2) unwrap a package.

DÀBIÀN$_3$ 大便 (IV) (lit. great convenience) have a bowel movement, defecate. Wǒ-liǎngtiān méi-dàbiàn-le. 我兩天没大便了. I haven't moved my bowels for two days.
(N) human feces.

DÀBÙFEN$_2$ 大部分 (N) most part, greater part.

DǍ-CHÀ$_2$ 打岔 (VO) (1) misinterpret as a result of not hearing clearly. (2) break into someone's conversation, interrupt someone's speech. Duìbuqǐ, wǒ-dǎ-ge-chà. 對不起，我打個岔. Excuse me for interrupting.

DǍ-CHÁR$_3$ 嗒喳兒 (VO) (1) say something related to what was said before by somebody else. Tā-shuō-huà, nǐ-bié-dā-chár. 他說話，你別嗒喳兒. When he is talking, don't say anything related to what he says. (2) verbally acknowledge someone's speech. Wǒ-gēn-nǐ-shuō-huà-ne. Nǐ-zěnma bù-dā-chár? 我跟你說話哪，你怎麼不嗒喳兒啊? I am talking to you, why don't you say something?

DÀ-DǍN$_2$ 大胆 (VO) (lit. make courage big) bold, daring, fearless. Nǐ-zhēn-dà-dǎn. 你真大胆. You are really bold.

DÁDAO$_2$ 達到 (TV) arrive at, reach, attain (objective, level, point, etc.). Wǒmen-zuò-de yǐjing-dádao xiāngdāngde-chéngdu-le, kěshi hái-méi dádao-mùdi. 我作的已經達到相當的程度了，可是還没達到目的. What we have done has reached a certain point, but we still haven't reached our objective.

DǍDǍO$_2$ 打倒 (RV) knock down, overthrow. Dǎdǎo-dìguozhǔyì! 打倒帝國主義! Down with imperialism! Tāmen-bǎ-Lǎo-Lǐ dǎdǎo-le. 他們把老李打倒了. lit. or fig. They knocked old Li down.

DǍ-DIÀNBÀO$_1$ 打電報 (VO) send a telegram.

DǍ-DIÀNHUA$_1$ 打電話 (VO) make a telephone call.

DÀDÒU$_4$ 大豆 (N) soybean.

DǍ-DǓ$_3$ 打賭 (VO) bet, make a friendly wager (with or without money). Míngtian-yídìng-xiàyǔ. Wǒ-gǎn-gēn-ní-dǎ-dǔ. 明天一定下雨我敢

跟你打賭. I will bet you that tomorrow it definitely will rain. (cf: DǓ-QIÁN 賭錢).

DǍ-DǓNR$_3$ 打盹兒 (VO) doze off, take a nap.

DÀDUŌSHÙ$_2$ 大多數 (N) the great majority.

DǍFA$_2$ 打發 (TV) (1) send someone on an errand. Wǒ-dǎfa-ta-qù-mǎi-yidiǎnr-dōngxi. 我打發他去買一點兒東西. I sent him to buy something. (2) dismiss with proper justification or compensation. Wǒ-bǎ-gōngren-dǎfa-zǒu-le. 我把工人打發走了. I have dismissed the worker.

DÀFANG$_1$ 大方 (SV) act in a manner befitting a gentleman, lady or person of high status, generous, dignified, poised. (opp. xiǎoqi 小氣). Tā-yòng-qián hen-dàfang. 他用錢很大方. He is very generous with his money. 'Hēi-yīshang kànzhe-hen-dàfang. 黑衣裳看着很大方. Black clothes make people look very dignified. Tā-shuō-huà zǒngshi-hěn-'dàfangde-yàngzi. 他説話總是很大方的樣子. When he speaks he is always very poised.

DÁFU$_3$ 答覆 (TV) reply formally. (N) formal reply. Xiàlibài-yi-qián, nǐ-dei-gěi-wǒ-yige-dáfu. 下禮拜以前，你得給我一個答覆. Before next week, you must give me a reply.

DÀGÀI$_1$ 大概 (AD) (1) probably. Tā-dàgài-bu-zhīdào. 他大概不知道. Probably he does not know. (2) approximately. Nǐ-dàgài-yǒu-duōshao-qián? 你大概有多少錢? How much money do you have, approximately?

DÀGÀI$_1$ 大概 (AD) generally (without going into detail). Wǒ-dàgàide-shuōle-shuo. 我大概的説了説. I spoke generally.

(N) general idea. Qǐng-nǐ-xiān-gàosong-wo-ge-dàgài. 請你先告訴我個大概. Please tell me the general idea first.

DǍ-GÉR$_5$ 打嗝兒 (VO) (1) hiccup. (2) belch.

DǍ-GǓ$_3$ 打鼓 (VO) beat a drum, play a drum. fig. worry, fear. Wǒ-xīnli zhí-dǎ-gǔ. 我心裏直打鼓. My heart is beating like a drum.

DǍ-GUĀNSI$_2$ 打官司 (VO) engage in a law suit.

DǍ-HĀCHI$_3$ 打哈欠 (VO) yawn.

'DÀHÒUNIAN$_2$ 大後年 (TW) three years hence from this year.

'DÀHÒUTIAN$_2$ 大後天 (TW) three days hence from today.

DÀHUÀ$_2$ 大話 (N) big talk, boasting. shūo-dàhuà 説大話 talk big, exaggerate.

DÀHUÌ$_3$ 大會 (N) general meeting, plenary assembly.

DĀHUǑ$_2$ 搭夥 (IV) form a partnership, do something jointly. Wŏ-gēn-ta dāhuŏ-zuò-măimai. 我跟他搭夥作買賣. He and I became business partners.

DĂHUOJĪ$_2$ 打火機 (N) cigarette lighter. (syn. zìlaihuŏ 自來火).

DĀI$_1$ 待 (IV) stay, remain. Tā-zài-jiāli dāizhe-ne. 他在家裏待着呢. He is staying home (doing nothing). Wŏ-zài-nèr dāide-gōngfu-bu-dà. 我在那兒待的工夫不大. I didn't stay there for long. (cf: ZHÙ 住).

DĂI$_2$ 逮 or **DĔI** 逮 (TV) catch a person, a bird or an animal. Tā-men-dăizhao-yige-zéi. 他們逮着一個賊. They caught a thief. Xiăo-háizi yào-dăi-niăor. 小孩子要逮鳥兒. The children want to catch a bird.

DÀI$_1$ 帶 (TV) (1) carry along with, bring or take along. Nĭ-dài-qián-meiyou? 你帶錢沒有? Do you have money with you? (2) include, be with. Nèi-ge-diànyĭngr dài-'yánse-bu-dài? 那個電影兒帶顏色不帶? Is that movie in color? (3) lead someone. Qĭng-nĭ-dàizhe-wo-qu-jiàn-ta. 請你帶着我去見他. Please take me to see him. Wŏ-dài-ni-kànkan. 我帶你看看. I will take you along to show you around.

DÀI 戴 (TV) wear on the head or hand, such as glasses, ear muffs, gloves; or somewhere else on the body, such as jewelry, flowers or other adornment. (cf: CHUĀN 穿, ZHĀI 摘).

DÀI$_2$ 待 (TV) treat, deal with people. (syn. duì 對). Tā-duì-péngyou hen-hăo. 他對朋友很好. He treats his friends very nicely.

DÀIBIĂO$_1$ 代表 (TV) represent. Wŏ-dàibiăo-ta-qu-kāi-kuì. 我代表他去開會. I will go to the meeting representing him. Gāngde-chănliang kéyi-dàibiăo-gōngye-jìnbude-chéngdu. 鋼的產量可以代表工業進步的程度. Steel production may represent the level of industrial progress.

(N) representative. Wŏ-qĭng-ta-dāng-wŏde-dàibiăo. 我請他當我的代表. I will ask him to act as my representative.

DÀIBŬ$_4$ 逮捕 (TV) arrest (law enforcement).

DÀIFU$_1$ 大夫 (N) doctor (medical). (syn. yīsheng 醫生).

'DÀILĬ$_3$ 代理 (TV) (1) act on someone's behalf while that person is absent or unable to perform his duties. Tā-jiào-wo-'dàilĭ-ta. 他叫我代理他. He asked me to take his place. (2) act as an agent. Wŏ-men-'dàilĭ-nèige-gōng'sĭ-de-shì-qing. 我們代理那個公司的事情. We take

care of that company's business.
(N) agent.
(B-) acting. dàilǐzǒngtǒng 代理總統 acting president (of a country).

DÀIMÀN₃ 待慢 (TV) (lit. I have treated you shabbily.) said by the host to his quests when they leave.

DÀISHǑUR₄ 帶手兒 (AD) while (when the circumstance or time is convenient). Nǐ-dàishǒur-guānshang-mén. 你帶手兒關上門. Close the door while you are there.

DÀITÌ₃ 代替 (TV) substitute for someone or something, be a substitute. Wǒmen-kéyi-yòng-zhèige-dàiti. 我們可以用這個代替. We can use this as a substitute.

DĀI-YIHUIR₁ 待一會兒 (MA) after awhile, later. Dāi-yihuir zai-shuō. 待一會兒再說. I'll talk about it later.

DÀIYU₃ 待遇 (N) treatment (usually refers to pay or salary). Zhèige-xuéxiàode-dàiyu-bu-cuò. 這個學校的待遇不錯. The salary this school pays is not bad.

DÀIZI₂ 帶子 (N) strap, belt, ribbon, tape. (M: gēn 根, tiáo 條).

DǍJI₃ 打擊 (N) mental blow, shock. Tāde-'háizi-sǐle, tā-shòule-hěn-'dàde-dǎji. 他的孩子死了，他受了很大的打擊. Her child died, she received a tremendous shock.
(TV) strike a blow. dǎji-díren 打擊敵人 strike a blow at the enemy.

DǍ-JIÀ₂ 打架 (VO) (1) fight (personal), come to blows. (2) argue violently. dǎ-'zuǐ-jià 打嘴架 argue, dispute.

DÀJIĀ₁ 大家 (PR) everybody. Dàjiā-xiǎoxin. 大家小心. Everybody be careful. Wǒmen-dàjiā-dōu-qù. 我們大家都去. All of us will go.

DǍJIǍO₂ 打攪 (TV) (1) disturb someone. Bié-dǎjiǎo-ta. 別打攪他. Don't disturb him. (2) used as a polite phrase, usually said by a visitor when leaving. Dǎjiǎo-dǎjiǎo. 打攪打攪. Thank you for all your trouble.

DǍKAI₁ 打開 (RV) (1) open. dǎ-kai-mén 打開門 open the door. (2) turn on a valve, a television set, a radio, etc. dǎkai-wúxiàndiàn 打開無線電 turn on the radio.

DǍ-LÉI₁ 打雷 (VO) thunder.

DǍ-LIÈ 打獵 (VO) hunt for game.

DÀLǏTÁNG₂ 大禮堂 (N) auditorium.

DÀLÙ₂ 大陸 (N) (1) continent. Měizhou-dàlù 美洲大陸 continent of America. (2) mainland. Měiguo-dàlù 美國大陸 American Mainland.

DÀMÀI₅ 大麥 (N) barley (grain).

DÀMÉN₁ 大門 (N) (1) big door or doorway. (2) main gate or main entrance.

DÀMǏ$_{3}$ 大米 (N) rice (hulled and uncooked.

DǍMO$_{5}$ 打磨 (TV) polish, sand, rub to make smooth.

DĀN$_{3}$ 擔 (TV) (1) carry with a pole on one's shoulder. (2) fig. shoulder a responsibility. dānbúshi 擔不是 take the blame. Wǒ-bu-néng-dān-zhèige-zéren. 我不能擔這個責任. I cannot take responsibility for this.

DĀN$_{3}$ 單 (AD) (1) particularly. Tā-wèi-shénma dān-yào-zhèige? 他為甚麼單要這個? Why did he want this particularly? (2) solely, alone. Wǒmen-dān-zǒu-ba. 我們單走吧. Let's go by ourselves. (B-) (1) single. 'dānrenfáng 單人房 single room. (2) something in the form of a sheet.

DǍN$_{5}$ 撣 (TV) dust (with a duster).

DÀN$_{2}$ 淡 (SV) weak in concentration, diluted. (1) weak or light in taste (of wine, cigarettes, etc.). (opp. chòng 衝). (2) not salty, tasteless. (opp. xián 鹹). Cài-tài-dàn. 菜太淡. The food is tasteless. (3) light, pale (of a color). (opp. shēn 深). Yánsher-hěn-dàn. 顏色很淡. The color is very light. (4) fig. slow (of business). (opp. hǎo 好). Zhèige-yuè shì-'dàn-yuè. 這個月是淡月. This month is the month when business is slow.

DÀN$_{5}$ 石 (M) (1) a picul, a weight measure equivalent to 100 catties or 133-1/2 lbs. (2) a volume measure recently standardized to contain 100 liters. yídàn-mǐ 一石米 a picul of rice or 100 liters of rice.

DĀNCHUN$_{2}$ 單純 (SV) simple (not involved with other affairs). Zhèijian-shìqing bu-dānchun. 這件事情不單純. This affair is not simple.

DĀNG$_{1}$ 當 (TV) serve as, be (in the role of). dāng-xuésheng 當學生 be a student. dāng-bīng 當兵 serve as a soldier. dāng-tàitai 當太太 be a (house) wife. Zài-nèichu-xìli, nǐ-dāng-shéi? 在那齣戲裏你當誰? Which role do you have in that play? (cf: DÀNG(ZUO) 當(作)).

DĀNG$_{2}$ 當 (CV) in the presence of someone. Tā-bu-gǎn-dāngzhe-ta fùmǔ-chōu-yān. 他不敢當着他父母抽烟 He doesn't dare smoke in front of his parents.

DǍNG$_{3}$ 當 (TV) think (mistakenly) that... Wǒ-dǎng-ta-shì-Zhōngguo-ren-ne. 我當他是中國人呢. I thought he was a Chinese (but I was wrong). (cf: 'YǏWÉI 以為).

DǍNG$_{2}$ 黨 (N) party (political). rù-dǎng 入黨 enter the party, become a member of a party.

DǍNG$_{3}$ 擋 (TV) block the way, light or view. Bié-dǎngzhe-wo, ràng-wo-guòqu. 别擋着我，讓我過去. Don't block my way, let me pass. Nǐ-dǎngzhe-wo, wǒ-kànbujiàn. 你擋着我，我看不見. You are blocking my view, I cannot see.

DÀNG$_4$ 當 (TV) pawn.
(N) things to be pawned. dàngdàng 當當 pawn things. dàngpu 當鋪 pawn shop.

DÀNG(ZUO)$_1$ 當(作) (TV) as, take for. Nǐ-kéyi ná-zhèige dàng(zuo)-chǐ-yong. 你可以拿這個當(作)尺用. You may take this to be used as a ruler. Wǒ-ná-tā dàng(zuo)-hǎo-ren-le. 我拿他當(作)好人了. I took him for a good man.

DÀNGĀO$_2$ 蛋糕 (N) cake (such as a birthday or wedding cake). (M: kuài 塊).

DĀNG-BĪNG$_2$ 當兵 (VO) enlist as a soldier or be a soldier.

DĀNGCHŪ$_2$ 當初 (1) in the beginning. (2) in the past.

DĀNG... DE-SHÍHOU$_2$ 當…的時候 (S) at the time when... Dāng-wǒmen-'zài-nài-nèr-de-shíhou, tā-méi-shuō-huà. 當我們在那兒的時候，他没說話. When we were there, he didn't say anything.

DĀNGE$_3$ 耽擱 (TV) (1) put off, delay. Bù-máng, zhèifēng-xìn dānge-liǎngtian-zai-xiě yě-kéyi. 不忙，這封信耽擱兩天再寫也可以. No hurry, it is all right to delay the writing of this letter for a couple of days. (2) waste time, spend idle time. (syn. dānwu 耽誤). Děng-huǒchē tài-dānge-shíhou. 等火車太耽擱時候. Waiting for the train wastes too much time.
(N) stay. Wǒ-'méi-you-jitiande-dānge. 我没有幾天的耽擱. I will not stay long, perhaps just a few days. (cf: DĀNWU 耽誤).

DĀNGJIÀNR$_2$ 當間兒 (PW) Peip. (1) middle. Zhànzai-dāngjiànr. 站在當間兒. Stand in the middle. (cf: DĀNGZHŌNG 當中). (2) space in between. Nèi-liǎng-ge-qìchē-dāngjiànr hái-kéyi-tíng-yíge-qìchē. 那兩個汽車當間兒，還可以停一個汽車. You are still able to park another car between those two cars.

DĀNG-MIÀN$_3$ 當面 (VO) in front of someone, face to face. Bié-dāng-tāde-'miàn-shuō. 別當他的面說. Don't talk in front of him. Wǒ-gēn-ta-dāng-miàn-shuō. 我跟他當面說. I'll speak to him face to face.

DǍNGPÀI$_3$ 黨派 (N) clique, group (social or political). Dǎngpài-hěn-duō. 黨派很多. There are many cliques.

DĀNGRAN$_1$ 當然 (SV) natural. Nàshi-dāngránde-shìqing. 那是當然的事情. That's a natural thing.
(AD) of course, naturally. Tā-dāngrán-qù. 他當然去. Of course he'll go.

DĀNGSHÍ$_1$ 當時 (TW) at the very same time. Wǒ-dāngshí-méi-xiángchilái. 我當時没想起來. At that moment I did not think of it.

DĀNGTIĀN$_3$ 當天 (TW) the same day. Wǒ-dāngtiān-qù, dāngtiān-huílai. 我當天去,當天回來. I go and come back on the same day.

DĀNGXUǍN$_4$ 當選 (TV) be elected. Tā-dāngxuǎn-zǒngtǒng. 他當選總統. He was elected president.

DǍNGYUÁN$_4$ 黨員 (N) political party member.

DÀNGZI$_4$ 擋子 (M) for an event, affair, etc. (syn. jiàn 件). Wǒ-pèngjian-'zènma yidàngzi-shì. 我碰見這麼一擋子事. I ran into this kind of affair.

DĀNGZHŌNG$_1$ 當中 (PW) (1) middle. Fàngzai-dāngzhōng. 放在當中. Put it in the middle. (cf: DĀNGJIÀNR 當間兒). (2) space in between. Liǎngbǎ-yǐzi-dāngzhōng yǒu yizhāng-zhuōzi. 兩把椅子當中有一張桌子. There is a table in between those two chairs. (3) among, between. Wǔge-rén-dāngzhōng yǒu-yíge-shi-wàiguoren. 五個人當中有一個是外國人. Among those five people, there is one foreigner.

DĀNJÙ$_3$ 單據 (N) simple documentary proof, receipt, invoice, shipping ticket, etc. (M: zhāng 張).

DĀNMÀI$_2$ 丹麥 (PW) Denmark.

DĀNREN$_2$ 担任 (TV) assume a position or responsibilities. Tā-dānren-fùxiàozhǎng. 他担任副校長. He assumes the position of vice president of the school. Nǐ-dānren-shénma-kè? 你担任甚麼課? (lit. For which courses are you assuming responsibility?) What courses are you teaching?

DÀNSHI$_1$ 但是 (AD) but, however. Wǒ-tīngshuōle, dànshi-wǒ bu-xìn. 我聽說了,但是我不信. I have heard it but I don't believe it. (cf: KĚSHI 可是, BÚGUÒ 不過).

DĀNWÈI$_3$ 單位 (N) unit (of measurement, of an organization, etc.).

DĀNWU$_2$ 耽誤 (TV) (1) let an opportunity go by, cause something to be missed by delaying. Bié-dānwu-háizi-niàn-shū-de-jīhui. 别耽誤孩子念書的機會. Don't let the opportunity for the children to study go by. Kuài-qǐng-dàifu, bié-bǎ-bìng-dānwu-le. 快請大夫,别把病耽誤了. Call the doctor fast, don't delay the treatment of the illness. (2) waste time, spend idle time. (syn. dānge 耽擱). Zhèiyangr-zuò tài-dānwu-shíhou. 這樣兒作太耽誤時候. Doing it this way wastes too much time. (3) delay, procrastinate. Yīnwei-xià-xuě dānwule-yitian. 因為下大雪耽誤

了一天. Because of heavy snow it was delayed a day. (cf: DĀNGE 耽擱).

DǍNXIǍO$_4$ 膽小 (SV) timid.

DĀN-XĪN$_4$ 擔心 (VO) worry. Wǒ-zhēn-tì-ni-dānxīn. 我真替你擔心. I am really worried for you.

DĀNZI$_3$ 單子 (1) list of items. kāi-dānzi 開單子 make out a list or itemize. (M: zhāng 張). (2) sheet (bedding).

DǍNZI$_5$ 膽子 (N) fearlessness.

DǍNZI$_5$ 撣子 (N) an implement for dusting made of feathers or strips of cloth tied to a handle, duster. (M: bǎ 把). Yòng-dǎzi dǎn-yidǎn-tǔ. 用撣子撣一撣土. Use the duster to dust.

DÀNZI$_4$ 担子 (N) load carried by a pole across the shoulders. Dànzi-hěn-zhòng. 担子很重. (lit. or fig.) The load is very heavy. (cf: TIĀOZI 挑子).

DĀO$_1$ 刀 (N) knife. (M: bǎ 把). (M) stroke of a knife. Tā-āile-yidāo. 他挨了一刀. He got a cut (from the slash of a knife).

DÁO$_5$ 捯 (TV) pull in something like string or rope, an arm-length at a time alternating each arm. Bǎ-ˈfēngzheng-ˈdáoxia-lai. 把風箏捯下來. Pull the kite down.

DǍO$_1$ 倒 (IV) (1) turn something from upright to postrate position, topple. Fángzi-dǎo-le. 房子倒了. The house fell over. (2) fail (financially, of a store or business). Pùzi-dǎo-le. 鋪子倒了. The store failed. (RE) fall over, topple. Tā-bǎ-dēng-pèngdǎo-le. 他把燈碰倒了. He bumped the lamp and it fell over.

DǍO$_2$ 倒 (TV) (1) change or switch things around. Bǎ-zhèi-liǎngge-dǎo-yidao. 把這兩個倒一倒. Change these two around. (2) buy or sell a store or business, change hands. Tā-bǎ-pùzi dáogei-wǒ-le. 他把鋪子倒給我了. He sold the store to me.

DǍO$_3$ 島 (N) island.

DÀO$_1$ 到 (IV) reach, arrive. Tā-lái-le, kěshi-hái-méi-dào-ne. 他來了，可是還沒到呢. He started to come, but has not arrived yet. Wǒmen-dàole-nǎr-le? 我們到了那兒了？ (lit. Where have we reached?) Where are we now? Tā-dàoguo-Zhōngguo. 他到過中國. (lit. He has reached China.) He has been in China. Jīntian-kāikuì dàole-duōshao-ren? 今天開會到了多少人？ How many came to the meeting today? Qián-yi-dào-shǒu jiu-huā-le. 錢一到手就花了. (lit. As soon as the money reached the hand, it was spent.) As soon as he got the money, he spent it. Búlùn-shénma-shì yí-dào-tā-ner, jiu-máfan-le. 不論甚麼事一到他那兒就麻

E

E$_2$ 哦 (I) sound of hesitation, uh..., er... Tā-ya, e, bié-tí-le. 他呀，哦，別提了. Him, uh, don't talk about him.

É$_4$ 鵝 (N) domesticated goose. (M: zhī 隻).

É$_3$ 訛 (TV) cheat someone out of money. Bié-é-wo. 別訛我. Don't cheat me. Tā-shuō-wǒ-qiàn-ta-qián. Nà-shi-ta-é-wo. 他說我欠他錢，那是他訛我. He said that I owed him money. He's just trying to cheat me.

È$_1$ 餓 (SV) hungry. (opp. bǎo 飽). Wǒ dùzi-è-le. 我肚子餓了. (lit. As far as I am concerned, stomach is hungry) I am hungry.

(I V) suffer from hunger. È-ta-liǎngtian tā-jiu-kěn-zuò-le. 餓他兩天他就肯作了. Make him suffer from hunger for a couple of days, then he will be willing to do it.

ÈBÀ$_5$ 惡霸 (N) vicious bully, local tyrant.

ÈGUO$_1$ 俄國 (PW) Russia.

ĒI$_2$ 哎 see ĀI 哎.

ÉI$_2$ 哎 see ÁI 哎.

ĚI$_2$ 哎 see ǍI 哎.

ÈI$_2$ 哎 see ÀI 哎.

√2

ÈLIÈ$_4$ 惡劣 (SV) bad, poor, foul. Tiānqi-hen-'èliè. 天氣很惡劣. The weather is bad.

ĒMÍTUÓFÓ$_5$ 阿彌陀佛 (N) Amitabba Buddha, short for "Amitabba Buddha, the Immeasurable, Buddha of Boundless light." Worshipped by the "Pureland" sect and used as an incantation repeated by the faithful.

(I) used as an exclamation similar to the English "My God."

EN$_2$ 嗯 or NG 哼 (I) (1) uh-huh, um-hum, yeah. A: Nǐ-chī-a! B: En. A: 你吃啊！B: 嗯. A: Go ahead and eat! B: Uh-huh.

(2) when pronounced in a long, drawn-out manner, well... er...

En, děng-wǒ-xiǎngxiang. 嗯，等我想想. Uh, wait, let me think.

中國常要寫

次一

ÈN$_3$ 摁 or ÀN 按 (TV) press with the finger or palm. èn-(diàn)-língr 摁(電)鈴兒 ring a (small) bell (by pressing a button).

ĒNDIAN$_5$ 恩典 (N) a great benefaction, favor.

ĒNREN$_4$ 恩人 (N) benefactor or benefactress.

ÉR$_2$ 而 (B) used between two verb phrases. (1) both... and... cōngming-ér-'měilì 聰明而美麗. both clever and pretty. (2) but, while on the other hand. cōngming-ér-bu-'měilì 聰明而不美麗 clever but not pretty.

ÈR$_1$ 二 (NU) two. (1) an independent numeral in counting. yī, èr, sān 一，二，三 one, two, three. (2) a digit in a number when it is read off. bā-èr-èr-sān 八二二 8223.èr-diǎnr-èr 二點兒二 2.2. èrfēnzhiyī 二分之一 1/2. (3) the last element in compound numerals. yìbǎi'èr 一百二 one hundred and twenty. yìbǎi-líng-èr 一百零二 one hundred and two. (4) the only form before and/or after the numeral shí 十. èrshi'èr 二十二 twenty-two. (5) the only form before the measure liǎng 兩. èrliǎng-jīnzi 二兩金子 two ounces of gold. (6) an alternate to liǎng 兩 before the numerals bǎi 百, qiān 千, and wàn 萬. (7) an alternate to liǎng 兩 before a number of measures of distance, time and weight, and before certain other measures. èrlǐ 二里 two (Chinese) miles. èrkè 二刻 (lit. two quarters of an hour) half an hour. èrjīn 二斤 two catties. èrwèi 二位 two people. èrmáowǔ 二毛五 twenty-five cents. (8) the only form in expressing ordinal numbers, second. dì'èr 第二 the second. èryuè 二月 (lit. the second month of the year) February. (cf: LIǍNG 兩).

ÈBǍDĀO$_5$ 二把刀 (N) (1) dial. second cook. (2) Peip. a person lacking professional skill.

ÈBǍIWǓ$_5$ 二百五 (N) Peip. half-crazy person, nut.

ĚRDUO$_1$ 耳朵 (N) ear (on the head). (M: zhī 隻).

É-RÉN$_3$ 訛人 (VO) cheat people out of money. Tā-zuòle-'shífēn-zhōng jiu-yào-wǔkuai-qián, zhè-bú-shi-é-rén-ma? 他作了十分鐘就要五塊錢,這不是訛人嗎? He worked only ten minutes and asked for five dollars, isn't this cheating?

ĚRHUÁNZI$_3$ 耳環子 (N) earring. dài-ěrhuánzi 戴耳環子 wear earrings. (M: duèi 對).

ÉRNǙ$_3$ 兒女 (N) son and daughter. Tāde-érnǚ dōu-dà-le. 他的兒女都大了. His sons and daughters are all grown up.

ĚRPÁNGFĒNG$_5$ 耳旁風 (N) (lit. wind passing by the ears of a listener) words which have no effect on the listener. Tā-bǎ-wǒde-huà dàngzuo-ěrpángfēng. 他把我的話當作耳旁風. My words have no effect on him.

ÉRQIĚ$_1$ 而且 (MA) and also, moreover. Zhèige-piányi érqiě-hǎokàn. 這個便宜而且好看. This is cheap and also good looking. (cf:

BÌNGQIĚ 並且).

ĚRSHĒNG$_4$ 耳生 (SV) unfamiliar to the listener in sound or in expression. Zhèijiu-huà tīngzhe-ěrshēng. 這句話聽着耳生. This statement doesn't sound familiar.

ĚRSHÓU$_4$ 耳熟 see ĚRSHÚ 耳熟.

ĚRSHÚ$_4$ 耳熟 or ĚRSHÓU 耳熟 (SV) familiar sounding. Zhèige-gēr hěn-ěrshú. 這個歌兒很耳熟. This song sounds familiar.

'ÉRTÓNG$_3$ 兒童 (N) child (in general). értóng-jiàoyù 兒童教育 child education.

ÉRYǏ$_2$ 而已 (P) used at the end of a sentence with búguò 不過, jiùshi 就是, zhǐshi 只是 etc., that's all. (syn. bàle 罷了). Zhèige zhǐshi-yíge-lìzi-éryǐ. 這個只是一個例子而已. This is only an example, that's all.

ÈRYUÈ$_1$ 二月 (TW) (lit. the second month of a year) February.

ÉRZI$_1$ 兒子 (N) son.

ÈSHÀO$_5$ 惡少 (N) a villainous young man, juvenile delinquent.

ÉSHU$_4$ 額數 (N) a predetermined fixed number, quota.

ÉWÀI$_3$ 額外 (AD) extra, over and above the quota. Wǒ-éwài-gěi-ta-yibǎikuài-qián. 我額外給他一百塊錢. I gave him an extra $100.

ÈWÉN$_1$ 俄文 (N) Russian language.

ĚXIN$_4$ 惡心 (SV) lit. or fig. nauseated.

ÈYÀO$_3$ 阨要 (SV) hit important points (in writing or speaking). Tā-shuō-de-huà hěn-èyào. 他説的話很阨要. What he said hit the important points.

'ÈYÌ$_4$ 惡意 (N) bad intention. (opp. 'hǎoyì 好意). Wǒ-shuō-nèiju-huà, méi-yǒu-'èyì. 我説那句話没有惡意. When I said it, I didn't have any bad intentions.

ÈYÚ$_5$ 鰐魚 (N) alligator, crocodile. (M: tiáo 條).

ÉZHÀ$_4$ 訛詐 (TV) cheat, defraud.

F

FĀ$_1$ 發 (B-) (1) when used with expressions indicating colors, certain tastes and textures, appears to be, suggestive of. fāhuáng 發黃 yellowish. Niú-nǎi-huài-le. Yǒu-yidiǎnr-fā-suān. 牛奶壞了,有一點兒發酸. The milk is spoiled, it tastes a little sour. (2) when used with expressions indicating certain discomforts, feel certain discomforts (emanating from a certain part of the body). fāyǎng 發痒 feel itchy. Wǒ-zuǐ fāgān. 我嘴發乾. My mouth feels dry. (3) when used with expressions indicating certain emotional states or symptoms, be in certain emotional states or display certain emotional symptoms. fāzào 發躁 feel irritable, easily provoked. fājí 發急 feel anxious.

FĀ$_1$ 發 (TV) (1) send out (troops, letters, invitations, etc.). fā-bīng 發兵 send troops. fāle-yi-fēng-xìn 發了一封信 sent out a letter, mailed a letter. Diànbào-fā-le-ma? 電報發了嗎? Has the telegram been sent out? Tā-fāle-wǔshige-qǐngtiě. 他發了五十個請帖. He sent out fifty invitations. (2) fire, shoot arrow, gun, etc. fāle-yipào 發了一炮 shot a round from a cannon. Zhèige-jīguānqiāng měi-miǎo-zhōng néng-fā-shíge-zǐdàn. 這個機關鎗每秒鐘能發十個子彈. This machine gun can shoot ten bullets per second. (3) distribute, hand out. fā-chuándān 發傳單 distribute handbills. Gāi-shéi-fā-pái-le? 該誰發牌了? Whose turn to deal (playing cards)? (4) distribute money, particularly the payroll, pay. fā-xīnshui 發薪水 pay the salaries. (5) issue by the government, an authority, or a superior, orders, documents, money, tools, materials, clothing, food, etc. fā-mìngling 發命令 issue an order. fā-xǔkězhèng 發許可証 issue a permit. Kāiwánle-huì tāmen-fāle-yíge-gōngbào. 開完了會他們發了一個公報. After the meeting they issued a communique. Měi-yige-bīng fā-yizhī-qiāng. 每一個兵發一枝鎗. Each soldier is issued a gun. (6) send forth, emanate, radiate. Tài-yang-néng-fā-guāng. 太陽能發光. The sun can radiate light. Zhèige-kuòyīnqì fāchulaide-shēngyin bu-hǎo. 這個闊音器發出來的聲音不好. The sound of this amplifier is not good. (7) break out with a disease, be afflicted with symptoms or illness. fāzhǒng 發腫 be swollen. fā-yàozi 發瘧子 have malaria. (8) germinate, grow. fā-yár 發芽兒 germinate, sprout. fā-jiào 發酵 ferment. (9) make something grow, raise dough, with leaven, puff up dried or dehydrated food by soaking in water. fā-dòuyár 發豆芽兒 make bean sprouts. Xiān-bǎ-mógu yòng-shuǐ-fā-le. 先把蘑菇用水發了. First soak the dried mushrooms in water. (10) express, state. fā-yán 發言 make a statement. fā-wèn(ti) 發問(題) ask a question.

(M) round of ammunition. Měi-ge-rén lǐngle-yibǎifā-zǐdàn. 每個人領了一百發子彈. Each person received 100 rounds of ammunition.

FÁ$_3$ 乏 (SV) (1) tired. Wǒ-fá-le. 我乏了. I am tired. (2) weak (physically). Nǐ-zhēn-fá, lián-zhèige-dōu-bānbudòng. 你真乏,連這個都搬不動. You are really weak, you cannot even move this.

FÁ$_2$ 罰 (TV) fine, penalize, impose a penalty, make someone pay as a consequence. Tāmen-fále-wo-wǔkuai-qián. 他們罰了我五塊錢. They fined me five dollars. Tāmen-fá-ta, fáde-hěn-zhòng. 他們罰他,罰得很重. They imposed a heavy penalty on him. Wǒ-děi-fá-ni-hē-sānbei-jiǔ. 我得罰你喝三杯酒. As a consequence I have to make you drink three drinks. (Drinking is considered a penalty or consequence).

FǍ$_1$ 法 (-B) (1) or FAR 法兒 with TV to form a noun, way of. xiěfǎ or xiěfar 寫法兒 way of writing. 'kànfǎ or kànfar 看法兒 way of looking at. (2) with certain nouns to form another noun, technique of. 'dāofǎ 刀法 technique of the knife. 'bǐfǎ 筆法 technique of the brush-pen.

FǍ$_4$ 法 (B) law. jūnfǎ 軍法 military law. guójìgōngfǎ 國際公法 international law.

FĀ-BǍNG$_4$ 發榜 (VO) publicly post the list of successful candidates of an examination.

FĀBIǍO$_1$ 發表 (TV) (1) express opinion. Tā-bù-xǔ-wo-fābiǎo-wǒde-yìjian. 他不許我發表我的意見. He does not allow me to express my opinion. (2) publish an article. Wǒ-zài-zázhishang fābiǎole-yipian-wénzhang. 我在雜誌上發表了一篇文章. I published an article in a magazine. (3) announce, make something public. Zhèijian-shì ni-xiān-bié-shuō, hái-mei-fābiǎo-ne. 這件事你先別說,

還沒發表呢. Don't mention this matter yet, as it hasn't been announced.

FĀ-CÁI$_{1}$ 發財 (VO) (1) make a fortune, become wealthy, get rich. 'Shéi-dōu-xiǎng-fā-cái. 誰都想發財. Everybody wants to get rich (quickly). Zuò-zhèiyàngrde-shì fābuliao-dà-cái. 作這樣兒的事發不了大財. It's impossible to make a fortune doing this kind of work. (2) wish you wealth (a New Year's greeting). Gōngxǐ-fācái. 恭喜發財. Wish you happiness and wealth. Fācái-fācái. 發財發財. Wish you wealth.

FĀ-CHÁO$_{4}$ 發潮 (VO) damp (atmosphere or a place). Zhèige-dìfang xiàtian-fā-cháo, hěn-bu-shūfu. 這個地方夏天發潮, 很不舒服. This place is damp in the summer, it's very uncomfortable.

FĀ-CHÓU$_{2}$ 發愁 (VO) worry, be worried (implies sadness). Nǐ-fā-shénma-chóu? 你發甚麼愁? Why should you worry? or What worries you? Tā-zhěngtian-fā-chóu. 他整天發愁. He worries all day long.

FĀ-CHÙ$_{3}$ 發怵 (VO) afraid, uneasy. 'Xiāngxia-rén shuō-huà fā-chù. 鄉下人說話發怵. When a country man speaks he is uneasy. Tā-zuò-fēijǐ yǒu-yidianr-fā-chù. 他坐飛機有一點兒發怵. He is a little afraid of going by airplane.

FĀDA$_{2}$ 發達 (SV) flourishing, well-developed (business, industry, education, communications, etc.). Zhèige-dìfangde-jiāotōng hěn-fāda. 這個地方的交通很發達. This place has a well-developed transportation system. Rìběnde-gōngye hěn-fāda. 日本的工業很發達. Japan's industry is well-developed.

FĀ-DĀI$_{3}$ 發呆 (VO) be in a daze, not alert. Wǒ-èle-de-shihou, zǒngshi fā-dāi. 我餓了的時候, 總是發呆. When I am hungry, I am not alert.

FĀ-DIÀN$_{3}$ 發電 (VO) generate electricity.

FĀDIÀNCHǍNG$_{3}$ 發電廠 (N) electric generating plant, power plant.

FĀDIÀNJĪ$_{2}$ 發電機 (N) electric generator.

FĀDIÀNZHÀN$_{4}$ 發電站 (N) electric distribution station, power substation.

FĀDÒNGJĪ$_{4}$ 發動機 (N) motor, engine.

FĀ-DǑU$_{3}$ 發抖 (VO) tremble shake. Tā-qìde-zhí-fā-dǒu. 他氣得直發抖. He was shaking from anger.

FĀ-FĒNG$_{3}$ 發瘋 (VO) be crazy.

FĀ-FÚ$_{3}$ 發福 (VO) (lit. grow with blessings) gain weight, a complimentary way of saying that a person is fat. Nín-fā-fú-le. 您

發福了. You have gained weight (a compliment).

FǍGUĀN$_2$ 法官 (N) a judge.

FÀGUO$_1$ 法國(PW) France.

FĀ-HÁNG$_3$ 發行 (VO) sell wholesale, distribute goods or merchandise. Wŏmende-huò wŏmen-zìjĭ-fā-háng, bu-líng-mài. 我們的貨我們自己發行, 不零賣. We distribute our merchandise ourselves, but we don't retail it.

FĀ-HUÀ$_3$ 發話 (VO) give orders. Shàngbianr bù-fā-huà, wŏ-bu-găn-géi-ni. 上邊兒不發話我不敢給你. If the superior doesn't give the order, I dare not give it to you.

FĀ-HUÀI$_3$ 發壞 (VO) have malicious or naughty thoughts. Wŏ-kàn-ta-yănjing-zhí-zhuàn, jiu-zhĭdao-ta-fā-huài-ne. 我看他眼睛直轉,我就知道他發壞呢. When I saw that his eyes kept turning, I knew that he was having malicious thoughts.

FĀHUĀNG$_3$ 發慌(SV) be in a state of nervous agitation. Wŏ-ède-fāhuāng. 我餓的發慌. I am so hungry that it makes me nervous.

4

'**FĀHUĪ**$_2$ 發揮 (TV) (1) develop and express one's ideas or opinion. Qĭng-nĭ-bă-nĭde-yì-jian zai-'fāhuĭ-yixia. 請你把你的意見再發揮一下. Please express your idea some more. (2) develop and fully utilize one's ability. Huánjing-bu-hăo méi-you-fázi fāhuĭ-tade-néngli. 環境不好沒有法子發揮他的能力. The environment was not good, there was no way to fully utilize his ability.

FĀHŪN$_3$ 發昏 (SV) (1) be dizzy. (2) feel dullness (not sharp).

FĀ-HUŎR$_3$ 發火兒 (VO) burst into anger.

FĀJUÉ$_2$ 發覺 (TV) discover by sense something unknown to the subject, become aware of, realize. Wŏ-fājué-wŏ-cóngqiánde-cuòchu. 我發覺我從前的錯處. I became aware of my past errors. (cf: FĀXIÀN 發現).

FĀ-KUÁNG$_3$ 發狂 (VO) lit. or fig. go berserk.

FĀ-LÁOSAO$_3$ 發牢騷 (VO) express one's grievances. Tā-gēn-wo fāle-bàntiānde-láosao. 他跟我發了半天的牢騷. He talked to me for a long while about his unpleasant situation.

FĀLÈNG$_3$ 發愣 (VO) (1) be in a daze, not alert. Tā-gāng-qĭlai-de-shihou ch[illegible]g-zuòzai-nèr-fā-lèng. 他剛起來的時候常坐在那兒發愣. As soon as he gets up, he often sits there in a daze. (2) dumfounded. Tā-tĭngshuō-tā-háizi-sĭle, fāle-bàntian-lèng. 他聽說他孩子死了,發了半天愣. When

5

he heard that his child died, he was dumfounded for a long time.

'FĂLÌNG$_5$ 法令 (N) law and decree.

'FĂLÜ̆$_3$ 法律 (N) law. (M: tiáo 條).

FĀ-MÁ$_3$ 發麻 (VO) feel numb. Wŏde-shŏu fā-má. 我的手發麻. My hand feels numb.

FĀ-MÁO$_3$ 發毛 (VO) (1) feel uneasy, apprehensive. Tā-xīnli fā-máo. 他心裏發毛. He feels a little afraid. (2) worth less than before (of currency). Qián fā-máo-le. 錢發毛了. The value of money is worth less now.

FĀ-MÉI$_3$ 發霉 (VO) become moldy.

FĀMÈN$_3$ 發悶 (SV) feel unhappy (caused by oppression in the mind). Yàoshi-ni-xīnli-fāmèn, nĭ-kéyi-dào-gōngyuán-qu-sàn-san-bù. 要是你心裏發悶, 你可以到公園去散散步. If you feel unhappy, you may go for a stroll in the park.

FĀMÍ$_3$ 發迷 (SV) be infatuated.

FĀ-MIÀN$_3$ 發麵 (VO) leaven dough. (N) leavened dough. Miànbāo-shì-fāmian-zuòde. 麵包是發麵作的. Bread is made of leavened dough.

FĀMÍNG$_1$ 發明 (TV) invent. Tā-fāmíngle-yíge-xīn-jīqi. 他發明了一個新機器. He invented a new machine. (N) invention. Zhè-shi-wŏde-xīn-fāmíng. 這是我的新發明. This is my new invention.

FĀMÍNGJIĀ$_3$ 發明家 (N) inventor.

FĀN$_2$ 翻 (IV) (1) reverse, turn over. Zhèijian-dàyjī kéyi-'fān-zhe chuān. 這件大衣可以翻着穿. This coat may be worn in reverse (inside out). Nĭ-bă-pái fānguolai-kàn-kan. 你把牌翻過來看看. Turn over the card and let us see it. (2) turn pages of a book, flip through. Zhèiben-shū wŏ-jiu-fānle-jiyè, méi-'xì-kàn. 這本書我就翻了幾頁, 沒細看. I flipped through a few pages of this book, I did not read it carefully. (3) turn over things in order to search for something. Tāmen-bă-wŏ-xiāngzili-de-dōngxi dou-fān-le. 他們把我箱子裏的東西都翻了. They turned over everything I had in my trunk. Bă-zhèige-bĭ fānchulai-le. 把這個筆翻出來了. This pen was discovered in the search. (4) turn one's attitude from "pro" to "con," from friendly into unfriendly. Tā-fān-le. 他翻了. He became angry. (5) (con. fān-yìn 翻印). reprint, reproduce (of a book, painting, photograph, etc.). (6) go up and over the top of something. Fàn-guo-nèige-shān-qu jiu-dào-le. 翻過那個山去就到了. Once we go over that

照另纸英文填入

G

GĀI$_2$ 該 (TV) owe. (syn. qiàn 欠). Tā-gāi-wŏ-qián bu-huán. 他該我錢不還. He owes me money but does not pay me.

GĀI$_1$ 該 (AV) (1) (con. yīnggāi 應該 should, ought. Nĭ-bu-gāi-neiyàng-bàn. 你不該那樣辦. You should not take that course of action. (2) it's time to do something or something will happen. Gāi-chī-fàn-le. 該吃飯了. Time to eat. Xiàyue yòu-gāi-rè-le. 下月又該熱了. Next month it will be hot again. (3) it's someone's turn. Gāi-nĭ-le. 該你了. Your turn. Xiànzài gāi-nĭ-shuō-le. 現在該你說了. Now it is your turn to speak. (4) deserved punishment. Gāi! Hái-dei-dă. 該！還得打. He deserves it, he has got to be beaten some more. Huó-gāi. 活該. Serves you right.

GĂI$_1$ 改 (TV) change, alter, correct. Wŏ-găi-zhúyi-le. 我改主意了. I changed my mind. Zhèi-yīshang dĕi-găi. 這衣裳得改. This clothing has to be altered. Qĭng-nín-gĕi-wŏ găi-yigai, hăo-ma? 請您給我改一改,好嗎? Will you please correct me? Zhèige-máobing ta-lăo-găibuguolái. 這個毛病他老改不過來. He is not able to correct this defect. Xiānsheng-géi-wo-găi-wénzhang. 先生給我改文章. The teacher corrects my essay.

15

GÀI$_2$ 蓋 (TV) (1) build, construct. Wŏmen-gàile-yisuŏ-fángzi. 我們蓋了一所房子. We built a house. (2) imprint. gài-túzhang 蓋圖章 imprint a seal. (3) place a lid on. Bă-'guō-gàishang. 把鍋蓋上. Cover the pot.

'GĂIBIÀN$_2$ 改變 (TV) change, vary. găibiàn-jìhua 改變計劃 change plans. (N) a change. 'Méi-shénma-'găibiàn. 沒甚麼改變. There is no change.

à

GĂIGÉ$_3$ 改革 (TV) reform. (N) reformation, reform. wénzì-găigé 文字改革 (written) language reform.

GĂIJÌN$_4$ 改進 (TV) improve and go forward.

GĂILIÁNG$_1$ 改良 (TV) (lit. change to the better) improve.

GÀIR$_3$ 蓋兒 or GÀIZI 蓋子 (N) cover, lid. cháhú-gàir 茶壺蓋兒 cover of a teapot.

GĂISHÀN$_5$ 改善 (TV) change for the better, improve.

GǍITIAN$_1$ 改天 (TW) some other day. Wǒ-'gǎitian-zai-'lái. 我改天再來. I will come some other day. Gǎitian-jian. 改天見. See you some other day.

GÀIYÀO$_3$ 概要 (N) general important points, outline.

GǍIZÀO$_2$ 改造 (TV) (1) reform (of a person). Sīxiang shi-kéyi-gǎizào-de. 思想是可以改造的. It is possible for thinking to be reformed. (2) rebuild (of a machine). gǎizào-jīqi 改造機器 rebuild a machine. (N) reform.

GǍIZHÈNG$_5$ 改正 (TV) correct.

GÀIZI$_4$ 蓋子 see GÀIR 蓋兒.

GĀLÁR$_4$ 旮旯 (N) Peip. a comparatively inaccessible place, a corner.

GĀN$_1$ 乾 (SV) dry(desiccated). (opp. shī 濕). (B-) used before a kinship term indicates an adoptive relationship without legal action. gānmā 乾媽 adoptive mother (no legal action involved).

GǍN$_4$ 桿 (M) for a long and thin cylindrical object. yìgǎn-qiāng 一桿鎗 a gun or a spear.

GǍN$_2$ 趕 (TV) (1) chase, run after. Tā-zài-qiántou-pǎo, wǒ-zài-hòutou-gǎn. 他在前頭跑, 我在後頭趕. He runs ahead and I chase after him. lit. or fig. Wǒ-gǎnbushàng-ta. 我趕不上他. I can't keep pace with him. (2) work fast on something to finish it in a certain time, rush a job. Wǒmen-'jīntian-dei-bǎ-zhèijian-shìqing gǎnwánle. 我們今天得把這件事情趕完了. We must rush to finish this job today. (3) drive (animals with a whip). gǎn-niú 趕牛 drive cattle. gǎn-chē 趕車 drive a cart (which is pulled by some kind of animal).

GǍN$_1$ 敢 (AV) dare. Nǐ-bu-gǎn. 你不敢. You don't dare. Nǐ-gǎn-jìnqu-ma? 你敢進去嗎? Do you dare go in? Wǒ-gǎn-shuō, ta-bu-lái. 我敢說他不來. I dare say that he won't come.

GÀN$_1$ 幹 (TV) (1) accept certain conditions or terms. (2) undertake a job. Tā-gànbuxiqù-le. 他幹不下去了. He can't go on working. Péi-qián, wǒ-bu-gàn. 賠錢我不幹. If I'll lose money, I won't accept. or If I'll lose money, I won't do it.

GĀN-BĒI$_2$ 乾杯 (VO) (lit. make the cup dry) bottoms up.

'GÀNBÙ$_4$ 幹部 (N) the core of a political unit, cadres.

GĀNCUÌ$_3$ 乾脆 (MA) simply, straightforward, clear-cut. Gāncuì-suànle. 乾脆算了. Let us simply drop the matter.

GǍNDONG$_3$ 感動 (TV) move someone emotionally. shòu-gǎndòng 受感動 be moved emotionally. Zhèige-gùshi zhēn-gǎndong-rén. 這個故事真

感動人. This story is very moving.

GĀN'ĒNJIÉ$_3$ 感恩節 (N) Thanksgiving.

GĀNÉRZI$_4$ 乾兒子 (N) adoptive son (no legality involved).

GĀNFÀN$_4$ 乾飯 (N) cooked rice (in its common form, not gruel).

GĀNG$_2$ 鋼 (N) steel.

GĀNG$_4$ 缸 (N) large, wide-mouthed jar. (M: kǒu 口).

GĀNG$_1$ 剛 or GĀNGGĀNG 剛剛 (AD) (1) just (immediately preceding in time). Tā-'gāng(gāng) zǒu nǐ-jiu-lái-le. 他剛(剛)走, 你就來了. He left just as you came. (cf: CÁI 才). (2) a moment ago. Tā-gāng (gang)-'zài-zhèr-laizhe. 他剛(剛)在這兒來着. He was here a moment ago. (cf: GĀNGCÁI 剛才). (3) just (precise in quantity or quality). gāng(gāng)-héshì 剛(剛)合適 fit just right.

GÀNG$_5$ 虹 (N) rainbow. Chū-gàngle. 出虹了. A rainbow has appeared.

GĀNGBǏ$_1$ 鋼筆 (N) pen. (M: guǎn 管 , zhī 枝).

GĀNGCÁI$_1$ 剛才 (MA) a moment ago. Gāngcái-wǒ-kànjian-ta-le. 剛才我看見他了. I saw him a moment ago. (cf: GĀNG 剛).

GĀNGGĀNG$_1$ 剛剛 see GĀNG 剛.

GĀNGQÍN$_2$ 鋼琴 (N) piano. tán-gāngqín 彈鋼琴 play the piano.

GĀNGTIĚ$_3$ 鋼鐵 (N) (lit. steel and iron) ferrous metals.

GǍNGWÈI$_4$ 崗位 (N) (1) guard post. (2) fig. proper position for carrying out one's duties. Gèren-zhànhǎo-zìjǐde-gǎngwèi. 各人站好自己的崗位. Everybody should be at his own post. or Everybody should do his own job.

GĀNGYÀO$_3$ 綱要 (N) outline (of a subject).

GǍNJI$_2$ 感激 (TV) grateful. Wǒ-hěn-gǎnji. 我很感激. I am very grateful.

GǍNJǏN$_2$ 趕緊 (AD) hurriedly, fast.

GĀNJING$_1$ 乾淨 (SV) clean. (opp. zāng 髒 , āngzang 骯髒 , āza 骯髒).

GǍNJUE$_1$ 感覺 (TV) feel (one's physical condition or ideas). Nǐ-gǎnjue-zěnmayàng? 你感覺怎麼樣? How do you feel? Wǒ-yǒu-yizhong-gǎnjue. 我有一種感覺. I have a kind of feeling. (cf: MŌ 摸).

GǍNKUÀI$_2$ 趕快 (AD) hurry. Nǐ-gǎnkuai-zuò. 你趕快作. Hurry up and do it.

GĀNMĀ$_4$ 乾媽 (N) adoptive mother (no legal action involved).

GÀN-MÁ$_2$ 幹麼 (VO) do what. Tā-zài-jiā-gàn-má-ne? 他在家幹麼呢? What is he doing at home?

(SV) used to describe something without finding the right word, something or other. Nà-zhēn-gàn-má. 那真幹麼 That's

really something or other.

(AD) why. Wǒ-gànmá-qù? 我幹麼去 ? Why should I go?

GǍNMAO$_2$ 感冒 (N) common cold.

(TV) catch cold. Wǒ-gǎnmao-le. 我感冒了. I caught a cold.

'GǍNQÍNG$_2$ 感情 (N) (1) emotion, sentiment, emotional attachment, emotional involvement. (syn. 'qínggǎn 情感). Bié-dòng-'gǎnqíng. 別動感情. Don't get emotionally involved. Tāmen-fāshēng-'gǎnqíng-le. 他們發生感情了 . They became emotionally attached (to each other). Nà-shi-'gǎnqíng-zuòyong. 那是感情作用. That is an emotional effect. (2) friendly relationship. Tāmende-gǎnqíng hěn-hǎo. 他們的感情很好. Their relationship is very good.

GǍNQING$_3$ 敢情 (AD) (1) it turns out that... after all. Tā-gǎnqing-shi-Měiguo-rén. 他敢情是美國人. So he is an American! Gǎnqing-shi-'zènma-hui-shì. 敢情是這麼回事. So that's what it is! (2) of course (indicative of relief). 'Nǎ-gǎnqing-hǎo. 那敢情好. That would be fine, of course.

rns out
. after

GĀNSHE$_4$ 干涉 (TV) interfere. Nǐ-bu-yào-gānshe-wo. 你不要干涉我. Don't interfere with me.

(N) mutual concern. Wǒ-gēn-ni méi-you-gānshe. 我跟你沒有干涉 . I have no concern with you.

GĀNSU$_2$ 甘肅 (PW) Kansu province.

'GǍNTÀN$_5$ 感嘆 (TV) lament.

'GǍNXIǍNG$_2$ 感想 (N) thoughts or feelings caused by impressions of an event. Wǒ-tīngle-zhèige-gùshi-yihòu, 'gǎnxiǎng-hen-duō. 我聽了這個故事以後,感想很多. After I heard this story, it made me think a lot.

'GǍNXIÈ$_2$ 感謝 (TV) thank. Wǒmen-fēichang-'gǎnxiè-nín. 我們非常感謝您. We thank you very much.

GĀNXĪN$_3$ 甘心 (SV) accept certain conditions without bitterness. Zhèiyang-bàn kǒngpà-ta-bu-gānxīn. 這樣辦恐怕他不甘心. If it's done this way, I'm afraid he won't accept.

(AD) willing without hard feelings. Wǒ-gānxīn-gěi-ta. 我甘心給他 I am willing to give him.

GĀNZÀO$_3$ 乾燥 (SV) (1) dry (not wet). (opp. cháoshī 潮濕). (2) boring, dull.

GĀNZHE$_5$ 甘蔗 (N) sugar cane.

GĀO$_3$ 糕 (N) raised, generally sweet pastry, cake.(M: kuài 塊).

GĀO$_1$ 高 (SV) tall, high. (opp. ǎi 矮, dī 低). Tā-bi-wǒ-gāo. 他比我高. He is taller than I. Huàr-guàde-tài-gāo. 畫兒掛得太高. The painting is hung too high. Tāde-dìwei-gāo. 他的地位高. His position is high. Zhèr-wēndù-gāo. 這兒温度高. The temperature here is high. Nǐ-shuō-de-duì, gāo. 你説的對, 高. You are right, it's great. Tā-cái-'wǔchǐ-gāo. 他才五尺高. He is only five feet tall.

(N) height. Cháng shi-'èrcùn, gāo shi-yícùn. 長是二寸, 高是一寸. The length is two inches, the height is one inch.

GǍO$_1$ 搞 (TV) do something or work on something in an involved manner (used very often in mainland China). Tā-gǎo-shénma? 他搞甚麼? What is he involved in? Bié-hú-gǎo. 别胡搞. Don't do anything foolishly. Wǒmen-děi-gǎo-shēngchan. 我們得搞生産. We must work on production. Tā-hái-gǎo-duìxiàng-ne. 他還搞對象呢. He is still looking for someone to marry. Bié-zài-gǎo-liàn'ài-le. 别再搞戀愛了. Don't get involved in a love affair again.

GÀO$_4$ 告 (TV) sue.

GĀO'ǍI$_3$ 高矮 (N) height. (see: GĀODĪ 高低).

GĀOCHÁO$_5$ 高潮 (N) (1) high tide. (2) climax.

GÀOCÍ$_3$ 告辭 (IV) bid one's leave. Wǒ-yào-gēn-nín-gàocí-le. 我要跟您告辭了. I want to say good-bye to you (said by the person departing).

GĀODÀ$_5$ 高大 (SV) tall and big.

'GĀODĚNG$_3$ 高等 (B) (1) high class. (2) higher level. gāoděng-jiàoyu 高等教育 higher education.(cf: 'GĀOJÍ 高級).

GĀODĚNGXUÉXIÀO$_3$ 高等學校 (N) school of higher learning.

GĀODĪ$_2$ 高低 (N) (lit. high low) height, quality level, rank. Fángzide-gāodī yǒu-duó-gāo? 房子的高低有多高? What is the height of the house? (cf: GĀO'ǍI 高矮). (MA) under any circumstances. Tā-gāodī-bu-kěn. 他高低不肯. He will not consent under any circumstances.

GĀO'ĚRFŪQIÚ$_4$ 高爾夫球 (N) golf.

GǍOFÈI$_4$ 稿費 (N) remuneration to the author for his manuscripts for publication.

GĀOGĒNRXIÉ$_5$ 高跟兒鞋 (N) high heel shoes. (M: shuāng 雙).

'GĀOJÍ$_2$ 高級 (B) (1) high class. (2) higher grade, higher level. (opp. chūjí 初級). gāojíde-xuésheng 高級的學生 students of the higher grades. gāojí-zhōngxué 高級中學 senior high school. (cf: 'GĀODĚNG 高等).

GÀO-JIÀ$_1$ 告假 (VO) ask for leave. Wǒ-děi-gào-sāntiān-jià. 我得告三天假. I have to ask for a three-day leave.

H

HĀCHI$_4$ 呵欠 (N) yawn. Tā-zhí-dǎ-hāchi. 他直打呵欠. He kept yawning.

HĀ'ĚRBĪN$_3$ 哈爾濱 (PW) Harbin (city in Kirin province).

HĀI$_2$ 咳 or HĒI 嘿 (I) (1) used informally to get someone's attention. Hāi! Nǐ-shàng-nǎr? 咳！你上那兒? Hey! Where are you going? Kàn zhèige, hāi! 看這個，咳！ Look at this! Hey! (2) used to show surprise, huh, what. Hāi! Méi-xiǎngdào. 咳！没想到. What! I didn't think of it.

HÁI$_1$ 還 (AD) (1) still as before. Nǐ-hái-yào-qù-ma? 你還要去嗎? Do you still want to go? (2) again. Nǐ-zài-bu-tīng-huà, wǒ-'hái-dǎ-ni. 你再不聽話，我還打你. If you don't obey again, I'll beat you again. (cf: ZÀI 再). (3) still more, more. Nǐ-hái-you-duōshao? 你還有多少? How much more do you have? Wǒ-hái-děi-qù-sānci. 我還得去三次. I still have to go three more times. (4) rather, fairly. Zhèige-ren hái-kéyi. 這個人還可以. This person is fairly good. (5) used before a SV in comparison, even (more). Tā-bǐ-wo-hái-qióng. 他比我還窮. He is even poorer than I. (6) and also, but also. Děi-hǎo, hái-děi-piányi. 得好，還得便宜. It has to be good, and it also has to be cheap. Búdàn-kuài, hái-fāngbian. 不但快，還方便. It is not only fast but also convenient. Chúle-niàn-shū, tā-hái-zuò-shì. 除了念書，他還作事. He not only studies, but also works. (7) used with or without ma 嗎 at the end of a rhetorical question, why is it necessary. Nà-hái-yòng-shuō (-ma)? 那還用說(嗎)? Why is it necessary to say it? Yǒu-qián hái-pà-mǎibuzháo(-ma)? 有錢還怕買不着(嗎)? If one has money why is it necessary to worry about not being able to buy it? (cf: HÁI...NE 還...呢, HÁISHI 還是).

HǍI$_1$ 海 (N) sea, ocean. (M: piàn 片). yipiàn-dà-hǎi 一片大海 a sea, an ocean. (B) large, vast. hǎiwǎn 海碗 large bowl.

HÀI$_3$ 害 (TV) (1) murder. Tā-yào-ná-dúyào bǎ-nèige-rén hài-le. 他要拿毒藥把那個人害了. He wanted to murder that man with poison.

(2) harm someone. Bié-hài-ren. 别害人. Don't harm people or Don't murder people. (3) be affected by, suffer from. hài-xiū 害羞 (lit. be affected by shame) feel ashamed.

(N) harm. Wǒ-shòule-tade-hài-le. 我受了他的害了. I have been caused harm by him.

照多纸
式打三行

HÀI$_2$ 咳 (I) indicates discouragement, regret, disgust, dismay, nuts, darn it. Hài! 'Yòu-cuò-le. 咳！又錯了. Nuts! Wrong again. Hài! Zhè-zěnma-bàn? 咳！這怎麼辦? Darn it! What can be done now?

HǍI'ÀN$_2$ 海岸 (N) seashore, coast.

HǍIBIĀNR$_2$ 海邊兒 (N) seashore, beach.

HÀI-BÌNG$_2$ 害病 (VO) affect or contract an illness. Tā-qùnian hàile-yìchǎng-bìng. 他去年害了一場病. He had a period of illness last year.

HÁIBUSHI$_2$...(MA) 還不是...(嗎) used in a rhetorical question, isn't it still (as before). Háibu-shi-děi-wǒ-gěi-qián(-ma)? 還不是得我給錢(嗎)? Isn't it the same as before that I pay the money? Háibushi-àn-zhe-(lǎo)-fázi-bàn(-ma)? 還不是按着老法子辦(嗎)? Isn't it that it'll be done according to the old method?

HÀICHU$_2$ 害處 (N) harm. Zhèi-yàngr-bàn, méi-you-hàichu. 這樣兒辦没有害處. There is no harm in doing it this way.

HǍIDÀI$_5$ 海帶 (N) kelp (a kind of edible seaweed).

HǍIGUĀN$_2$ 海關 (N) (lit. sea-pass) (1) customhouse. (2) customs.

HǍIJŪN$_2$ 海軍 (N) navy.

'HǍILIÀNG$_4$ 海量 (N) (lit. capacity as big as sea) big capacity (for holding liquor or for accepting faults in others).

HǍINÁNDǍO$_3$ 海南島 (PW) Hai-nan Island.

HÁI...NE$_2$ 還...呢 (S) (1) still going on. Tā-hái-shuì-jiào-ne. 他還睡覺呢. He is still sleeping. (2) even to a certain extent. Tā-hái-huì-shuō-Ewén-ne. 他還會説俄文呢. He can even speak Russian. (Lián) 'wǒ-hai-xiǎng-mǎi-ne. (連)我還想買呢. Even I want to buy it. (3) when hái 還 is stressed and used in a rhetorical question, how can you say that... 'Hái-bu-nánkàn-ne? 還不難看呢? How can you say that it's not ugly? (4) used in a negative sentence, (not)yet. Hái-méi-ne. 還没呢. Not yet. Wǒ-hái-bù-chī-fàn-ne. 我還不吃飯呢. I don't want to eat yet. Wǒ-hái-měi-gěi-qián-ne. 我還没給錢呢. I have not paid yet. (cf: HÁI 還).

HÀI-PÀ$_1$ 害怕 (VO) be afraid, scared. Tā-yi-tīng, jiu-hàile-pà-le. 他一聽，就害了怕了. As soon as he heard, he became afraid.

8 (SV) be scared, fearful. Wŏ-hĕn-hàipà. 我很害怕. I am very scared.

HÀI-SÀO3 害臊 (VO) shy. Nĭ-hài-shénma-sào ne? 你害甚麼臊呢? Why are you so shy?

HĂISHĒN5 海參 (N) sea cucumber (a kind of sea food).

取消

HÁISHI 還是 (AD) (1) still as before. Tā-háishi-nàyàngr. 他還是那樣兒. He is still the same as before. (2) do what was originally suggested after considering other possibilities, had better. Wŏ-háishi-qu-ba. 我還是去吧. I had better go. (3) used in the second of two parallel clauses to mark a choice type question, or (in a question). 'Nĭ-qù háishi-wŏ-qù? 你去還是我去? Will you go or will I go? (cf. HÁI 還).

7行

共9行

HÁISHI...(HÁI)SHI...1 還是...(還)是... (S) or (in a question) or shì...(hái)shi... 是...(還)是... Nĭ-háishi-qù-(hái) shi-bú-qù? 你還是去(還)是不去? Are you going or not?

HĂITÁNG5 海棠 (N) crab-apple, cherry-apple (flower, fruit or plant).

HĂIWÀI2 海外 (PW) abroad. Tā-zài-hăiwài zhùle-hĕn-duōnián. 他在海外住了很多年. He lived abroad for many years.

HĂIWÈI3 海味 (N) (lit. sea taste) sea food.

HĂIXIÁ4 海峽 (N) strait (between two pieces of land).

HÀI-XIŪ2 害羞 (VO) feel ashamed.

HĂIYÁ3 海牙 (PW) The Hague.

HÁIYOU1 還有 (MA) furthermore, there is another thing. Bié-păo, háiyou, xiăoxin-qìchē. 別跑, 還有, 小心汽車. Don't run, another thing, be careful of cars.

HÀI-YĂN4 害眼 (VO) have an eye illness.

HÁIZI1 孩子 (N) child.

HĂIZHÉ5 海蜇 (N) sea blubber (a kind of edible jellyfish).

HÁMA4 蛤蟆 (N) frog, toad.

HÁN4 含 (TV) (1) or HÉN 含 hold something completely in one's mouth or hold back tears. Tā-zuĭli-hánzhe-yikuai-táng. 他嘴裏含着一塊糖. He is holding a piece of candy in his mouth. Tā-hánzhe-yănlèi. 他含着眼淚. He is holding back the tears. (2) contain (ideas, meanings, etc.). Zhèjiu-huà hánzhe-hĕn-duō-yìsi. 這句話含着很多意思. This sentence has many meanings.

HĂN1 喊 (TV) (1) shout. (syn. jiào 叫, răng 嚷). Bié-hăn. 別喊. Don't shout. (2) call someone. (syn. jiào 叫). Tā-hăn-nĭ-ne. 他喊你呢. He is calling you.

HÀN$_2$ 汗 (N) sweat, perspiration. Wǒ-chū-hàn-le. 我出汗了. I am perspiring.

HÀN$_4$ 銲 (TV) weld, solder.

HÀN$_2$ 漢 (B-) (1) China. Hànmínzú 漢民族 Chinese race. (2) Han dynasty. Hànhuà 漢畫 paintings of the Han dynasty.

HÀN$_2$ 和 see HÉ 和.

HÀNCHAO$_2$ 漢朝 (TW) Han dynasty.

HÁNCHEN$_4$ 漢磣 (SV) Peip. (1) ugly. (2) shameful.

HÀNDÀO$_5$ 旱道 (N) road, land route.

HÁNG$_2$ 行 (M) (1) line, row, column. Nèige-zì zài-dìèrháng. 那個字在第二行. The character is in the second line. Zhòng-yiháng-shù. 種一行樹. Plant a row of trees. (2) line of business or study. Wǒmen-zhèi-yiháng, rén-bu-shǎo. 我們這一行,人不少. There are many people in our line.

(N) trade, profession. Tā-gǎi-háng-le. 他改行了. He changed his profession.

(-B) firm, business establishment. qìchēháng 汽車行 an automobile dealer, a garage. yángháng 洋行 a western type of business establishment. yínháng 銀行 bank.

HÁNG$_3$ 行 (SP) used before a number to indicate the sequence of brothers and/or sisters. Wǒ-háng-èr. 我行二. I am the second one (among our brothers and/or sisters). (cf: PÁI 排).

HÁNGHUÀ$_4$ 行話 (N) language peculiar to a particular trade or profession, jargon.

HÁNGJIA$_4$ 行家 (N) member of a special trade or profession, a specialist.

HÁNGKŌNG$_2$ 航空 (B) aviation, aeronautical. hángkōngxìn 航空信 airmail letter. hángkōng yóupiào 航空郵票 airmail stamp.

HÁNGKŌNGXIǍOJIĚ$_3$ 航空小姐 (N) airline stewardess.

HÁNGKŌNGXÌN$_3$ 航空信 (N) airmail letter. (M: fēng 封).

HÁNGSHI$_2$ 行市 (N) market price (value as determind by the supply and demand in the market). méi-hángshi 没行市 no true market value.

HÁNGUO 韓國 (PW) Korea (used for South Korea). (cf: CHÁOXIǍO 朝鮮).

HÁNGZHOU$_1$ 杭州 (PW) Hangchow (city in Chekiang province).

HÁNHU$_3$ 含糊 (SV) (1) vague. Tāde-huà shuōde-hěn-hánhu. 他的話說得很含糊. What he said is pretty vague. (2) hesitant. Yīnwèi-tài-guì, suóyi-wǒ-yǒu-yidianr-hánhule. 因為太貴,所以我有一點兒含糊了. I'm a little hesitant because it's too expensive.

HÁNJIÀ$_2$ 寒假 (N) winter vacation (in school).

'HǍNJIÀO$_5$ 喊叫 (TV) shout, scream.

HÀNKOU$_1$ 漢口 (PW) Hankow (city in Hupeh province).

HÁNLĚNG$_5$ 寒冷 (SV) cold (weather).

HÁNMAO$_4$ 汗毛 (N) soft hairs of the human body (hair on top of the head, eyebrows, eyelashes, whiskers. beard, underarm hair and pubic hair excluded).

HÀNREN$_3$ 漢人 (N) Chinese people.

HÀNSǍN$_5$ 旱傘 (N) parasol.

HÀNSHĀN$_4$ 汗衫 (N)(1) shirt. (2) underwear. (M: jiàn 件).

HÁNSHǓBIǍO$_3$ 寒暑表 (N) thermometer (for the weather).

HÁNYANG$_5$ 涵養 (N) cultivated or natural ability to face troubles or take abuse without being upset emotionally. Zhèige-rén zhēn-yǒu-hányang. 這個人真有涵養. He is not easily upset.

HÀNYǓ$_3$ 漢語 (N) Chinese language (technical term).

HÀNZĀI$_4$ 旱災 (N) drought. Nèr-nào-hànzāi. 那兒鬧旱災. There is a drought there.

HÀNZÌ$_3$ 漢字 (N) Chinese character.

HǍO$_1$ 好 (SV) (1) good, well, nice. (opp. huài 壞). Tiānqi-hěn-hǎo. 天氣很好. The weather is good. Míngtian-qú hǎo. 明天去好. It's good to go tomorrow. (2) used as a greeting. Nín-hǎo! 您好! How are you! (IV) (1) ready, done. Fàn-hǎo-le. 飯好了. The food is ready. (2) get well, repaired. Děng-ta hǎole-bìng zàishuō-ba. 等他好了病再說吧. Let's talk about it after he recovers. (RE) (1) good, well, Yàoshi-zuò jiu-zuòhǎo-le. 要是作就作好了. If you do it, do it well. (2) get well, recovered, repaired. Wǒ-bǎ-tāde-dìng zhìhǎo-le. 我把他的病治好了. I cured his sickness. (3) finish something satisfactorily. Nèifeng-xìn nǐ-xiěhǎo-le-ma? 那封信你寫好了嗎? Have you finished (writing) that letter? (AD) (1) used in the last of a series of clauses, so that it will be possible to... Nǐ-gěi-wǒ-qián, wǒ-hǎo-qu-mǎi. 你給我錢我好去買. (You)give me money so that it will be possible for me to buy it. (2) followed by a SV, to express unexpected or unusual excess, very, quite, so. Jīntian hǎo-lěng. 今天好冷. Today is quite cold. Nǐ-hǎo-dà-dǎnzi. 你好大胆子. You are so daring. (3) used before an unstressed bu and followed by certain SV, the negative sense is lost. If bu 不 is stressed, the negative sense remains, very, quite. Wǒ-xīnli-hǎo(-bu)-gāoxìng. 我心裏好(不)高興. I am very happy (in my heart). Tā-hǎo-

J

JĪ$_1$ 鷄 (N) chicken. (M: zhī 隻). gōngjī 公鷄 rooster. Jī-jiào-le. 鷄叫了. The rooster crowed.

JĪ$_2$ 機 (-B) machine. dǎzìjī 打字機 typewriter. jìsuànjī 計算機 computer. yìnshuājī 印刷機 printing machine.

JÍ$_2$ 急 (SV) (1) be excited, angry, anxious. Wǒ-yi-shuō-ta-bu-xíng, ta-jiu-jí-le. 我一說他不行,他就急了. Whenever I said he was no good, he got excited. Wǒ-zhēn-jí-le. 我真急了. I really got angry. (2) quick-tempered. Tā-xìngqing-hen-jí. 他性情很急. He's quick-tempered. (3) be hurried, urgent. Tā-qùde-hěn-jí. 他去的很急. He went there in a hurry. Zhèige-diànbào-hěn-jí. 這個電報很急. This cable is urgent. (AD) urgently, anxiously, Tā-jí-děng-yǒng-qián. 他急等用錢. He needs money urgently.

JĪ$_2$ 擠 (SV) be crowded. Chēli-tài-jī. 車裏太擠. It's too crowded in the car.

(TV) (1) squeeze (out) something. jǐ-jiúzi-shuǐ 擠橘子水 squeeze orange juice (out of an orange). jǐ-niúnǎi 擠牛奶 milk a cow. (2) jostle, push someone. Bié-jǐ-wǒ. 別擠我. Don't jostle me.

JǏ$_1$ 幾 (NU) (1) how many (when less than ten is expected). 'jǐ-qiān 幾千 how many thousands. Nǐ-yǒu-'jǐge-háizi? 你有幾個孩子? How many children do you have? (2) which one (in a sequence). Lǐbàijǐ? 禮拜幾? Which day of the week? Nǐ-kàndao-dì'jǐyè-le? 你看到第幾頁了? Which page did you read to? (3) several, odd. 'èrshíjige 二十幾個 twenty-odd. (4) used after a stressed negative verb (not) many, (not) much. Wǒ-'méi-gěi-ta-jikwài-qián. 我沒給他幾塊錢. I didn't give him much money. (5) repeated in two phrases, whatever amount, no matter how much. Nǐ-'gěi-wǒ-jige wo-yào-jige. 你給我幾個我要幾個. Whatever amount you give me, I will take. (cf: DUŌSHAO 多少).

JÌ$_1$ 寄 (TV) mail, send by mail. jì-qián 寄錢 send money. jì-xìn 寄信 mail a letter. Wǒ-jìgei-ta-yidiǎnr-dōngxi. 我寄給他一點兒東西. I mailed him a little something.

JÌ$_1$ 記 (TV) (1) remember, keep

in mind. Nǐ jìzhe. 你記着． Remember this. Nǐ jìdezhù-ma? 你記得住嗎？ Can you remember? (2) jot down, take notes. Ná-bǐ-jì-yiji. 拿筆記一記． Jot it down with a pen. Nǐ-jìxialaile-ma? 你記下來了嗎？ Have you jotted it down?

JÌ$_3$ 繫 (TV) ite. Bǎ-xiédàizi-jì-shang. 把鞋帶子繫上． Tie your shoelaces. Jì-yige-kòur. 繫一個扣兒．Tie a knot.

JÌ$_3$ 季 (-B) season. chūnjì 春季 spring season.

(M) season. yìnián-sìjì 一年四季 four seasons in a year.

JIĀ$_1$ 家 (N) (1) home, hometown. Wǒ-huí-jiā. 我回家． I'll go home. (2) family. Zhāngjia 張家 the Chang family or the Chang home. Tā-méi-yǒu-jiā. 他沒有家． He does not have a family.

(-B) expert, -er, -ist. huàjiā 畫家 painter (artist).

(M) (1) for business establishment. yìjiā-xìyuàn 一家戲院 a theater. (2) for a family. Zhèige-lóuli zhù-èrshiduōjiā. 這個樓裏住二十多家． More than twenty families live in this building.

JIĀ$_2$ 加 (TV) (1) add, put together, plus. Qǐng-nǐ-jiā-yijia zhèi-liǎngge-shùr. 請你加一加這兩個數兒. Please add these two figures together. Bǎ-zhèige yě-jiāzai-lǐtou. 把這個也加在裏頭. Add this in there. Èr-jiā-èr dé-sì. 二加二得四． Two plus two is four. (2) increase. jiā-yibèi 加一倍 (lit. increase by one time) double. Jiā-wǔkuai-qián. 加五塊錢． Add five dollars.

JIĀ$_3$ 夾 (TV) (1) clamp with chopsticks, pincers, tongs, etc. Tā-yòng-kuàizi bǎ-ròu jiāqilai. 他用筷子把肉夾起來． He picked up the meat with chopsticks. (2) put something between two pressing objects. Tā-bǎ-zhàopiàn jiāzai-rìjì-běnr-li-le. 他把照片夾在日記本兒裏了． He put the photo in his diary. Yòng-liǎngkuai-bǎnzi-yì-jiā jiu-píng-le. 用兩塊板子一夾就平了． Put it between two boards and then it will be flat.

JIǍ$_2$ 假 (SV) false, not real. (opp. zhēn 真). Bié-shuō-jiǎ-huà. 别說假話 Don't make false statements. Tāde-zhèi-zhang-huàr shì-jiǎde. 他的這張畫兒是假的. This picture of his is a fake. Zhèige-ren tài-jiǎ. 這個人太假． This person acts very falsely.

JIÀ$_2$ 假 (N) vacation, leave. qǐng-jià 請假 ask for leave. fàng-jià 放假 give a vacation. Wǒ-men-měi-nián yǒu-sānge-lǐbàide-jià. 我們每年有三個禮拜的假. We have three weeks' vacation every year.

JIÀ$_4$ 架 (M) for machines. yíjiafēijī 一架飛機 one airplane.

JIÀ$_3$ 嫁 (TV) (1) marry, get married (of a girl). jià-rén 嫁人 marry (a husband). Tā-jiàgeishéi-le? 他嫁給誰了? Whom did she marry? (2) give a daughter in marriage. jiànǚ'er 嫁女兒 give a daughter in marriage. jiàbuchūqù 嫁不出去 cannot get married (of a girl) or cannot find a husband for one's daughter.

JIĀCHÁNGFÀN$_4$ 家常飯 (N) ordinary home-cooked meal. (M: dùn 頓).

JIǍDÌNG$_3$ 假定 (TV) suppose. Wǒmen-jiǎdìng-ta-bu-lái, kànkan-zěnma-bàn? 我們假定他不來,看看怎麼辦? Let us suppose that he would not come, then, what should we do?

(N) supposition. Zhè-zhǐ-shiyíge-jiǎdìng, hái-méi-zhèngshíne. 這只是一個假定,還没証實呢. This is only a supposition which has not yet been proved.

JIĀFÙ$_4$ 家父 (N) a polite form referring to one's own father, my father.

JIĀHUO$_3$ 傢伙 (N) (1) utensils. (2) guy, fellow. Nèi-jiāhuo lǎopiàn-rén. 那傢伙老騙人. That guy is always cheating.

JIĀJǏN$_3$ 加緊 (AD) intensively. Wǒmen-děi-jiājǐn-gōngzuò. 我們得加緊工作. We have to work intensively.

JIĀJU$_2$ 家俱 (N) furniture. (M: jiàn 件, tào 套).

JIĀJUAN$_3$ 家眷 (N) members of a family other than the husband, wife and children. Tā-méi-dài-jiājuan-lai. 他没帶家眷來. He didn't bring his family.

JIÀMǍR$_5$ 價碼兒 (N) price, marked price.

JIĀMǓ$_4$ 家母 (N) a polite form referring to one's own mother, my mother.

JIĀN$_4$ 煎 (TV) (1) fry (with a small amount of oil without mixing or stirring). jiān-jīdàn 煎鷄蛋 fry an egg or fried egg. (2) boil herb medicine. jiān-yào 煎藥 boil herb medicine.

JIĀN$_2$ 尖 (SV) (1) sharp (as a point). Qiānbǐ bugòu-jiān. 鉛筆不夠尖. The pencil isn't sharp enough. (2) sharp, acute. Tāěrduo hen-jiān. 他耳朵很尖. He has sharp ears. (3) high in pitch, shrill (of sound or voice). Tā-sǎngzi hen-jiān. 他嗓子很尖. He has a shrill voice.

JIĀN$_2$ 間 (M) for room. Zhèisuǒfángzi yǒu-'jǐjiān-wūzi? 這所房子有幾間屋子? How many rooms are there in this house?

JIǍN$_4$ 鹼 (N) (1) lye. (2) alkali.

JIǍN$_2$ 減 (TV) (1) subtract, minus. Liù-jiǎn-sān dé-sān. 六減三得三. Six minus three leaves three. (2) decrease, reduce. Nĭ-dĕi-jiăn-yidianr-jià. 你得減一點兒價. You must reduce the price a little.

JIĂN$_3$ 剪 (TV) cut, clip with scissors or clipper. Yòng-jiănzi-'jiănxia-yikuài-qu. 用剪子剪下一塊去. Cut off a piece with the scissors. (cf: JIĂO 鉸).

JIĂN$_2$ 撿 (TV) (1) select, pick out. (syn. tiāo 挑, xiăn 選). Tā-lăo-jiăn-hăotīngde-shuō. 他撿好聽的說. He always chooses only the agreeable things to say. Bă-hăode jiănchulai. 把好的撿出來. Pick out the good ones. (2) pick up (as from the floor). (syn. shí 拾). Bă-shū-jiánqilai. 把書撿起來. Pick up the book. (3) find something accidentally. (syn. shí 拾). Wŏ-zhèige-bĭ shì-jiăn-de, bu-shì-măi-de. 我這個筆是撿的，不是買的. I found this pen, I didn't buy it.

JIÀN$_1$ 見 (TV) (1) meet or see someone. Míngtiān-jiàn. 明天見. See you tomorrow. Wŏ-dĕi-qu-jiànjian-xiàoshăng. 我得去見見校長. I must go to see the principal. Wŏ-qù-le-sānci dou-méi-jiànzháo-ta. 我去了三次都沒見着他. I went there three times but never got to see him. Nà-wŏ-zĕnma-jiàn-rén? 那我怎麼見人? How then can I face people? Tā-bu-jiàn-kè. 他不見客. He won't receive guests. (2) see (for the purpose of broadening one's experience). Zhèizhong-dōngxi wŏ-méi-jiànguo. 這種東西我沒見過. I have never seen this kind of thing. (3) expose to, touch. jiàn-guāng 見光 expose to light. Qìyóu jiàn-huŏ-jiu-zháo, jiàn-fēng-jiu-huà. 汽油見火就着，見風就化. Gasoline would burn as soon as it is touched by fire; it would start to evaporate as soon as it is exposed to the air. (4) used before a SV, appear to be, seem. Tāde-bìng jiàn-hăo. 他的病見好. He seems to be getting better. Tāde-tàitai zhèiliăngnian jiàn-lăo. 他的太太這兩年見老. His wife has appeared old these past two years.

(RE) indicates perception. kàn-jian 看見 see. yùjian 遇見 meet.

JIÀN$_3$ 賤 (SV) (1) cheap, inexpensive. (opp. guì 貴). Dōngxi hĕn-jiàn. 東西很賤. Things are very cheap. (2) cheap, low, base. jiàn-gútou 賤骨頭 a wretched character. Zhèige-rén zhēn-jiàn. 這個人很賤. This man is really cheap and low.

(AD) at a low price. jiàn-măi-jiàn-mài 賤買賤賣 buy it at a low price and sell it a low price. (cf: PIÁNYI 便宜).

JIÀN$_1$ 件 (M) (1) for clothing. yíjian-yīshang 一件衣裳 a garment. (2) piece of furniture, baggage. jíjian-jiāju 一件傢俱 a piece of furniture. (3) for affairs, matters in general. yíjian-shìqing 一件事情 an affair. (4) for official documents. yíjian-gōngshì an official document.

JIÀN$_5$ 劍 (N) sword. (M: bă 把).

JIÀN$_4$ 箭 (N) arrow. (M: zhī 枝). shè-jiàn 射箭 shoot an arrow.

JIĀNÁDÀ$_2$ 加拿大 (PW) Canada.

JIĀNBĂNGR$_5$ 肩膀兒 (N) shoulder.

JIĂNBIAN$_4$ 簡便 (SV) simple and convenient.

JIĂNCHÁ$_2$ 檢查 (TV) inspect, examine. jiănchá-xíngli 檢查行李 inspect the luggage (at a customs office). jiănchá-shēntĭ 檢查身體 physical examination or examine the physical state of a person. Dàfu jiănchá-buchulái shi-shénma-bìng. 大夫檢查不出來是甚麼病. The physician examined the patient but could not make a diagnosis.

JIĀNCHI$_3$ 堅持 (TV) insist. Tā-jiānchi yào-nènma-bàn. 他堅持要那麼辦. He insisted on doing it that way.

JIĂNDAN$_1$ 簡單 (SV) simple. (opp.fŭzá 複雜). Zhèige-shìqing bu-jiăndan. 這個事情不簡單. This is not a simple matter.

(AD) briefly, simply. Wŏ-jiăndande-gēn-ni-shuō-yishuo. 我簡單的跟你說一說. I will tell you briefly about the matter.

JIĀNDIÉ$_4$ 間諜 (N) spy. (cf: JIĀNXI 奸細).

JIÀNDING$_5$ 鑑定 (TV) authenticate. Wŏde-huàr dōu-shì-tā-gĕi-wŏ-jiànding-de. 我的畫兒都是他給我鑑定的. All the paintings in my collection have been authenticated by him.

JIĀNDU$_4$ 監督 (TV) supervise. Nĭ-jiāndu-tamen-zuò. 你監督他們作. You supervise them to do it.

(N) supervisor. hăiguān-jiāndu 海關監督 supervisor of customs.

JIĀNG$_4$ 江 (N) (1) river. (M: tiáo 條). Qiánmian-yŏu-yitiáo-dà-jiāng. 前面有一條大江. There is a big river in front. (2) Yangtze River. Tā-shi-jiāng-nán-rén. 他是江南人. His home town is in the region south of the Yangtze.

JIĀNG$_5$ 薑 (N) ginger. (M: kuài 塊).

JIĀNG$_3$ 僵 (SV) (1) unnatural, stiff, uncomfortable. Tā-zài-táishang shuō-huà-de-shihou, yàngzi-hĕn-jiāng. 他在台上說話的時候，樣子很僵. When he speaks on the stage(or lecture platform), he seems to be very uncomfortable. (2) embarrassing (of a situation). Nèige-qíngxing jiāng-jíle. 那個情

K

KǍCHĒ$_3$ 卡車 (N) motor truck. (M: liàng 輛).

KĀFĒI$_2$ 咖啡 (N) coffee.

KĀFĒIGUǍNR$_2$ 咖啡館兒 (N) coffee house.

KĀI$_1$ 開 (TV) (opp. guān 關). (1) open something. kāi-chuānghu 開窻户 open the window. kāi-suǒ 開鎖 open a lock, unlock. (2) start, begin, open, establish. Zhèige-gōngchǎng shì-'tā-kāide. 這個工廠是他開的. This factory was started by him. (3) operate, run. kāi-mǎimai 開買賣 run or start a commercial business. kāi-xuéxiào 開學校 run or start a school. (4) operate a motor conveyance. kāi-chē 開車 drive a car. kāi-fēijī 開飛機 fly an airplane. kāi-diàntī 開電梯 operate an elevator. (5) make a list or certain written documents. kāi-yàofāngr 開藥方兒 write a prescription. kāi-dānzi 開單子 make a list. kāi-zhīpiào 開支票 write a check. (6) serve food. Kāi-fàn! 開飯! Start serving dinner! (7) open by digging in the ground. kāi-yóujǐng 開油井 drill an oil well. (8) turn on the electric switch. kāi-dēng 開燈 put on the light. kāi-diànshì 開電視 turn on the T.V. kāi-diànmén 開電門 turn on the switch. (9) expel, fire (as an employee). Pùzili-kāile-liǎngge-rén. 鋪子裏開了兩個人. The store fired two persons. (10) perform surgery on, operate on (a part of the body). Dàifu-shuō tāde-yǎn děi-kāi. 大夫說他的眼得開. The doctor said that his eye has to be operated on. (11) pay (money). kāi-gōngqian 開工錢 pay a wage. (IV) (1) depart. Huǒchē-kāi-le. 火車開了. The train is leaving. Bādiǎn-zhōng kāi-chuán. 八點鐘開船. The boat leaves at eight o'clock. (2) boil. Shuǐ-kāi-le. 水開了. The water is boiling. (3) bloom. Huār-kāi-le. 花兒開了. The flowers are blooming. (RE) (1) indicates separation. Tā-líkai-Měiguo-le. 他離開美國了. He has left America. Nǐ-zǒukai. 你走開. You go away. Mén kāibukāi. 門開不開. The door cannot be opened. Dǎkai-shū. 打開書. Open the book. (2) remove a mental block by thinking. Tā-xiànzài kànkāi-le. 他現在看開了. Now he has removed his mental block. Nǐ-zěnma-xiǎngbukāi-a? 你怎麼想不開? How come you have a mental block?

KĀICHÚ$_3$ 開除 (TV) be expelled from school. Tā-jiao-xuéxiào-gei-kāichú-le. 他叫學校給開除了. He was expelled by the school.

KĀI-DĀNZI$_3$ 開單子 (VO) make out a list.

KĀI-DĀO$_3$ 開刀 (VO) (1) perform surgery, operate. Tā-kāiguo-yícì-dāo. 他開過一次刀. He was operated on once. (2) use a knife for the first time. (3) start aggressive action with use someone as the first of a group to be killed or fired. Tā-men-yào-ná-ta-kāi-dāo. 他們要拿他開刀. They want to take care of him first (killed or fired).

KĀIDAO$_4$ 開導 (TV) guide or explain to make someone understand something, lead the way (fig.). Děi-yǒu-ren-kāidao cai-néng-mínzhǔ. 要有人開導才能民主. There must be someone who can guide them before they can attain democracy. Tā-xiǎngbukāi wǒmen-bìxu kāidao-kaidao-ta. 他想不開我們必須開導開導他. He has a mental block. We have to talk to him to make him understand.

KĀIDÒNG$_4$ 開動 (TV) (1) start to do something. (2) start to eat. Wǒmen-yào-kāidòng-le. 我們要開動了. We are going to start eating.

KĀI-FÀN$_2$ 開飯 (VO) start to serve dinner.

KĀIFÀNG$_3$ 開放 (TV) open something private to the public. Jīntian-qǐng-huìyuán-lai-kàn, míngtian-kāifàng. 今天請會員來看, 明天開放. Today, members are invited to see, tomorrow it will be open to the public.

KĀIFĒNG$_3$ 開封 (PW) K'ai-feng (capital of Honan province).

KĀI-GŌNG$_3$ 開工 (VO) start the work (usually construction work or manual labor).

KĀIGUĀN$_4$ 開關 (N) (lit. open close) switch (electrical).

KĀIHUÀ$_3$ 開化 (IV) civilized. Tāmen-shi-yěren, hái-mei-kāi-huà-ne. 他們是野人還沒開化哪. They are savages, they are not yet civilized.

KĀI-HUĀR$_2$ 開花兒 (VO) the flower opens.

KĀI-HUÌ$_1$ 開會 (VO) (1) hold a meeting. Wǒmen-děi-kāi-huì-tán-tan. 我們得開會談談. We should hold a meeting to discuss the matter. (2) attend a meeting. Nǐ-qu-kāi-huì-ma? 你去開會嗎? Are you going to the meeting?

KĀI-HUǑR$_3$ 開火兒 (VO) (1) open fire (with a gun). (2) start to fight.

KĀIKAI$_1$ 開開 (RV) open up. Zhèige-mén kāibukāi. 這個

門開不開. This door cannot be opened up.

reduplicated verb of kāi 開, open a little. Kāikai-shìshi. 開開試試. Try to open it a little.

KĀIKĚN$_4$ 開墾 (TV) open up virgin land. Pài-rén dào-xīběi-qu-kāikěn. 派人到西北去開墾. Send people to the Northwest to open up virgin land.

KĀI-KUÀNG$_3$ 開鑛 (VO) mine. kāi-tiěkuàng 開鐵鑛 mine iron. kāi-méikuàng 開煤鑛 mine coal.

KĀI-LÙ$_4$ 開路 (VO) (1) build a road. Zài-zhèr kāi-yitiao-lù. 在這兒開一條路. Build a road here. (2) lead the way in something new.

KĀI-MÙ$_2$ 開幕 (VO) (lit. open the curtain) open, start an exhibition, fair, athletic meet, show, etc. Tāde-zhǎnlǎn míngtian-kāi-mù. 他的展覽明天開幕. His exhibition opens tomorrow. Wǒmen-xiǎng-zai-kāi-mù-de-shihou qǐng-ni-jiǎngyǎn. 我們想在開幕的時候請你講演. We wish to have you give a speech at the opening.

KĀISHǏ$_2$ 開始 (TV) start, begin. kāishǐ-gōngzuò 開始工作 start work. 'Shénma-shíhou-kāishǐ? 甚麼時候開始? When will it start? (N) the beginning. dì'èrxuéqī de-kāishǐ 第二學期的開始 the beginning of the second semester.

KĀISHUǏ$_3$ 開水 (N) boiling water. Yòng-kāishuǐ-qī-chá. 用開水沏茶. Use boiling water to make tea. (2) boiled water. Nàlide-shuǐ bu-gānjing, wǒmen-děi-hē-liáng-kāishuǐ. 那裏的水不乾淨我們得喝涼開水. The water there is not clean, so we have to drink cooled boiled water.

KĀITONG$_3$ 開通 (SV) liberal-minded. Tāde-sīxiang hen-kāitong. 他的思想很開通. His thinking is very liberal.

KĀI-TÓUR$_4$ 開頭兒 (VO) start. Shì-shéi-kāide-tóur? 是誰開的頭兒? Who started it? Tāmen-yi-kāi-tóur jiu-méi-zuòhǎo. 他們一開頭兒就没作好. They didn't do well right from the beginning.

KĀI-WÁNXIÀO$_2$ 開玩笑 (VO) make a joke, joke. Wǒ-shuō-zhèngjǐngde-ne, bié-kāi-wánxiào. 我說正經的哪, 别開玩笑. I'm talking serious business, don't joke. Tā-nà-shi-kāi-nǐde-wánxiào. 他那是開你的玩笑. What he is doing is joking with you.

KĀIXIAO$_3$ 開銷 (N) operating expenses. (syn. kāizhī 開支). Tāde-kāixiao-tài-dà. 他的開銷太大. His operating expenses are too high.

(TV) expend (money). Bǎ-qián-dou-kāixiao-le. 把錢都開銷了. The money has all been expended.

KĀIXĪN$_3$ 開心 (SV) pleased, delighted. Kànjian-xiǎoháizi-nènma-gāoxìng, wǒ-zhēn-kāixīn. 看見小孩子那麼高興，我真開心. I am delighted to see the children so happy. Bié-ná-wo-kāixīn. 别那我開心. Don't use me to please yourself.

KĀI-XUÉ$_1$ 開學 (VO) begin a school semester. Xià-xuéqī-jiǔyue-kāi-xué. 下學期九月開學. The next semester will start in September.

KĀI-YÈCHĒ$_3$ 開夜車 (VO) work or study late into the night, burn the midnight oil. Míngtian-kǎoshì, jīntian-wǎnshang děi-kāi-yèchē. 明天考試今天晚上得開夜車. Tomorrow we will have an examination, tonight we must burn the midnight oil.

KĀIYǍN$_3$ 開演 (TV) start to perform.

KĀIZHAN$_4$ 開展 (N) development. Tāmende-gōngsī bu-kě-néng yǒu-shénma-dàde-kāizhan. 他們的公司不可能有甚麼大的開展. Their company cannot have much development.

KĀI-ZHĀNG$_3$ 開張 (VO) (1) open for business for the first time. Nèige-pùzi kuài-kāi-zhāng-le. 那個鋪子快開張了. That store will open soon. Jīntian kāi-zhāng. 今天開張. Today is the grand opening. (2) start selling. Jīntian-hái-méi-kāi-zhāng-ne. 今天還沒開張哪. Haven't sold a thing yet today.

KĀIZHĪ$_3$ 開支 (N) operating expenses. (syn. kāixiao 開銷).

銷

KĀI-ZHĪPIÀO$_2$ 開支票 (VO) write a check.

KǍLÙLǏ$_4$ 卡路里 (N) calorie.

KĀN$_3$ 看 (TV) (1) keep watch, tend, mind. kān-men 看門 watch the door. Tā-gěi-rén-kān-háizi. 他給人看孩子. She minds children for others. Nǐ-děi-kānzhe-ta. 你得看着他. You have to watch him. (2) put under watch or guard, hold under detention. Bǎ-ta-kānqilai. 把他開起來. Put him under guard.

KǍN$_4$ 砍 (TV) (1) cut with a wide swinging motion, as with saber, ax, etc., chop, slash. Tā-bǎ-shù-kǎndǎo-le. 他把樹砍倒了. He chopped down the tree. Tā-kǎnle-nèige-ren-sān-dāo. 他砍了那個人三刀. He slashed him three times with a knife. (2) hit by throwing an object. Bié-ná-shí-tou kǎn-rén. 别拿石頭砍人. Don't throw rocks at people.

KÀN$_1$ 看 (TV) (1) look at, watch, see. kàn-huàr 看畫兒 look at a painting. kàn-dǎ-qiú 看打球 watch a ball game.

xi

Wǒ-ài-kàn-tā-yǎn-xì. 我愛看他演戲. I like to see him act in a play. (2) visit, see a person. Wǒ-méi-qu-kàn-ta. 我沒去看他. I didn't visit him. Nǐ-děi-qu-kàn-dàifu. 你得去看大夫. You must go to see a doctor. (3) examine and treat (a sickness), visit, see (as a doctor or a patient). Nǐde-bìng děi-zhǎo-dàifu-kànkan. 你的病得找大夫看看. You must call a doctor to treat your illness. Wǒ-qu-kàn-bìng-qu. 我去看病去. I am going to see a patient about his illness. or I am going to see a doctor about my illness. (4) think that. (syn. xiǎng 想). Wǒ-kàn zhèiyàngr-xíng-le. 我看這樣兒行了. I think that this way is all right. Jù-wǒ-kàn méi-wèntí. 據我看沒問題. According to the way I see it, there is no problem. (5) read silently. kàn-xiǎoshuōr 看小說兒 read novels. Xiànzài wǒ-kàndǒng-le. 現在我看懂了. Now I understand it (by reading). (cf: NIÀN 念). (6) it depends on. Nà-děi-kàn tā-gěi-duōshuo-qián. 那得看他給多少錢. It depends on how much money he'll pay. Zhèijiàn-shì chéng-bu-chéng, jiu-kàn-tā-kěn-bu-kěn-zuò. 這件事成不成，就看他肯不肯作. Whether this will be successful or not depends on whether he is willing to do it or not. Kàn-nide-běnshi-le. 看你的本事了. It will depend on your ability. (7) (con. kàn-bié.... 看别...). try to avoid. Liúshén, kàn(-bié)-shuāi-dǎo-le. 留神看(别)摔倒了 Be careful try to avoid falling down. (8) for someone's sake. Bié-dǎ-le, kàn-wǒ-le! 别打了，看我了! Don't fight anymore for my sake! (See: KÀN... MIÀNZI 看...面子). (9) used to gain someone's attention, look. Nǐ-kàn, zhè-zěnma-bàn? 你看，這怎麼辦? Look, what can be done now? (10) see, find out. Kàn-shéi-xiān-zuòwán. 看誰先作完. See who'll finish first. Nǐ-kàn-ni! Zěnma-zènma-húdu-a! 你看你! 怎麼這麼糊塗啊! Look at yourself! How come you are so muddled! (11) used at the end of a sentence which contains a verbal reduplication, and see what happens. shìshi-kan 試試看 try and see. suànsuan-kan 算算看 compute and see. Wènwen-ta-kan. 問問他看. Ask him and see.

KÀNBUQǏ$_1$ 看不起 (RV) (1) look down on. Bié-kànbuqǐ-rén. 别看不起人. Don't look down on people. (2) cannot afford to see or to look at. Diànyǐngr-tài-guì, wǒ-kànbuqǐ-le. 電影太貴我看不起了. Movies are too expensive. I can't afford

to see or to

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LĀ$_1$ 拉 (TV) (1) pull, drag. Mǎ-lā-chē. 馬拉車. The horse pulls the wagon. Tā-lāzhe-wo gēn-ta-qu-mǎi-dōngxi. 她拉着我跟她去買東西. She dragged me along to go shopping with her. (2) go after someone to bring him into an organization, recruit. Liǎng-ge-xuéxiào dōu-lā-ta, yīnwei-tā-dǎ-qiú dǎde-hǎo. 兩個學校都拉他，因為他打球打得好. Both of the two schools are after him because he plays ball so well. (3) play a musical instrument by pulling a bow across the strings. lā-tíqín 拉提琴 play the violin.

LÁ$_3$ 剌 (TV) cut with a knife or anything with a sharp edge. lá-xia-yikuai-ròu-lai 剌下一塊肉來 cut off a piece of meat. Wǒ-shǒushang lále-yige-kǒuzi. 我手上剌了一個口子. I got a cut on my hand.

LÀ$_3$ 蠟 (N) (1) wax. shàng-là 上蠟 put on wax. dǎ-là 打蠟 polish with wax. (2) (con. làzhu 蠟燭). candle. (M: zhī 枝). Bǎ-là diǎnshang. 把蠟點上. Light the candle.

LÀ$_3$ 落 (TV) (1) leave something behind unintentionally. Wǒ-bǎ-shū làzai-jiāli-le. 我把書落在家裏了. I left my books at home. (2) leave out something unintentionally. Wǒ-méi-xiǎoxin, làle-yíge-zì. 我没小心，落了一個字. I wasn't careful, I left out a character. (3) leave behind (in regard to rate of doing), outdistance. Tā-tài-kuài, bǎ-wǒ-làxiale. 他太快，把我落下了. He is too fast, he left me behind.

LÀ$_3$ 辣 (SV) (1) hot (taste), peppery. Zhèizhong-làjiāo bu-là. 這種辣椒不辣. This kind of pepper is not hot. (2) cruel, harsh. Zhèige-rénde-shǒuduan hen-là. 這個人的手段很辣. This man has a cruel manner.

(TV) burned by something hot in taste. Làjiāo làle-wo-yixiàzi. 辣椒辣了我一下子. The pepper burned.

LǍBA$_3$ 喇叭 (N) (1) trumpet, bugle, horn. èn-lǎba 按喇叭 toot the horn. chuī-lǎba 吹喇叭 blow a bugle. (2) loudspeaker.

LǍBAHUĀR$_5$ 喇叭花兒 (N) morning glory. (syn. qiānniúhuā 牽牛花). (M: kē 棵, duǒ

乖).

LĀDǍO$_4$ 拉倒 (IV) forget about it, never mind. Yàoshi-nǐ-bu-yuànyi, jiu-lādǎo. 要是你不願意,就拉倒. If you don't like it, then forget about it.

LÁI$_1$ 來 (IV) (1) come. Tā-míngtian-dào-xuéxiào-lái. 他明天到學校來. He'll come to school tomorrow. Tā-yào-lái-zhèr. 他要來這兒. He wants to come here. Lái-kè-le. 來客了. The guests have come. Nǐ-cóng-nǎr-lái? 你從那來? Where have you come from? Wǒde-qián láide-bu-róngyi. 我的錢來得不容易. My money doesn't come to me very easily. Tā-láide-zuì-zǎo. 他來得最早. He was the one who came here earliest. (2) Come on. Lái, hē-yibēi. 來,喝一杯. Come on, let's have a drink. Lái, zuò-yihuǐr. 來,坐一會兒. Come on, sit for a while, (3) send a message toward the speaker. Tā-gāngcái-láile-yige-diànhuà. 他剛才來了一個電話. He called here just a moment ago. Lǐ-xiānsheng lǎo-méi-lái-xìn-le. 李先生老沒來信了. Mr. Li hasn't sent a letter here for a long while. (4) have or take something. Nín-lái-kuai-táng. 您來塊糖. Have a piece of candy. Wǒ-yě-lái-zhang-bào. 我也來張報. I'll take a newspaper too. Zài-lái-yige. 再來一個. Have another one. or Do it once more. (5) do something. Wǒ-zìjǐ-lái, bié-kèqi. 我自己來,別客氣. I'll do it myself, don't bother. Mànmānrde-lái, bié-máng. 慢慢兒的來,別忙. Do it slowly, don't hurry. Nǐ-lái-pái-bu-lai? 你來牌不來? Do you play cards? Tā-zhèiju-huà láide-lìhai. 他這句話來得厲害. The words he said this time were terrific. Wǒ-gěi-ta-lái-yige-mǎn-bu-zàihu. 我給他來一個滿不在乎. I'll take the attitude of not caring about anything at all.

used before and/or after a verb or a VO, come in order to do something. Wǒ-lai-niàn-shū-lai-le. 我來念書來了. I came to study. Wǒ-lai-kāi-mén. 我來開門. I'll (come to) open the door. Kāi-mén-lai. 開門來. Come and open the door.

used between two verbal expressions, in order to. Wǒ-dàibiǎo-xuéxiào lai-shuō-jiju-huà. 我代表學校來說幾句話. I will represent the school to say a few words. Wǒmen-kěyi-ná-zhèige lai-xiě-zì. 我們可以拿這個來寫字. We can use this to write.

(RE) (1) used with verbs of motion, and with verbs such as shàng 上, xià 下, chū 出, jìn 進, huí 回, guò 過, qǐ 起, indicates motion toward the speaker. Note that unlike other RU, a N or a PW may be used between the verb and the RE, come, here. chū-lai come out, nálai bring here. Bǎ-qìchē-kāilai. . Drive the car here. Wǒ-míngtian huí-bulái. . I cannot come back tomorrow. Ná-chá-lai. . Bring some tea (here). Shàng-lóu-lai. Come upstairs. Huí-jiā-lai. . Come home. Tā-yǐjing-dǎ-diànhuà-lai-le. . He has already called (here). (2) used in potential RV only, indicates ability to get along with someone or something. Wǒmen-tándelái. 我們談得來. We can get along in talking about things. Shànghai-huà wǒ-shuōbulái. 上海話我說不來. I cannot speak Shanghai dialect.

LÁI$_3$ 來 (1) used after NU such as shí 十, bǎi 百, qiān 千, wàn 萬, or M, approximately, not more than. shí-lai-ge-rén 十來個人 not more than ten people. liùchǐ-lai-gāo 六尺來高 not more than six feet tall. (2) use after a NU-M time expression, during the past... zhèi-sānnián-lái 這三年來 during the past three years.

LÀI$_3$ 賴 (TV) (1) repudiate with intent of disclaiming responsibility. Bié-lài-zhàng. 別賴賬. Don't deny the debt. (2) stay somewhere and take advantage of someone's hospitality. Tā-zài-zhèr-làizhe, bu-zǒu. 他在這兒賴著，不走. He just stays here living off others and won't go away. (3) blame someone else for one's own mistakes. Tā-yǒu-cuòr bu-rèn, lǎo-lài-biéren. 他有錯兒不認，老賴別人. He won't admit his own mistakes, he always blames others.

LÁIBĪN$_4$ 來賓 (N) guests (in a formal occasion).

LÁIBUJÍ$_1$ 來不及 (RV) not have enough time to do something, not be able to do something in time. Zuò-bādiǎn-bàn-de-huǒchē, xiànzài-láibují-le. 坐八點半的火車，現在來不及了. Now it is too late to be able to catch the 8:30 train. Láibují-mǎi-dōngxi-le. 來不及買東西了. There's not enough time to buy the things.

LÁIHUÍ$_3$ 來回 (IV) go and return. dāngtiān-láihuí 當天來回 go and return in the same day.

(N) round trip. dāngtiān-dǎ-láihuí 當天打來回 make a round trip in the same day.

(AD) (1) back and forth. láihuídedzǒu 來回的走 walk back and forth. (2) over and over. láihuíde-shuō 來回的說 say over and over.

LÁILI$_4$ 來歷 (N) background, past history (of a person). Tā-shì-shénma-láili? 他是甚麼來歷? What is his background?

... LÁI ... QÙ$_1$ ... 來 ... 去 (S) (1) back and forth. Tā-zài-wūzili zǒu-lái-zǒu-qù. 他在屋子裏走來走去. He is pacing back and forth in the room. (2) over and over. Tā-shuō-lái-shuō-qù lǎo-shì-nèi-jiju-huà. 他說來說去老是那幾句話. He says it over and over and it's always the same few sentences.

LÁIWANG$_3$ 來往 (N) interpersonal or interorganizational relationship, social intercourse. Wǒ-gēn-ta méi-yǒu-láiwang. 我跟他沒有來往. I have no dealings with him. (IV) have personal or organizational contact. Nǐ-kěyi-gēn-ta-láiwang-laiwang. 你可以跟他來往來往. You may have personal contact with him.

LÁIYUÁN$_3$ 來源 (N) source of origin.

LAIZHE$_3$ 來着 (P) used at the end of affirmative sentences to indicate that an action or state was going on over a period of time in the past, but is probably no longer going on, at one time, during a period of time in the past. Tā-'zài-zhèr-laizhe. 他在這兒來着. He was here (but isn't any longer). Nǐ-shuō-shénma-laizhe? 你說甚麼來着? What were you saying?

LĀJĪ$_4$ 垃圾 (N) rubbish, garbage.

LÀJIĀO$_4$ 辣椒 (N) pepper (vegetable). (M: kē 棵).

LĀLĀDUÌ$_4$ 啦啦隊 (N) cheering team, Rah-Rah Team.

LĀLONG$_4$ 拉攏 (TV) try togain someone's favor by social means. Tāmen-xiǎng-lālong-ni. 他們想拉攏你. They are trying to gain your favor.

LǍMA$_5$ 喇嘛 (N) lama, Lama priest. Lǎmajiào 喇嘛教 Lamaism.

LÁN$_3$ 攔 (TV) obstruct, hinder, block the way in order to stop something. Tā-lánzhe-wo, bú-ràng-wo-guòqu. 他攔着我, 不讓我過去. He blocked the way, wouldn't let me pass. Tā-gāng-yào-shuō, wǒ-bǎ-ta-gei-lánhuiqu-le. 他剛要說, 我把他給攔回去了. He wasjust about to tell but I stopped him.

LÁN$_1$ 藍 (SV) blue (color).

LǍN$_2$ 懶 (SV) lazy. Nǐ-yuè-bu-zuò-shì yuè-lǎn. 你越不作事越懶. The less you do the lazier you get.

LÀN$_4$ 爛 (SV) (1) about to fall apart. Fàn-zhǔ-làn. 飯煮爛. The rice is cooked too soft. Shūlàn-le. 書爛了. The book is ragged (falling apart). (2) be in a state of decay. Guŏzi yĭjing-làn-le. 果子已經爛了. The fruit is already rotten. Shŏu-làn-le. 手爛了. The hand is infected.

LĂNDE$_2$ 懶得 (AD) not feel like, not in the mood to. Wŏ-lănde-zuò-zhèi-zhong-shì. 我懶得作這種事. I don't feel like doing this kind of thing.

LĂNDUO$_5$ 懶惰 (SV) lazy. Zhèi-ge-ren hĕn-lănduo. 這個人很懶惰. This person is very lazy.

LÁNG$_4$ 狼 (N) wolf. (M: zhī 隻).

LÀNG(TOU)$_4$ 浪(頭) (N) wave (in any body of water). Làng(tou)-hĕn-dà. 浪很大. The waves are very high.

LÀNGFÈI$_4$ 浪費 (TV) waste. Bú-yào-làngfèi-jīnqián. 不要浪費金錢. Don't waste money.

LÁNGZI$_4$ 廊子 (N) (1) open porch. (2) a long roofed open corridor.

LÁNHUĀ$_4$ 蘭花 (N) orchid. (M: duŏ 朵, kē 棵).

LÁNQIÚ$_3$ 籃球 (N) basketball (the ball or the game). (M: chăng 場). dă-yichăng-lánqiú 打一場籃球 play a game of basketball.

LÁNTÚ$_5$ 藍圖 (N) blueprint.

LÁNZHOU$_3$ 蘭州 (PW) Lanchow (capital of Kansu province).

LÁNZI$_3$ 籃子 (N) basket (usually with a handle curved over the top, may also be used for decorative purposes). (cf: KUĀNGZI 筐子).

LĀO$_4$ 撈 (TV) (1) scoop up something from a liquid. lāo-yú 撈魚 fish with a net. Bă-miàn lāochulai. 把麵撈出來. Take the noodles out of the water. (2) get back money which was lost in gambling or investment. Wŏ-dĕi-bă-bĕnqian lāo-huilai. 我得把本錢撈回來. I have to get back the money I lost. (3) get money in an easy way. Tā-yòu-lāole-yibĭ. 他又撈了一筆. He made another killing.

LĂO$_1$ 老 (SV) (1) old (in age), elderly. (opp. niánqīng 年青). Tāde-fùqin hĕn-lăo. 他的父親很老. His father is very old. Tā-nènma-lăo hái-zuò-shì. 他那麼老還作事. He is so old yet he still works. (2) old (not new). (opp. xīn 新). Zhèi-shi-lăo-fángzi. 這是老房子. This is an old house. Wŏmen-dōu-shi-lăo-péngyou. 他們都是老朋友. We are all old friends. (3) tough (of food). (opp. nèn 嫩). Cài-tài-lăo. 菜太老. The vegetables are too tough. Niú-ròu tài-lăo. 牛肉太老. The beef is too tough. (4) last-born child (born when the father has reached old age). Tā-shì-lăo-érzi. 他是老兒子. He is the youngest son.

M

MA$_1$ 嗎 (P) (1) used at the end of a sentence on a higher pitch than the beginning of the sentence, indicates that the sentence is a question. Zhèige-shì-nǐde-ma? 這個是你的嗎 ? Is this yours? Nǐ-yào-shuō-shenma-ma? 你要說甚麼嗎 ? Do you want to say something? Tā-shì-Yīngguo-rén-ma? 他是英國人嗎 ? Is he English? (2) used at the end of a phrase on a lower pitch than the beginning of the sentence, indicates that what precedes it is an obvious reason for what follows. Zhèige-shì-wǒde-ma, dāngrán-wǒ kěyi-ná-zǒu. 這個是我的嗎, 我當然可以拿走. This is mine, of course I can take it away. Tā-shì-Yīngguo-rén-ma, suǒyi-Yīngwén-hěn-hǎo. 他是英國人嗎, 所以英文很好. He is an Englishman, therefore his English is very good. (3) or ME 麼 used to mark a pause after a suppositional phrase or noun. Chī-ma, yě-xíng; bu-chī-ma, yě-xíng. 吃嗎, 也行. 不吃嗎也行. If we eat, O.K., if we don't, that's O.K. too. Wǒ-ma, háishi-bú-qù-hǎo. 我嗎, 還是不去好. As for me, I still think I'd better not go. (See: A 啊, BA 吧 and NE 呢).

MĀ$_1$ 媽 (N) (1) mamma. hòumā 後媽 stepmother. Wǒde-mā-ya! 我的媽呀! (lit. Oh, my mamma!) Oh, my God! (2) used as a title for a married woman servant; mā 媽 follows the surname in direct address. 'Zhàomā 趙媽 nanny Chao.

MÁ$_4$ 麻 (N) hemp. (SV) numb. Wǒ-shuìde bózi-dōu-má-le. 我睡的脖子都麻了. I slept so long that my neck became numb. Wǒ-shǒu-má-le. 我手麻了. My hand became numb.

MǍ$_1$ 馬 (N) horse. (M: pǐ 匹, pǐ 疋). mǎ'ānzi 馬鞍子 saddle for a horse. mǎpiào 馬票 a bet on a horse. sài-mǎ 賽馬 run in a horserace or horserace.

MǍ$_3$ 碼 (M) yard (unit of measurement). Sānyīngchǐ-shì-yìmǎ. 三英尺是一碼. Three feet equal one yard.

MÀ$_2$ 罵 (TV) (1) cuss out, call someone names. mà-ta-yídùn 罵他一頓 cuss him out, give him a good scolding. āi-yí-dùn-mà 挨一頓罵 get a cussing out or a scolding. Tā-mà-ni-shì-yíge-fēngzi. 他罵你是一個瘋子. He cussed you out, calling you a nitwit. (2) criticize, tear apart. Nèiben-shū rénren-mà. 那本書人人罵. Everybody tore that book apart.

MǍCHǍNG$_3$ 馬場 (N) horserace course.

MǍCHĒ$_4$ 馬車 (N) carriage, horse-drawn cart. (M: liàng 輛).

MǍDÁ$_3$ 馬達 (N) motor.

MÁDÀI$_5$ 麻袋 (N) burlap bag. (M: tiáo 條).

MÁFAN$_1$ 麻煩 (SV) troublesome, annoying. (opp. shěngshì 省事). Zhèige-fázi hěn-máfan. 這個法子很麻煩. This procedure is very troublesome. (TV) bother, cause trouble for, disturb. Nǐ-bié-máfan-rén. 你別麻煩人. Don't bother people (with your petty troubles). (N) trouble. Nèige-háizi lǎo-gěi-ta-mǔqin-zhǎo-máfan. 那個孩子老給他母親找麻煩. That child always makes trouble for his mother. Wǒ-gěi-nín-tiānle-hěn-duō-máfan. 我給您添了很多麻煩. I have put you to a lot of trouble.

MǍHU$_1$ 馬虎 see MǍHU 馬虎.

MǍHU$_1$ 馬虎 or MǍHU 馬虎 (SV) (1) careless (not taking care of things in detail). Tā-hěn-mǎhu. 他很馬虎. He's very careless. Zuò-shì bu-néng-mǎhu. 作事不能馬虎. You cannot be careless when you are doing something. (2) unclear, vague. Shuōqingchu-le, bié-mǎhu. 說清楚了，別馬虎. Speak clearly, don't be vague.

MÁI$_3$ 埋 (TV) bury. Dírén-máile-hěn-duō-dìléi. 敵人埋了很多地雷. The eneny planted a lot of land mines. Wǒmen-bǎ-ta-mái-le. 我們把他埋了. We buried hin.

MǍI$_1$ 買 (TV) (1) buy, purchase. Tā-mǎi-cài-qu-le. 他買菜去了. He went to buy sone groceries. Nèiběn-shū xiànzài-mǎibuzháo. 那本書現在買不着. You can't buy that book now. Sānkuai-qián mǎi-liǎngge. 三塊錢買兩個. Three dollars will buytwo. (2) buy off someone. Tā-bǎ-jiānyù-li-de-rén dōu-mǎitōng le. 他把監獄裏的人都買通了. He bought off all the personnel of that prison.

MÀI$_1$ 賣 (TV) (1) sell. Tā-màigei-wǒ-yìzhī-bǐ. 他賣給我一枝筆. He sold me apen. Zhèizhāng-huàr mài-duōshao-qián? 這張畫兒賣多少錢? What does this picture sell for? Nǐde-huò kéyi mài-hěn-hǎo-de-jiàqian. 你的貨可以賣很好的價錢. You can sell your merchandise for a good prio. (2) sell out, betray. Tā-bǎ-péngyou dōu-mài-le. 他把朋友都賣了. He betraved all of his friends.

MÀI-BÙ$_3$ 邁步 (VO) take a step, walk ahead. Tā-xiàng-qián-màile-sānbù. 他向前邁了三步. He took three steps forward.

MÀICHUQU$_1$ 賣出去 (RV) sell something. Tāde-qìchē màibuchūqù. 他的汽車賣不出去. He can't sell his car.

MÁIFU$_4$ 埋伏 (TV) lie in ambush. Tāmen-zài-qiáo-dǐxia máifu-le-hěn-duo-rén. 他們在橋底下埋伏了很多人. They lay a heavy ambush under the bridge.

(N) ambush. Wǒmen-zhòngle-dírende-máifu-le. 我們中了敵人的埋伏了. We ran into the enemy's ambush.

MÀIKEFĒNG$_4$ 麥克風 (N) microphone.

MǍIMAI$_1$ 買賣 (N) business, business establishment, trade. (syn. shēngyi 生意). Tā-dào-chéngli qu-zuò-mǎimai-qu-le. 他到城裏去作買賣去了. He went to the city on business.

MÁIMO$_4$ 埋沒 (TV) suppress one's real ability. Nǐ-zuò-nèi-zhong-shì bushi-bǎ-nǐde-cáigan-dōu-máimo-lema? 你做那種事不是把你的才幹都埋沒了嗎? Aren't you wasting your talent doing that kind of work?

MÀI-QIÁN$_2$ 賣錢 (VO) sell for money. Tāde-wénzhang bu-néng-mài-qián. 他的文章不能賣錢. His writing cannot sell for money.

MÁITÓU$_5$ 埋頭 (AD) energetically, with full strength. Wǒmen-yīngdāng-máitóu-kǔgàn. 我們應當埋頭苦幹. We should work very hard.

MÁIZANG$_5$ 埋葬 (TV) bury a person. Wǒmen-yīngdāng-bǎ-tā máizang-zài-nǎr? 我們應當把他埋葬在那兒? Where should we bury him?

MÀIZI$_4$ 麥子 (N) wheat. (M:kē 棵).

MǍKÈSĪ$_3$ 馬克斯 (N) Marx.

MǍLÁIYÀ$_2$ 馬來亞 (PW) Malaya.

MÁLI$_3$ 麻俐 (SV) quick and neat in doing things. Tā-zuò-fàn hěn-máli. 他做飯很麻俐. She is quick and neat in preparing meals.

MǍLI$_3$ 馬力 (N) horsepower. (M: pǐ 匹).

MǍLÍNGSHǓ$_5$ 馬鈴薯 (N) potato.

MǍLÙ$_3$ 馬路 (N) avenue. (M: tiáo 條).

MĀMA$_1$ 媽媽 (N) (1) mamma. (2) used in direct address to an elderly woman.

MĀMAHŪHŪ$_1$ 馬馬虎虎 see MÁMAHŪHŪ 馬馬虎虎.

MÁMAHŪHŪ$_1$ 馬馬虎虎 or MĀMAHŪHŪ 馬馬虎虎 (SV) (1) careless (not taking care of things in detail). Bié-jìng-má-mahūhū. 別竟馬馬虎

虎. Don't be careless all the time. (2) vague, unclear. (3) so-so, not too bad. A: Zěnmayàng? B: Mámahūhū. A: 怎麼樣? B: 馬馬虎虎. A: How are things? B: So-so.

(AD) (1) vaguely, unclearly. Tā-mámahūhūde-shuōle-jijiu. 他馬馬虎虎的説了幾句. He said several words about it vaguely. (2) carelessly. Tā-mámahūhūde zuòle-yidianr. 他馬馬虎虎的作了一點兒. He did it a little carelessly.

MÁMU$_4$ 麻木 (SV) (1) numb, unfeeling. Wǒde-shǒu chángcháng-mámu. 我的手常常麻木. My hands become numb from time to time. (2) slow in thinking. Tāde-nǎozi-yǒu-yidiǎnr-mámu-le. 他的腦子有一點兒麻木了. He is a little slow in thinking.

MÁN$_3$ 瞞 (TV) deceive someone by keeping something from him. Tāmen-mánzhe-wo, bu-ràng-wo-zhīdao. 他們瞞着我, 不讓我知道. They deceived me by not letting me know. Bú-mán-nín-shuō, tā-zuòde bu-xíng. 不瞞您說, 他作得不行. Telling you the truth, what he did isn't satisfactory.

MǍN$_2$ 滿 (SV) (1) used before a noun, whole. Mǎn-wūzi dōu-shi-shū. 滿屋子都是書. There are books all over the whole room. (2) full. Píngzi-li-de shuǐ-mǎn-le. 瓶子裏的水滿了. The bottle is full of water.

(TV) complete a period of time. Tā-hái-méi-mǎn-shísuì. 他還没滿十歲. He is not ten years old yet. Qīxian yǐjing-mǎn-le. 期限已經滿了. The deadline has already been reached.

(AD) (1) used before a negative, completely. Tā-mǎn-bu-zàihu. 他滿不在乎. He's completely indifferent. (2) wholeheartedly. Wǒ-mǎn-dǎsuan-míngtian-qù, kěshi-qùbuliǎo. 我滿打算明天去, 可是去不了. I wholeheartedly planned to go tomorrow but I can't. (3) quite, very. Nèige-gēr mǎn-hǎotīng. 那個歌兒滿好聽. That song is quite pretty.

MÀN$_1$ 慢 (SV) slow. (opp. kuài 快). Wǒde-biǎo màn-wǔfēnzhōng. 我的表慢五分鐘. My watch is five minutes slow.

(AD) slowly. Nǐ-màn-yidianr-chī. 你慢一點兒吃. Eat a little more slowly. (Used as a polite expression when one is finished eating first).

MǍNCHÙR$_3$ 滿處兒 (PW) all places, everywhere. Tā-mǎn-chùr-pǎo. 他滿處兒跑. He wanders from place to place. Mǎnchùr-dōu-shi-rén. 滿處兒都是人. There are people everywhere.

MÀNDÀI$_3$ 慢待 (TV) (1) treat someone coldly or impolitely. (2) used by a host as a polite remark. Guest: Xièxie. Host: Màndài-màndài. Guest: 謝謝. Host: 慢待慢待. Guest: Thank you very much. Host:(lit. I didn't treat you well.) You are welcome.

MÁNG$_1$ 忙 (SV) busy. Tā-shì-ge-máng-rén. 他是個忙人. He is a busy-body. or He is a busy person.

(TV) (1) be busy with something. Máng-'shénma-ne? 忙甚麼呢? What are you busy with? (2) be in a hurry, rush. A: Wǒ-děi-zǒu-le. B: Máng-shenma? A: 我得走了. B: 忙甚麼? A: I must leave. B: What's the hurry?

MÁNGCÓNG$_4$ 盲從 (IV) follow blindly. Nǐ-děi-zǐxi-xiángxiang, bunéng-mángcóng. 你得仔細想一想,不能盲從. You have to think it over carefully,you can't just follow blindly.

MÀNMǍNR$_1$ 慢慢兒 (AD) slowly. Nǐ-mànmǎnr-zǒu. 你慢慢兒走. Walk slowly.

(SV) slow. Nín-mànmǎnrde, bié-zhāojí. 你慢慢兒的, 别着急. Take it easy, don't worry.

MǍNSHÌJIE$_2$ 滿世界 (PW) everywhere (usually used in complaining). Nǐ-kàn, nǐ-nùng-de-mǎnshijie-dōu-shi-shuǐ. 你看.你弄得滿世界都是水. My goodness, you spilled the water everywhere.

MÁNTOU$_4$ 饅頭 (N) steamed bread roll.

MǍNXĪN$_3$ 滿心 (AD) from the bottom of one's heart. Wǒ-mǎn-xīn-yuànyì. 我滿心願意. I'm willing from the bottom of my heart.

MÀNXÌNGZI$_4$ 慢性子 (N) (person with an) easy-going disposition. Tā-shi-yíge-mànxìngzi (de-rén). 他是一個慢性子(的人). He's a person with an easy-going disposition.

MǍNYÌ$_1$ 滿意 (SV) be content, satisfied. Nǐ-xiànzài yīnggai-mǎnyì-le. 你現在應該滿意了. You should be satisfied now.

(TV) be satisfied with. Wǒ-tàitai bùmǎnyì-wo. 我太太不滿意我. My wife isn't satisfied with me. (cf: MǍNZÚ 滿足).

MÁNYUAN$_3$ 埋怨 (TV) blame, hold someone responsible. (syn. bàoyuan 抱怨). Tā-lǎo-ài-mányuan-biéren. 他老愛埋怨别人. He likes to blame other people all the time.

MÀNZǑU$_2$ 慢走 (IV) used as a polite expression when a friend is leaving after a visit,(lit. walk slowly) watch your step, take it easy.

MǍNZÚ$_3$ 滿足 (SV) be satisfied, content. Yíge-rén yīngdāng-mǎn-zú. 一個人應當滿足.

A man should be content.

(TV) **satisfy** desires. Wǒ-méi-fázi mǎnzú-tāde-yùwang. 我没法子满足他的慾望. I have no way to satisfy his desire. (cf: MǍNYÌ 满意).

MĀO$_2$ 貓 (N) cat. (M: zhī 隻).

MĀO$_3$ 摸 see MŌ 摸.

MÁO$_2$ 毛 (N) (1) hair (of animals or on the human body). (2) feather. niǎor-máo 鳥兒毛 bird's feather. (3) wool. máo-bèixīn 毛背心 woolen vest. (4) mold, mildew. Yīshang zhǎng-máo-le. 衣裳長毛了. The clothes became mildewed.

(B) coarse, rough. máo bōli 毛玻璃 frosted glass.

MÁO$_4$ 毛 (SV) (1) worth less than before (of currency). Qián máo-le. 錢毛了. The money has decreased in value. (2) nervous, flustered. Tā-tīngshuō xiàozhǎng-yào-lái, jiu-máo-le. 他聽說校長要來，就毛了. He became very nervous when he heard that the principal was coming.

MÁO$_1$ 毛 (M) a monetary unit, ten cents, dime. liǎngmáo-qián 兩毛錢 twenty cents.

MÀO$_4$ 冒 (IV) (1) give off smoke, gas, fluids, etc. mào-yān 冒烟 to smoke. mào-hàn 冒汗 to perspire. (2) brave danger or hardship. Bié-mào-xiǎn. 别冒險. Don't take a risk. Tā shi-màozhe-yǔ lái-de. 他是冒着雨來的. He came braving the rain.

MÁOBǏ$_3$ 毛筆 (N) (lit. writing instrument made of hair) brush pen (for wirting or painting). (M: zhī 枝, guǎn 管).

MÁOBING$_1$ 毛病 (N) (1) flaw, defect, trouble. Fēijī chūle-máobing-le. 飛機出了毛病了. The airplane has developed some trouble. (2) bad habit. Tā-yǒu-hěn-duō-máobing. 他有很多毛病. He has a lot of bad habits. Tā-de-máobing lǎo-gǎibuliǎo. 他的毛病老改不了. He can't correct his bad habit. (3) sickness. Tāde-máobing yòu-fàn-le. 他的毛病又犯了. His sickness has recurred.

MÁODÒU$_5$ 毛豆 (N) fresh soy beans.

MÁODUN$_3$ 矛盾 (SV) contradictory. Tā-shuō-de-huà qiánhòu-máodun-le. 他說的話前後矛盾了. What he said earlier contradicted what he said later.

(N) contradiction, conflict. Tā-xīnli yǒu-yizhong-máodun. 他心裏有一種矛盾. There's a conflict in his mind.

MÁOFÁNG$_5$ 茅房 (N) outhouse.

MÁOJĪN$_3$ 毛巾 (N) terry-cloth towel. (M: tiáo 條).

MÀO-MÍNG$_4$ 冒名 (VO) falsify a name, use someone else's name. Tā-mào-wǒde-míng qu-lǐng-qián. 他冒我的名去領錢. He used my name to collect the money.

N

NÁ$_1$ 拿 (TV) (1) hold, grasp in the hand. Tā-názhe-yiběn-shū. 他拿着一本書. He is holding a book in his hand. Wǒ-nábudòng-le. 我拿不動了. I can't hold it any longer. (2) fetch, get, take, bring. Wǒ-huíjiā-ná-qián-qu. 我回家拿錢去. I'm going back home to get the money. Tā-bǎ-dōngxi názǒu-le. 他把東西拿走了. He took the things away. Gěi-wǒ-ná-jizhang-zhǐ-lai. 給我拿幾張紙來. Please bring me a few pieces of paper. (3) give out (money). Yàoshi-nǐ-kěn-ná-qián, yídìng-yǒu-ren-kěn-zuò. 要是你肯拿錢一定有人肯作. If you are willing to pay the money, certainly some people will do it. Gài-nèige-jiàotáng shi-ta-yíge-ren-náde-qián. 蓋那個教堂是他一個人拿的錢. He alone donated the money to build that church. (4) earn money. Wǒ-yíge-yuè ná-èrbǎi-duokuai-qiánde-gōngqian. 我一個月拿二百多塊錢的工錢. I earn two hundred some dollars per month (as my wage). (5) make a decision, make up one's mind. Nǐ-děi-zìjǐ-ná-zhúyi. 你得自己拿主意. You have to make your own decision. Nábudìng-zhúyi bànbuliǎo-shì. 拿不定主意辦不了事. If you can't make up your mind, nothing can be done. (6) catch, capture, seize. Jǐng-chá-ná-zéi méi-názháo. 警察拿賊沒拿着. The police tried to catch the thief but failed. (7) obtain, receive, get. Qián, wǒ-yǐjing-gěi-le, kěshi-dōngxi méi-nádào. 錢,我已經給了.可是東西沒拿到. I've already paid the money, yet I didn't get the things. (8) accept, take. Tā-géi-wo-qián, wǒ-méi-ná. 他給我錢我得拿. He tried to give me the money, but I didn't take it. (9) make things difficult by refusing an offer. Tā-ná-wo-yi-bǎr. 他拿我一把兒. He made things difficult for me. (10) pick the right moment. Nǐ-zhēn-huì-ná-shíhou. 你真會拿時候. You really know how to pick the right time. (CV) with, use. (syn. yòng 用). Tā-ná-'máobǐ-xiě-zì. 他拿毛筆寫字. He writes with a brush. Bié-ná-háizi-chū-qì. 別拿孩子出氣.

他給我錢我沒拿.

中國文

Don't vent your spleen upon children. Ná-nǐ gēn-tā-'bǐ-yi-bǐ. 拿你跟他比一比. Compare him with yourself. Wǒ-ná-ta-méi-bànfa. 我拿他没辦法. I have no way to deal with him.

NǍ$_1$ 哪 (SP) which. Nǎ-sānzhāng-zhūozi? 那三張桌子? Which three tables?

(N) used as subject only, which. Nǎ-shi-nǐde? 那是你的. Which one is yours? (cf: NĚI 那).

NÀ$_1$ 那 (SP) or NÈI 那 that, those. nà-liǎngnián 那兩年 those two years.

(N) or NEI 那 used as subject only, that (referring to persons, things, events, etc.). Nǐ-zhīdao-nà-shi-shéi-ma? 你知道那是誰嗎? Do you know who that person is? Cóng-nà-yǐhòu, tā-jiu-bù-lái-le. 從那以後,他就不來了. He never came again after that. Nà-shì-'wǒ-shuō-de. 那是我說的. That is what I said. Nà-bù-xíng. 那不行. That won't do. Nà-bu-yàojǐn. 那不要緊. That doesn't matter.

(AD) (1) in that case, if so, then. (syn. nènma 那麼). Nà-wǒmen-míngtian-zai-qù. 那我們明天再去. If so, we will go tomorrow. Nà-zěnma-bàn? 那怎麼辦? Then what can be done? (2) used before SV, IV or TV, how (exclamatory). Tā-nà-gāoxìng-a! 他那高興啊! How happy he is! Tā-nà-suì-a! 他那睡啊! How he slept! (cf: ZHÈ 這, NÈI 那).

NÁ... DÀNG(ZUO)...$_1$ 拿...當(作)... (S) take...as... Wǒ-ná-tā dàng(zuo)-hǎo-rén-le. 我那他當(作)好人了. I took him to be a good person.

NÀGE$_3$ 那個 (SV) used for substituting an exact word to indicate something is not right, awkward, not very good. Yàushi-nènma-bàn hǎoxiàng-yǒu-yidianr-nàge. 要是那麼辦好像有一點兒那個. If we do it that way, it seems a little awkward or something. (See: NÀ 那).

NǍI$_3$ 奶 (N) milk. yáng-nǎi 羊奶 goat milk. chī-nǎi 吃奶 drink milk.

NÀIJIǓ$_4$ 耐久 (SV) durable. Zhèige-liàozi hěn-nàijiǔ. 這個料子很耐久. This material is quite durable.

NǍINAI$_4$ 奶奶 (N) grandmother (paternal). (syn. zǔmǔ 祖母).

NÀIXĪN$_3$ 耐心 (N) patience. (syn. nàixìngr 耐性兒).

(SV) patient. Tā-hěn-nàixīn. 他很耐心. He is very patient.

NÀIXÌNGR$_4$ 耐性兒 (N) patience. (syn. nàixīn 耐心). Wǒ-méiyou-nàixìngr. 我没有耐性兒. I don't have patience.

NǍIYÓU$_2$ 奶油 (N) (1) butter. (2) cream, whipped cream.

NÁLI$_1$ 哪裏 (PW) where. (syn. nǎr 哪兒). Nǐ-dào-náli-qù? 你到那裏去? Where are you going?

used to answer a compliment in a polite way, that's not true, you flatter me. (syn. nǎrde-huà 那兒的話). A: Nín-chàngde-zhēn-hǎo. B:'Náli-náli. A: 你唱的真好. B:哪裏哪裏. A: You sing very well. B: You flatter me.

NÀLI$_2$ 那裏 (PW) there, that place. (syn. nèr 那兒).

NÀMA$_3$ 那麼 see NÈNMA 那麼.

NÀ-MÈR$_3$ 納悶兒 (VO) try to figure out the reason why, wonder. Nǐ-nà-shénme-mèr-ne? 你納甚麼悶兒呢? What are you thinking about?

NÁN$_1$ 南 (L) south, south side, south part of. nánbànqiú 南半球 southern hemisphere. Nèi-ge-fángzi cháo-nán. 那個房子朝南. That house faces the south.

NÁN$_2$ 男 (B-) male. nánde 男的 male person.

NÁN$_1$ 難 (SV) (1) difficult, hard. Déwen-nán-bunan? 德文難不難? Is German difficult? (2) unreasonable, unacceptable, far-out, hard to take. Tā-lián-yī-èr-sān dōu-wàng-le, zhēn-tài-nán-le. 他連一二三都忘了真太難了. He even forgot one, two, three, that's really too much. Nà nǐ-tài-nán-le. 那你太難了. If so, you are too unreasonable. (TV) present someone with a problem, ask someone something too difficult. Nán-ta-yíxiàzi. 難他一下子. Try to stump him.

(B-) used before a TV or IV to form a SV, (1) difficult to, hard to. Zhēn-nán-bàn. 真難辦 It's very difficult to do. Nà-hěn-nán-shuō. 那很難說. That's hard to say. (2) unpleasant to. nán-kàn 難看 ugly. nán-shòu 難受 sad, unhappy.

NÁNBIANR$_2$ 南邊兒 (PW) south side, southern part, south of. chéng-nánbianr 城南邊兒 south of the city or southern part of the city. Wǒde-jiā-zài-pùzi-nánbianr. 我的家在鋪子南邊兒. My house is south of the store.

NÁNBĪNGYÁNG$_4$ 南氷洋 (PW) Antarctic Ocean.

NÁNCHU$_3$ 難處 (N) difficulty. Nǐ-bu-zhīdào-wǒde-nánchu. 你不知道我的難處. You don't know my difficulty.

NÁNDAO(SHUŌ)...(MA)$_2$ 難道(說)...(嗎) (MA) is it possible that, could it be that. (syn. mò-fēi...(ma) 莫非…(嗎), mòbushì...(ma) 莫不是...(嗎). Nándao-tā-shi-nǐ-tàitai? 難道他是你太太? Could it be that she is your wife? Nǐ-nándao(shuō)-bù-rènshi-ta(ma)? 你難道說不認識

他嗎？Is it possible that you don't know him?

NÁNFĀNG$_3$ 南方 (PW) south, south side.

NÁNGUA$_5$ 南瓜 (N) pumpkin (the plant or the fruit). (M: kē 棵).

NÁNGUÀI$_2$ 難怪 (TV) difficult to blame, cannot blame. Suírán-ta-méi-zuòwán, kěshi-nà-ye-nánguài. 雖然他沒作完，可是那也難怪. It's hard to blame him even though he didn't finish it. (MA) no wonder... Nánguai-ta-bu-xǐhuan-ni. 難怪他不喜歡你. No wonder he doesn't like you.

NÁNGUÒ$_2$ 難過 (SV) sad, unhappy, sorry. Wǒ-tīngshuo tā-sǐ-le, xīnli-hěn-nánguò. 我聽說他死了，心裏很難過. I'm very sorry to hear that he is dead. (cf: NÁNSHÒU 難受).

NÁNHÁIR$_2$ 男孩兒 See NÁNHÁIZI 男孩子.

NÁNHÁIZI$_2$ 男孩子 or NÁNHÁIR 男孩兒 (N) boy, child.

NÁNJÍ$_4$ 南極 (PW) South Pole.

NÁNJĪNG$_2$ 南京 (PW) Nanking.

NÁNJÍZHŌU$_4$ 南極洲 (PW) Antarctica.

NÁNKÀN$_1$ 難看 (SV) (1) hard to look at or read. (2) ugly, repulsive. (3) be embarrassed. Ràng-ta-hěn-nánkàn. 讓他很難看. It made him feel very embarrassed.

NÁNMĚIZHŌU$_2$ 南美洲 (PW) South America.

NÀNMÍN$_3$ 難民 (N) refugee.

NÁNNǙ$_3$ 男女 (N) men and women. Nánnǚ-dōu-kěyi-xué. 男女都可以學. Both men and women can learn.

NÁNQĪNGNIÁNHUÌ$_3$ 男青年會 (N) YMCA.

NÁNREN$_1$ 男人 (N) (1) man. (2) husband.

NÁNSHĒNG$_2$ 男生 (N) male student.

NÁNSHÒU$_2$ 難受 (SV) (lit. hard to endure) feel bad (physically or mentally). Wǒ-dùzi hěn-nánshòu. 我肚子很難受. My stomach feels very uncomfortable. Tā-xīn-li hěn-nánshòu. 他心裏很難受. He is very unhappy. (cf: NÁNGUÒ 難過).

NÁNTĪNG$_2$ 難聽 (SV) (1) hard to hear, hard to listen to. (2) unpleasant to hear. Tāde-huà-hěn-nántīng. 他的話很難聽. What he said wasn't very good to hear.

NÁNWEI$_2$ 難為 (TV) (1) or WÉINAN 為難 give someone a hard time, put someone in a difficult position. Nánwei-ta-yixiàzi. 難為他一下子. Give him a difficult problem. (2) be not easy for someone to do something. Zěnma-xiǎo-de-zì, nánwei-ta-xiě. 這麼小的字，難為他寫. It's not easy for him to write such small characters. Guài-nánwei-ta-de. 怪難為他的. It's not

O

OU$_2$ 嘔 (F) used at the end of a sentence. (1) to make the statement open to everyone who can hear it. Jiù-mìng-ou! 救命嘔! Save! (I am speaking to everyone). Zháo-huǒ-le-ou. 着火了嘔. Fire! Zhè-kě-zěnma-hǎo-ou! 這可怎麼好嘔! Everybody listen! What can be done? Chī-fàn-le-ou! 吃飯了嘔! Everybody! It's time to eat now! (2) to give a warning. Wǒ-yao-zǒu-le-ou. 我要走了嘔. I am leaving (I warn you). Bié-shuō-ou. 別說嘔. Don't say it (I warn you).

The sound ou may be changed according to the final sound of the syllable which immediately precedes it. ou may be changed into you, when after e, i, ü, ua or uo; into wou, when after u or ao; into nou, when after n; into ngoū, when after ng; and into rou when after zhi, chi, shi or ri. However, if a final e in the preceding syllable is in the neutral tone, it often links with the initial of the preceding syllable, such as le-ou becomes lou, de-ou becomes dou, zhe-ou becomes zhou, etc.

ŌU$_2$ 嘔 see ÒU 嘔.

ÓU$_3$ 嘔 or ÓU 嘔 (I) indicates surprise. What! How strange! Óu! Tā-gǎn-zhèyangr! 嘔! 他敢這樣兒! What! He dares to do this!

ǑU$_3$ 嘔 see ÓU 嘔.

ǑU 藕 (N) lotus root (use as a fruit or vegetable). (M: gēn 根).

ÒU$_2$ 嘔 or ÒU 嘔 (I) used to show that something has just come to light. Oh, I see. Òu, Wǒ-dǒng-le. 嘔. 我懂了. Oh, I understand it now. Òu, shì-nǐ! 嘔, 是你! Oh, it is you!

ǑU'ĚR$_2$ 偶爾 see ǑURÁN 偶然 (MA) (1).

ŌUHUÀ$_3$ 歐化 (TV) assume or take on European ways. (N) Europeanization.

ÒU-QÌ$_4$ 慪氣 (VO) build up anger.

ǑURÁN$_2$ 偶然 (MA) (1) or ǑU'ĚR 偶爾 occasionally, once in a while. Wǒmen ǒurán-chī-yícì-Fǎguo-fàn. 我們偶然吃一次法國飯. We have French food once in a wile. (2) accidentally, by chance. Zuó-tian-wǒ-ǒurán-pèngjianta-le. 昨天我偶然碰見他了. Yesterday I accidentally ran into him.

ŌUZHŌU$_2$ 歐洲 (PW) Europe.

P

PȦ$_4$ 趴 (TV) (1) lie on one's stomach. Gǒu-zai-yuànzili pāzhe. 狗在院子裏趴着. The dog is lying in the yard. (2) lean both arms on with the head down. Tā-pāzai-zhuōzishang shuìzháo-le. 他趴在桌子上睡着了. He leaned on the table and went to sleep.

PȦ$_3$ 爬 (TV) (1) crawl, creep. Chóngzi zài-dìxia-pá. 蟲子在地下爬. The worm is crawling on the ground. (2) climb. Māo páshang-shù-qu-le. 貓爬上樹去了. The cat climbed up on the tree. Tā-ài-pá-shān. 他愛爬山. He likes to climb the mountains. (3) climb the ladder of success. Tā-páde-hěn-kuài, bú-dao-yì-nián, yǐjing-pádao-júzhǎng-le. 他爬得很快.不到一年已經爬到局長了. He climbed very fast, he has become the head of the bureau in less than one year.

PÀ$_1$ 怕 (TV) (1) be afraid (of), fear to. Tā-pà-tàitai. 他怕太太. He is afraid of his wife. Tā-pà-zuò-fēijī. 他怕坐飛機. He's afraid to travel by airplane. (2) worry about, fear that. Wǒ-pà-ta-bu-lái. 我怕他不來. I fear that he's not coming. Nǐ-yǒu-qián, hái-pà-mǎibuzháo-ma? 你有錢還怕買不着嗎? Since you have the money, why should you worry about not being able to buy it? (3) can be damaged by something. Zhèige-biǎo bú-pà-shuǐ. 這個表不怕水. This watch is waterproof.

(SV) be scared, frightened. Nǐ-yíge-rén-zài-jiā pà-bu-pa? 你一個人在家怕不怕? Are you scared that you are home all by yourself?

(AD) (con. kǒngpà 恐怕). Probably, perhaps. Míngtian pà-yao-yīntiān. 明天怕要陰天. Tomorrow will probably be cloudy.

PĀI$_2$ 拍 (TV) (1) pat. Nǐ-pāipai-ta, ta-jiu shuìzháo-le. 你拍拍他.他就睡着了. You pat him a little while, he'll fall asleep. (2) slap, strike something with the hand open. Tā-gēn-wo-pāi-zhuōzi. 他跟我拍桌子. He slapped the table in front of me. (3) bounce. Pāi-píqiú-war. 拍皮球玩兒. Play by bouncing a ball. (4) clap. pāi-shǒu 拍手 clap hands, applaud. (5) take a picture. pāi-diànyǐngr 拍電

影兒 take moving pictures. (6) send a telegram. pāi-diànbào 拍電報 to telegraph. (7) fawn on. Tā-xǐhuan-pāi-yǒuqián-de-ren. 他喜歡拍有錢的人. He likes to fawn on rich people. (8) beat time to music. pāi-pāizi 拍拍子 beat time.

(M) beat in a measure of music. èrfēnzhiyī-pāi 二分之一拍 one half of a beat.

PÁI$_2$ 排 (TV) (1) arrange in a row or column, line up. pái-duì 排隊 line up. pái-gōngkebiǎo 排功課表 arrange schedule of classes. (2) be numbered as (among brothers and/or sisters). Nǐ-páijǐ? 你排幾? Which number are you (among your brothers and sisters)? (3) execute (by firing squad). Bǎ-ta-lāchuqu-pái-le. 把他拉出去排去. Take him out and shoot him. (4) rehearse. Tāmen-yào-pái-yìchu-xīnxì. 他們要排一齣新戲. They want to rehearse a new play. Míngtiande-biǎoyǎn, páile-meiyou? 明天的表演,排了沒有? Have you rehearsed for tomorrow's performance?

(M) (1) row. dìsìpái 第四排 the fourth row. (2) platoon. Jǐge-bīng shì-yìpái? 幾個兵是一排? How many soldiers does one platoon have? (cf: HÁNG 行).

PÁI$_3$ 牌 (N) playing cards. (M: fù 副, zhāng 張). pūke-pái 撲克牌 poker cards. májiàng-pái 麻將牌 mah-jong cards.

PÀI$_2$ 派 (TV) assign something, appoint someone, send someone. Pài-yíge-rén-lai. 派一個人來. Send one man here. Pài-qìchē-qu-jiē-ta-qu. 派汽車去接他去. Send a car to bring him here. Bié-bǎ-bīng pàidao-wàiguo-qu. 別把兵派到外國去. Don't send troops abroad. Tā-méi-pàigei-wo-shì-zuò. 他沒派給我事作. He didn't assign anything to me.

(M) (1) school of thought, art, etc. Tā-shì-lìngwài-yípài. 他是另外一派. He belongs to another school. (2) clique, party, group. Tāmen-fēn-liǎngpài. 他們分兩派. They divided into two groups.

PÀIBIE$_4$ 派別 (N) groups of people divided by different opinions. Pàibie-hěn-duō. 派別很多. There are many factions.

PÁICHANG$_4$ 排場 (N) arrangement of items to give an occasion a lavish appearance. jiǎng-páichang 講排場 pay attention to elaborate arrangement. Hǎo-dàde-páichang! 好大的排場! How very lavish!

PÁI-DUÌ$_3$ 排隊 (VO) (1) form a line (military formation). Tāmen-páizhe-duì-zǒu. 他們排着隊走. They are marching in line. (2) line up (one person behind another). Mǎi-dōngxi děi-pái-duì. 買東西得排隊. To buy something it is necessary to get in line.

PÁIHAOR₅ 牌號兒 (N) brand, trade-mark.

PÁILOU₃ 牌樓 (N) an arch, portal, honor gate. (M: zuò 座).

PĀIMÀI₃ 拍賣 (N) auction. (TV) auction. Zhèizhang-huàr pāimàile-yíwànkuai-qián. 這張畫兒拍賣了一萬塊錢. This painting was auctioned off for ten thousand dollars.

PÁIQIÚ₃ 排球 (N) volley ball (the game or the ball). (M: chǎng 場).

PÁIR₃ 牌兒 see PÁIZI 牌子.

PĀI-SHǑU₂ 拍手 (VO) clap one's hands, applaud. Tīngzhòng-pāile-wǔfēn-zhōng-shǒu. 聽眾拍了五分鐘手. The audience applauded for five minutes.

PÀITÓUR₄ 派頭兒 (N) manner, style, air. (syn. qìpai 氣派). Tā-pàitóur-bù-xiǎo. 他派頭兒不小. He has a spectacular manner. Tā-shì-xuézhěde-pàitóur. 他是學者的派頭兒. He has the air of a scholar.

PĀI-ZHÀO₄ 拍照 (VO) dial. take a picture, have a picture taken. Wǒmen-qu-pāi-yíge-zhào-ba. 我們去拍一個照吧. Let's go to take a picture, or Let's go to have a picture taken. (cf: ZHÀO-XÀNG 照像).

PÁIZHÀO₄ 牌照 (N) license, certificate.

PĀIZI₃ 拍子 (N) (1) racket paddle (for tennis, table-tennis or similar games). (2) bea (of music).

PÁIZI₃ 牌子 or PÁIR 牌兒 (N) (1) tag, sign. Tāde-ménshang guàzhe-yíge-páizi. 他的門上掛着一個牌子. There is a sign hanging on his door. (2) brand, make. Nǐde-qìchē shì-shénma-páizi? 你的汽車是甚麼牌子? What make is your car?

PÁN₄ 盤 (TV) coil up. pán-biànzi 盤辮子 coil up a pigtail on one's head.

(M) (1) dish of, plate of. zuò-yì-pán-cài 作一盤菜 prepare a dish (of food). (2) game of checkers, chess, go, etc. xià-yìpan-qí 下一盤棋 play a game of chess.

PÁNCHAN₅ 盤纏 (N) travel expenditure. (M: bǐ 筆). pánchan-qián 盤纏錢 travel money.

PÀNDUAN₃ 判斷 (TV) judge, evaluate, ascertain. Wǒ-méi-fázi pànduan-zhèiběn-shū-de-hǎohuài. 我沒法子判斷這本書的好壞. I have no way to judge this book. (N) judgment, evaluation. xià-pànduan 下判斷 make a judgment.

PǍNG₄ 耪 (TV) plow. pǎng-dì

耪地 plow the land.

PÀNG$_2$ 胖 (SV) fat (of a person). Nǐ-yòu-pàng-le. 你又胖了. You are getting fat again. (cf: FÉI 肥).

PÁNGBIĀNR$_1$ 旁邊兒 (PW) (by) the side of, (the area) near. Xiāngzi-de-pángbiānr-huài-le. 箱子的旁邊兒壞了. The side of the trunk is broken. Lù-pángbiānr-yǒu-bù-shǎo-qìchē. 路旁邊兒有不少汽車. There are a lot of cars by the side of the road.

PÁNGCHU$_4$ 旁處 (PW) another place. (See: BIÉCHU 別處).

PÁNGDE$_3$ 旁的 (N) other things. Pángde-wǒ-bu-guǎn. 旁的我不管. I don't take care of the other things. (See: BIÉDE 別的).

PÁNGREN$_3$ 旁人 (N) other people. Nà-shi-pángrende-shì. 那是旁人的事. That is other people's business. (See: BIÉREN 別人).

PÁNGTĪNG$_2$ 旁聽 (TV) audit (a course in school). Wǒ-pángtīng-yimen-kè. 我旁聽一門課. I audit one course.

PÁNGXIE$_4$ 螃蟹 (N) crab. (M: zhī 隻).

PÀNGZI$_4$ 胖子 (N) fat person.

PÁNNIXILÍN$_3$ 盤尼西林 (N) penicillin. dǎ-yizhen-pánnixīlín 打一針盤尼西林. inject penicillin.

PÁNSUAN$_4$ 盤算 (TV) estimate, figure out. Méi-mǎi-yǐqián nǐ-zuìhǎo-xiān-pánsuan-pansuan. 沒買以前你最好先盤算盤算. You'd better figure it out before you buy it.

PÀNWANG$_2$ 盼望 (TV) (1) wish, hope, expect. Wǒ-pànwang-háizi-gǎnkuai-zhǎngdà-le. 我盼望孩子趕快長大了. I wish that my children would grow up sooner. (2) long for. Tā-hěn-pànwang-nǐ. 他很盼望你. He longs for you very much.

(N) hope. Hái-yǒu-pàngwang-ma? 他很盼望你? Is there still hope? (cf: XĪWANG 希望, ZHǏWANG 指望)

PÁNZI$_2$ 盤子 (N) plate, dish, platter, tray.

PĀO$_5$ 泡 (M) for bowel movements, urination. sā-yìpāo-niào 撒一泡尿 urinate once. lā-yìpāo-shǐ 拉一泡屎 move the bowels once.

PÁO$_4$ 刨 (TV) (1) dig. Gǒu-páole-yíge-kēng. 狗刨了一個坑. That dog dug a hole in the ground. Bǎ-dìli-de-shítou páochulai. 把地裏的石頭刨出來. Dig out the stones in the ground. (2) exclude, subtract. Bǎ-kāixiao-páochuqu, jiù-shèng-shíkuai-qian-le. 把開銷刨出去就剩十塊錢了. There's only ten dollars left, excluding the expense money.

PǍO$_1$ 跑 (IV) (1) run. Háizi-lái-huíde-pǎo. 孩子來回的

跑. The children are running back and forth. (2) go, leave. Tā-ná-qi-màozi jiu-pǎo-le. 他拿起帽子就跑了. He took his hat and left. Tā-xiàle-bān jiu-wàng-jiā-pǎo. 他下了班就往家跑. He leaves for home right after office hours. Wǒde-bǐ zěnma-pǎodao-nǐ-ner-qu-le? 我的筆怎麼跑到你那兒去了? How come my pen is in your place? Tā-cháng-pǎo-Shànghai. 他常跑上海. He goes to Shanghai very often. (3) engage in business as a broker. Jīntian wǒ-pǎochéng-le-liǎngdàngzi-mǎimai. 今天我跑成了兩檔子買賣. I made two deals today. (4) run away, escape. Jǐng-chá-dǎizhao-sānge-zéi, pǎole-liǎngge. 警察逮着三個賊跑了兩個. The police caught three thieves and two escaped. Tā-tàitai-gen-ren-pǎo-le. 他太太跟人跑了. His wife ran away with someone else.

PÀO$_3$ 炮 (N) (1) cannon, artillery. (M: mén 門, shēng 聲). fàng-le-sānshēng-pào 放了三聲炮 have fired three cannon shots. (2) cannon (piece in Chinese chess). Wǒ-zǒu-pào. 我走炮. I'll move my cannon.

PÀO$_3$ 泡 (TV) (1) steep, soak. pào-chá 泡茶 make tea. Fàng-zai-shuǐli pào-yihuir. 放在水裏泡一會兒. Soak it in the water for awhile. (2) Peip. pester. Nǐ-bùdāying wǒ-jiu-gēn-nǐ-pào-le. 你不答應我就跟你泡了. I'll keep pestering you until you promise me. (3) Peip. fool around. Tā-bu-niàn-shū, jìng-pào. 他不念書,竟泡. He doesn't study, he's always fooling around.

PÀODÀN$_4$ 砲彈 (N) artillery shell.(M: fā 發).

PǍO-MǍ$_3$ 跑馬 (VO) have a horserace.

PǍOMǍCHǍNG$_4$ 跑馬場 (N) race course.

PĀO-MÁO$_3$ 拋錨 (VO) (1) drop an anchor. Wǒmen-zài shénme-dì-fang pāo-máo? 我們在甚麼地方拋錨? Where should we drop the anchor? (2) break down (as a car). Tāde-chē zài-lùshang-pāo-máole. 他的車在路上拋錨了. His car broke down on the road.

PĀOQI$_5$ 拋棄 (TV)(lit. throw away) abandon, desert. Tā-pāo-qi le-tā-tàitai yǒu-sānnián-le. 他拋棄了他太太有三年了. It has been three years since he deserted his wife.

PÀOR$_4$ 泡兒 (N) (1) bubble. (2) bulb (electric). diàndēng-pàor 電燈泡兒 electric bulb.

PÀOZHANG$_3$ 砲仗 or **PÀOZHU** 砲竹 (N) firecracker. fàn-pàozhang 放砲仗 light a firecracker.

PÀOZHU$_3$ 炮竹 see PÀOZHANG 炮仗.

PÁQILAI$_3$ 爬起來 (RV) get up from a prone position. Tā-shuāidǎo-le, pábuqilái-le. 他摔倒了, 爬不起來了. He fell down and couldn't get up.

PĀXIA$_4$ 趴下 (RC) (1) lie down on one's stomach. Tā-tīngjian-fàngqiāng jiu-pāxia-le. 他聽見放鎗就趴下了. He lay down as soon as he heard the firing. (2) fall down. Wǒ-tuī-ta-yixiar, tā-jiu-pāxia-le. 我推他一下他就趴下了. I just pushed him once, and he fell down.

(RE) indicates falling face down. shuāipāxia 摔趴下 trip and fall flat. lèipāxia 累趴下 fall down with exhaustion.

PĒI$_4$ 披 (TV) throw on clothing on one's shoulders. Tā-pēizhe-yīshang-chūqu-le. 他披着衣裳出去了. He threw on his clothes and went out.

PĒI$_3$ 呸 (I) used to indicate contempt for someone. Pēi, duǒ-kai-wo. 呸, 躲開我. You, ugh, get out of my sight.

PÉI$_3$ 陪 (TV) keep someone company. péi-kè 陪客 entertain a guest. péike 陪客 guest who keeps the honored guest company. Wǒ-bu-péi-le. 我不陪了. (lit. I can't keep you company any longer.) Excuse me. Wǒ-péi-ta-qu. 我陪他去. I'll go with him (to keep him company).

PÉI$_2$ 賠 (TV) (1) pay damages, pay for something spoiled or broken. Yàoshi-wǒ-bǎ-tade-dōngxi nònghuài-le, wǒ-děi-péi-ta. 要是我把他的東西弄壞了, 我得賠他. If I ruined anything of his, I have to pay for it. (2) lose money (in business). (opp. zhuàn 賺). Nèige-pùzi péi-qián. 那個鋪子賠錢. That store is losing money.

(cf: DIŪ 丢, SHŪ 輸).

PÈI$_3$ 配 (TV) (1) find something to match or fit something else. Yòng-hóngde-pèi-lǜde. 用紅的配綠的. Use red to match green. pèi-yàoshi 配鑰匙 fit a key. pèi-yǎnjìngr 配眼鏡兒 have spectacles made (according to a prescription). (2) mate (except human beings). Zhèizhong-jī shi-zhèi-liǎngzhong-jī pèichulai-de. 這種鷄是這兩種鷄配出來的. This kind of chicken is produced when these two kinds are mated.

(SV) be a good match. Tā-nǚer gēn-ni-érzi-hěn-pèi. 他女兒跟你兒子很配. His daughter and your son will be a very good match.

(AV) be qualified to, fit to, deserve to. Xiǎng-dāng-xiàozhǎng, tā-pèi-ma? 想當校長, 他配嗎? He wants to be a principal, is he qualified?

PÉI-BĚNR$_3$ 賠本兒 (VO) lose

capital, have losses. Tā-zhèi-húi-yòu-péile-běnr-le. 他這回又賠了本兒了. This time he lost money again.

PÉI-BÚSHI$_2$ 賠不是 (VO) ask for pardon, apologize. (syn. péi-lǐ 賠禮, péi-zuì 賠罪). Nǐ-gěi-ta-péi-ge-búshi-ba. 你給他賠個不是吧. Apologize to him.

PÉICHANG$_3$ 賠償 (TV) make up a loss, make restitution. Nǐ-děi-péichang-wǒde-sǔnshī. 你得賠償我的損失. You must make up my losses.

(N) indemnity, reparation.

PÈIFU$_1$ 佩服 (TV) admire and respect. Wǒ-hěn-pèifu-tāde-tiāncai. 我很佩服他的天才. I admire and respect his talent.

PÈIJǏ$_3$ 配給 (TV) allot, ration. Zhèngfǔ-pèijǐ-měi-rén-liǎng-tào-zhìfú. 政府配給每人兩套制服. The government allotted two uniforms to each person.

(N) ration.

PÉI-LǏ$_3$ 賠禮 (VO) ask for pardon, apologize. (syn. péi-búshi 賠不是, péi-zuì 賠罪).

PÉIYANG$_3$ 培養 (TV) cultivate, nourish. péiyang-réncai 培養人才 develop talented people. péiyang-xìngqu 培養興趣 cultivate one's interest.

PÈI-YÀO$_3$ 配藥 (VO) fill a prescription, compound medicine.

PÉI-ZUÌ$_4$ 賠罪 (VO) ask for pardon, apologize. (syn. péi-búshi 賠不是, péi-lǐ 賠禮).

PĒN$_1$ 噴 (TV) (1) spurt, puff. Tā-yi-xiào bǎ-zuǐli-de-shuǐ dōu-pēn-chulai-le. 他一笑把嘴裏的水都噴出來了. He spit the water from his mouth as he burst into laughter. Huǒshān pēn-huǒ. 火山噴火. The volcano spurts lava. (2) spray. Tā-pēnle-hěn-duō-xiāngshuǐr. 她噴了很多香水. She sprayed a lot of perfume.

PÉN$_3$ 盆 (N) basin, bowl, tub, pot. zǎopén 澡盆 bathtub.

PÉNG$_4$ 棚 (N) tent, shed, awning. dā-péng 搭棚 set up a tent.

PĚNG$_3$ 捧 (1) hold something out or up in both hands. Tā-pěngzhe-yíge-dà-wǎn. 他捧着一個大碗. He is holding a big bowl with both hands. (2) flatter, praise, fawn on. Nǐ-yi-pěng-ta, ta-jiu-gāoxìng. 你一捧他,他就高興. He gets very happy as soon as you start to flatter him. (3) be the patron of (a performer, actor, artist, etc.). pěng-chàng-xì-de 捧唱戲的 be a patron of an opera singer.

(M) for amounts of something one can carry with the hands cupped together Tā-pěngzhe-yipěng-tǔ. 他捧着一捧土. He is carrying a double handful of dirt.

PÈNG$_1$ 碰 (TV) (1) bump, knock,

Q

QĪ$_4$ 漆 (TV) paint, varnish. Bǎzhuōzi-qīqi. 把桌子漆漆. Paint the table.

(N) (1) lacquer. (2) paint. shàngqī 上漆 put on paint or lacquer. (cf: YÓUQĪ 油漆 YÓU 油).

QĪ$_4$ 沏 (TV) pour boiling water over something to make something for drinking. Qī-dianr-kāfēi-hē. 沏點兒咖啡喝. Make some instant coffee to drink.

QĪ$_3$ 期 (M) (1) issue of a magazine. (2) period, stage.

QĪ$_1$ 七 (NU) seven, seventh. The tone may be changed into rising tone when it precedes a syllable with a falling tone. qītiān 七天 seven days. qíliàng 七輛 seven cars.

QÍ$_1$ 七 see QĪ 七.

QÍ$_2$ 棋 (N) chess, checkers (and similar games). (M: pán 盤, bù 步). xià-yipán-qí 下一盤棋 play a game of chess. Zhèibu-qí zǒucuò-le. 這步棋走錯了. lit. or fig. This was a wrong move.

QÍ$_3$ 騎 (TV) ride, straddle. qíchē 騎車 ride a bicycle. qíqiáng 騎牆 lit. or fig. sit astride a wall.

QǏ$_1$ 起 (IV) (1) go or come up, arise, get up. zǎo-zhuì-zǎo-qǐ 早睡早起 early to bed early to rise. Píqiú bù-qǐ-le. 皮球不起了. The rubber ball doesn't bounce. qǐ-yisuo-fángzi 起一所房子 build a house.(2) develop, go on. qǐ-yíxīn 起疑心 develop suspicions. qǐ-zuòyong 起作用 the function is going on. qǐ-biànhua 起變化 the change is occurring. (3) develop, grow (of skin diseases). Liǎnshang-qǐle-hǎoxiē-hóng-diǎnr. 臉上起了好些紅點兒. Some red spots have developed on the face.

(TV) (1) lift and remove something which is fastened. qǐ-dīngzi 起釘子 remove a nail. (2) start, begin. qǐ-gǎor 起稿兒 start a draft. qǐ-tóur 起頭兒 start off, in the beginning. (3) give a name to someone or something. Nǐde-míngzi shí-shéi-qǐ-de? 你的名子是誰起的? Who gave you your name? used after CV such as wàng 往, xiàng 向, etc., up. wàng-qǐ-tái 往起抬 lift up.

(CV) Peip. from (a time, a place or a point of view). qǐ-jīntian-suàn 起今天算 start counting from today.

(RE) (1) (con. qĭlai 起來). upward, up. Tā-náqi-jiŭ-jiu-hē. 他拿起酒就喝. He picked up the wine and drank. (2) in potential RV only afford to do something. măibuqĭ 買不起 cannot afford to buy. Wŏ-kànbuqĭ-diànyĭngr. 我看不起電影兒. I cannot afford to see a movie. (3) in potential RV only, up to a certain standard. Wŏ-kànbuqĭ-ta. 我看不起他. I look down on him.

(S) cóng...qĭ 從...起 from...on. cóng-xiànzài-qĭ 從現在起 from now on. cóng-zhèitiáo-xiàn-qĭ 從這條線起 from this line on. (See: CÓNG 從).

QÌ$_1$ 氣 (N) (1) breath. (M: kŏu 口). Tā-chuănle-yikŏu-qì. 他喘了一口氣. He took a breath. (2) air. Qiúli-de-qì bu-gòu. 球裏的氣不夠. There is not enough air in the ball. (3) anger. xīnli-yŏu-qì 心裏有氣 build up anger inside. Wŏ-bu-néng-shòu-zhèi-yàngrde-qì. 我不能受這樣兒的氣. I can't stand this kind of attitude (which makes me angry).

(SV) angry. Tā-hĕn-qì. 他很氣. He is very angry.

(TV) make someone angry. Bié-qì-wo-le. 別氣我了. Don't make me angry.

(B) attitude, spirit. háiziqi 孩子氣 childish attitude.

QÌ$_4$ 砌 (TV) build with bricks or rocks. qì-qiáng 砌牆 build a wall.

QIĀ$_3$ 掐 (TV) (1) pinch. Tā-qiāle-wo-yixia. 他掐了我一下. He pinched me. (2) strangle with one's fingers. Nèige-nǚren shi-qiāsi-de. 那個女人是掐死的. That girl was strangled to death. (3) break off, cut off. Bă-tāmende-diànhuà qiā-le. 把他們的電話掐了. Their telephone service was cut off. Tā-qiāle-yiduor-huār. 他掐了一朵花兒. He picked a flower.

QIÁ$_4$ 卡 see QIĂ 卡.

QIĂ$_4$ 卡 or QIÁ 卡 (TV) get caught (as when an obstruction catches a moving object). Chuāng-hu-qiăzhu-le, kāibukāi-le. 窗户卡住了,開不開了. The window is stuck, it can't be opened. Gútou-qiăle-sănzi-le. 骨頭卡了顙子了. A bone got caught in his throat.

QIÀHĂO$_4$ 恰好 (MA) opportunely, fortunately. (syn. qiàqiăo 恰巧). Qiàhăo-ta-lái-le. 恰巧他來了. Fortunately he came.

QIĀN$_3$ 鉛 (N) (1) lead (the metal). (2) pencil lead. Wŏde-bĭli-méi-qiān-le. 我筆裏沒鉛了. There isn't any lead in my pencil.

QIĀN$_3$ 牽 (TV) (1) lead or pull

along on a rope. Bǎ-niú-qiānlai. 把牛牽來. Lead the cow here. (2) hold onto a person's hand or clothes. Háizi qiānzhe-ta-mǔqinde-yīshang. 孩子牽着他母親的衣裳. The child is holding on to his mother's clothes.

QIĀN$_1$ 千 (NU) thousand.

QIÁN$_1$ 錢 (N) (1) money. (M: bǐ 筆, kuài 塊, máo 毛, fēn 分). Tā-yǒu-qián. 他有錢. He is rich. or He has money. (2) coin. Zhèige-qián bú-shi-tóng-zuò-de. 這個錢不是銅作的. This coin is not made of copper.

QIÁN$_1$ 前 (L) (1) front, ahead. qiánménr 前門兒 front door. wàng-qián-kàn 往前看 look ahead. (2) ago. liǎngnian-qián 兩年前 two years ago. (3) before. chī-fàn-qián 吃飯前 before eating. (4) former, previous. qiánrèn 前任 predecessor.

(SP) (1) past (time immediately preceding the present). qián-liangnian 前兩年 the past two years. (2) first part of something. qián-sānge-lǐbàn 前三個禮拜 the first three weeks. qiánbànběn 前半本 first half of the book.

QIĂN$_1$ 淺 (SV) (opp. shēn 深). (1) shallow, superficial. Shuǐ hěn-qiǎn 水很淺. The water is shallow. Zhèiben-shū hěn-qiǎn. 這本書很淺. This book isn't very deep. Tāde-xuéwen-hěn-qiǎn. 他的學問很淺. His knowledge is superficial. (2) short (in duration or view). Wǒ-zài-zhèr-gōng-zuò-de shíjiān hěn-qiǎn. 我在這兒工作的時間很淺. I didn't work here very long. Tāde yǎnkuāng-tài-qiǎn. 他的眼光太淺. He is too short-sighted. (3) light (in color). qiǎn-lán 淺藍 light blue. Yánse tài-qiǎn. 顏色太淺. The color is too light.

QIÀN$_2$ 欠 (TV) (1) owe. (syn. gāi 該, duǎn 短). Wǒ-qiàn-ta-qián. 我欠他錢. I owe him money. Tā-qiànle-hěn-duō-zhàng. 他欠了很多賬. He has a lot of debts. (2) lack, short of. (syn. quē 缺). Zhèi-zhāng-huàr qiàn-dianr-hóng-yánse. 這張畫兒欠點紅顏色. This picture lacks a little red. (3) deserve punishment. Zhèi-háizi qiàn-dǎ. 這孩子欠打. This child deserves a spanking.

QIÁNGBANTÌANR$_3$ 前半天兒 (TW) morning, forenoon.

QIÁNBÈI$_4$ 前輩 (N) (1) older generation. (2) person of the older generation. Tā-shi-lǎo-qiánbèi. 他是老前輩. He is of the older generation. (complimentary statement made about an older person.)

QIĀNBǏ$_1$ 鉛筆 (N) pencil. (M: zhī 枝).

QIÁNBIANR$_1$ 前邊兒 or QIÁN-TOU 前頭 or QIÁNMIAN 前

面 (PW) front or front part of something. fángzi-qiánbianr 房子前邊兒 in front of the house or the front part of the house.

QIĀN-DÀO$_4$ 簽到 (VO) sign in to work.

QIÁNFĀNG$_3$ 前方 (PW) front (military).

QIĀNG$_1$ 鎗 (N) (1) spear, lance. (2) rifle, pistol. (M: zhī 枝, gǎn 桿). fàng-qiān 放鎗 shoot a gun.

QIÁNG$_1$ 牆 (N) wall. (M: dào 道, dǔ 堵).

QIÁNG$_4$ 強 (SV) (1) strong, powerful. (opp. ruǎn 軟, ruò 弱). Tāmende-lìliang hěn-qiáng. 他們的力量很強. They are very powerful. (2) superior, better. Tā-bǐ-wǒ-qiáng. 他比我強. He is better than I.

QIǍNG$_3$ 搶 (1) rob. qiǎng-yínháng 搶銀行 rob a bank. (2) snatch. Tā-qiǎng-wǒde-qián. 他搶我的錢. He snatched my money. (3) make an attempt to get ahead of someone else, beat out. Ràng-tāmen-xiān-zǒu, bié-qiǎng. 讓他們先走, 別搶. Let them go first, don't try to beat them out.

QIĀNGBÌ$_2$ 鎗斃 (TV) shoot to death.

QIǍNGBIÀN$_4$ 強辯 (IV) argue stubbornly or obstinately.

QIÁNGDÀ$_5$ 強大 (SV) strong and great (of an organization).

QIÁNGDAO$_1$ 強盜 (N) robber.

QIÁNGDIÀO$_4$ 強調 (TV) emphasize, stress a point.

QIĀNGDIÀOR$_4$ 腔調兒 (N) (1) tune, melody. (2) tone of speech.

QIǍNGPO$_3$ 強迫 (TV) force, compel someone to do something. Bié-qiǎngpo-ta-zuò. 別強迫他作. Don't force him to do it.

QIÁNHÒU$_3$ 前後 (PW) front and back. Xuéxiào qiánhòu-dōu-yǒu-fànguǎnr. 學校前後都有飯館兒. There are restaurants in front and back of the school.

(AD) altogether from the beginning to the end. Tā-qiánhòu jiè-gei-wo-yibǎikuai-qián. 他前後借給我一百塊錢. He lent me one hundred dollars altogether.

QIÁNJÌN$_2$ 前進 (SV) progressive. Tāde-sīxiang hen-qiánjìn. 他的思想很前進. His ideas are progressive.

(IV) go forward, progress.

QIÁNMIAN$_1$ 前面 see QIÁNBIANR 前邊兒.

QIĀN-MÍNG$_2$ 簽名 (VO) sign one's name.

QIÁNNIAN$_1$ 前年 (TW) year before last year.

QIĀNNIÚHUĀ$_3$ 牽牛花 (N) morning glory. (syn. lǎbahuār 喇叭花兒). (M: kē 棵, duǒ 朵).

QIÁNPÁI$_3$ 前排 (N) the front row.

QIÁNPIÀOZI$_1$ 錢票子 (N) bank note. (M: zhāng 張).

QIÁNSHUĬTǏNG$_3$ 潛水艇 (N) submarine.

QIÁNTIAN$_1$ 前天 (TW) day before yesterday.

QIÁNTOU$_1$ 前頭 see QIÁNBIANR 前邊兒

QIÁNTU$_3$ 前途 (N) future. Wŏ-méi-you-qiántu. 我没有前途. I have no future.

QIĀNWÀN$_2$ 千萬 (MA) by all means, be sure. Nĭ-qiānwàn-bié-zŏu. 你千萬别走. Be sure not to leave.

QIÁNXIÀN$_3$ 前線 (N) front line (in a war).

QIĀNXU$_4$ 謙虛 (SV) modest (in feeling and/or manner). Zhèige-rén qiānxu-jîle. 這個人謙虛極了. This person is extremely modest. (cf: XŪXĪN 虛心).

QIÀN-ZHÀI$_3$ 欠債 (VO) owe money, have debts. Tā-qiànle-bushăode-zhài. 他欠了不少的債. He has quite a few debts.

QIĀN-ZÌ$_2$ 簽字 (VO) sign one's name. Tā-bù-qiān-zì wŏmen-bù-néng-lĭng-qián. 他不簽字我們不能領錢. If he does sign, we cannot get the money.

QIÁNZI$_5$ 鉗子 (N) pliers. (M: bă 把).

R

R$_1$ 兒 (-B) (1) added to certain B to form a N, with or without diminutive sense. yìzhi-dà-niǎor, yìzhi-xiǎo-niǎor 一隻大鳥兒，一隻小鳥兒 a big bird, a small bird. Tā-huàle-yige-dà-quānr. 他畫了一個大圈兒. He drew a big circle. (2) added to certain N to form another N with a different meaning. huā 花 as a N fireworks but huār 花兒 flower. tóu 頭 as a N head but tóur 頭兒 boss. (3) added to certain M to form a noun, indicates the size, shape or quality of individual physical objects. Gèr-hěn-dà. 個兒很大. The size is very big. Piànr-tài-báo. 片兒太薄. The thickness of the slice is too thin. Kuàir-shi-fāngde. 塊兒是方的. The shape is square. (4) added to a N, NU or M to indicate diminutive. yìběnr-xiǎo-shūr 一本兒小書兒 a small (volume of a) book. (5) Peip. added to certain elements to form TW. jīnr 今兒 today. zuór 昨兒 yesterday. (6) Peip. added to SP to form PW. jèr 這兒 here. nèr 那兒 there. nǎr 那兒 where. (7) Peip. added to a certain few elements to form Verbs. Tā-zhēn-huǒr-le. 他真火兒了. He really got angry. (8) added to certain reduplicated SVs or Ms. mànmānrde-zǒu 慢慢兒的走 walk slowly. Tā-tiāntiānr-lái. 他天天兒來. He comes everyday. (cf: ZI 子).

RǍN$_3$ 染 (TV) (1) dye. Zhèijian-yīshang nǐ-yào-rǎn-shénma-yánse? 這件衣裳你要染甚麼顏色? What color do you want to dye this dress? (2) acquire a bad habit. Tā-rǎnshang-zhèizhong-xíguan-le. 他染上這種習慣了. He acquired this kind of habit.

RÁN'ÉR$_3$ 然而 (MA) nevertheless, but, yet. Zhèiyàngr-bàn gùrán-kéyi, rán'ér-wènti-hěn-duō. 這樣辦固然可以然而問題很多. Of course, it is all right to do it this way, but there are many problems.

RǍNG$_2$ 嚷 (TV) shout, call out. (syn. jiào 叫, hǎn 喊). Bié-rǎng. 别嚷. Don't shout. (cf: RĀNGRANG 嚷嚷).

RÀNG$_2$ 讓 (TV) (1) yield to, give in to. Shéi-yě-bu-ràng-shéi. 誰也不讓誰. Nobody gave in to anybody else. Gēn-ta-wǎr, nǐ-ràngzhe-ta-dianr. 跟他玩兒你讓着他點兒. Give in to him a little when you play with him. (2) reduce or lower a price as a courtesy. Nǐ-'néng-bu-néng-ràng-dianr-jià-qian? 你能不能讓點兒價錢? Can you lower the price a little?(3) let someone have something. Bǎ-wǒde-wūzi rànggei-tā-zhù. 把我的屋子讓給他住. I let him have my room to stay in. (4) offer food, drink, cigarette, etc. Nǐ-ràngrang-ta, kàn-ta-'chī-bu-chī. 你讓讓他, 看他吃不吃. Offer it to him and see if he eats it or not. (5) usher or bring someone in or out. Jiāli-tài-zāng, wǒ-buhǎoyìsi-bǎ-ta-ràngjinlai. 家裏太髒,我不好意思把他讓進來. The house is too dirty, I'm embarrassed to bring him in. (6) let, allow. (syn. jiào 叫). Yàoshi-ta-yídìng-yao-zǒu, jiu-ràng-ta-zǒu-ba. 要是他一定要走，就讓他走吧. If he insists on leaving, then let him leave. Ràng-ta-'xiūxi-xiūxi. 讓他休息休息. Let him rest. (7) ask or make someone do something. (syn. jiào 叫, shǐ 使). Shì-wǒ-'ràng-ta-qù-de. Tā-méi-yào-qù. 是我讓他去的.他沒要去. I made him go. He didn't want to go. (CV) by (marking the agent). (syn. jiào 叫). Tā-ràng-ren-dǎ-le. 他讓人打了. He was hit by somebody.

RÀNG-BÙ$_3$ 讓步 (VO) concede, yield. Nǐ-děi-ràng-dianr-bù. 你得讓點兒步. You have to give in a little.

RĀNGRANG$_4$ 嚷嚷 (TV) (1) shout. Shéi-zài-wàitou-rāngrang-ne? 誰在外頭嚷嚷呢? Who is shouting outside? (2) blab, blurt out a secret, publicize. Wǒ-gěi-ta-rāngrang-rangrang. 我給他嚷嚷嚷嚷. I will give him publicity. (cf: RǍNG 嚷).

RÁNHÒU$_2$ 然後 (MA) afterward, subsequently, then. Wǒmen-chī-le-fàn ránhòu-zai-chūqu. 我們吃了飯然後再出去. We will eat and then we will go out.

RÁNLIÀO$_4$ 燃料 (N) fuel.

RǍNLIÀO$_5$ 染料 (N) dye materials.

RÁNSHĀODÀN$_5$ 燃燒彈 (N) incendiary bomb.

RÁO$_3$ 饒 (TV) (1) let someone get away with something for which he should be punished, spare. ráo-mìng 饒命 spare one's life. Zhèihui-ráole-ta-ba, xià-hui-zai-fá. 這回饒了他吧，下回再罰. We'll let him go this time, but next time he'll be punished. (2) give something free in addition to what has been bought. Mǎi-yíge, ráo-yige. 買一個饒一個. Buy one and get one free.

RÀO$_3$ 繞 (TV) (1) wind something around something. Bǎ-xiàn-rào-zai-shǒushang. 把線繞在手上. Wind the wire around the hand. (2) go around (move in a circle around something). rào-yiquānr 繞一圈兒 circle around once. (3) detour. Zhèi-tiao-xīn-lù, hái-méi-xiūhǎo, wǒmen-děi-ràozhe-zǒu. 這條新路,還没修好.我們得繞着走. This new road isn't completed yet, we have to detour around it.

RÀOKǑULÌNGR$_5$ 繞口令兒 (N) tongue-twister.

RǍOLUÀN$_5$ 擾亂 (TV) make a disturbance.

RÀO-WĀNR$_3$ 繞灣兒 (VO) (1) go around. Wǒmen-ràole-yige-dà-wānr. 我們繞了一個大灣兒. We went around a big circle. (2) talk in circles. Tā-shuō-huà, ài-rào-wānr. 他說話愛繞灣. He loves to talk in circles.

RÀO-YUǍNR$_2$ 繞遠兒 (VO) take the long way around. (opp. chāo-jìnr 抄近兒). Zǒu-zhèitiao-lù rào-yuǎnr. 走這條路繞遠兒. Going by this road is taking the long way.

RĚ$_3$ 惹 (TV) stir up, provoke. Bié-rě-ta. 别惹他. Don't provoke him. Tā-yòu-rě-huò-le. 他又惹禍了. He caused a disaster again. Tāde-màozi rě-ren-zhù-yì. 他的帽子惹人注意. His hat makes people pay attention.

RÈ$_1$ 熱 (SV) hot. (opp. lěng 冷, liáng 涼). Tiānqi-tài-rè. 天氣太熱. The weather is too hot.

(TV) heat, warm. Bǎ-cài-rère. 把菜熱熱. Heat the food.

(N) (1) heat. Tā-shòule-rè-le. 他受了熱了. He was felled by the heat. (2) fever. Tā-yǒu-méi-you-rè? 他有没有熱? Does he have a fever?

RÈÀI$_3$ 熱愛 (TV) love ardently. Tā-rè ài-zǔguo-wénhuà. 他熱愛祖國文化. He loves his country's culture.

RÈDÀI$_4$ 熱帶 (N) tropical zone.

RÈDÙ$_3$ 熱度 (N) temperature. Rèdù-hěn-gāo. 熱度很高. The temperature is very high.

'RÈLIÈ$_3$ 熱烈 (SV) exuberant, fervent. Dàjiāde-qíngxu hěn-'rè-liè. 大家的情緒很熱烈. Everybody is very fervent.

(AD) exuberantly, fervently. rè-liè-huānyíng 熱烈歡迎 welcome exuberantly.

RÉN$_1$ 人 (N) (1) person, human being. (M: kǒu 口). Tā-jiā yǒu-'jǐkǒur-rén? 他家有幾口兒人? How many people are there in his family? (2) bodily health (of a person). Wǒ-'rén-bu-shūfu. 我人不舒服. I don't feel well. (3) character (of a person). Tā-rén shi-hǎo-rén. 他人是好人. He has a fine character. (4) someone. Zhēn-jiào-ren-zhāo-jí. 真叫

人着急. It really made someone worry. Néng-bǎ-ren-qìsi. 能把人氣死. It can make someone extremely angry.

RĚN$_3$ 忍 (TV) (1) have patience. Rěnzhe-ba. 忍着吧. Put up with it. (2) endure, tolerate, stand. Wǒ-zhēn-rěnbuzhù-le. 我真忍不住了. I really cannot endure it any longer.

RÈN$_2$ 認 (TV) (1) admit. Tā-cuò-le, tā-bu-rèn. 他錯了, 他不認. He was wrong, but he didn't admit it. (2) learn to recognize Chinese characters. Tā-rènle-bùshǎo-zǐle. 他認了不少字了. He has learned to recognize quite a few characters. (3) identify. Něige-shi-nǐde? Wǒ-rènbuchulái. 那個是你的? 我認不出來. Which one is yours, I cannot identify it. (4) resigned to the fact. Wǒ-chī-kuī, wǒ-rènle. 我吃虧, 我認了. I'm resigned to the fact that I lost. (5) make someone an honorary relative. Tā-rènle-yige-gānmā. 他認了一個乾媽. He has taken her as his adopted mother.

RÉN'ÀI$_5$ 仁愛 (N) benevolent.

RÈNAO$_1$ 熱鬧 (SV) lively, bustling with noise and excitement. (opp. ānjing 安靜). Zhèr-zhēn-rènao. 這兒真熱鬧. It's really lively here. (N) noise and excitement. kàn-rènao 看熱鬧 look at the excitement.

RÉNCAI$_3$ 人才 (N) talented person. Zhèiyàngrde-réncai hěn-nándé. 這樣兒的人才很難得. This kind of talented person is difficult to get. Nà-shì-yíge-réncai. 那是一個人才. That is a talented person.

RÉNDÀO$_4$ 人道 (N) human welfare. jiǎng-réndào 講人道 concerned about human welfare. (SV) humanitarian. Tài-bu-réndào-le. 太不人道了. It's too inhuman.

RÈNDE$_2$ 認得 (TV) recognize, know. (syn. rènshi 認識). Nǐ-hái-rènde-wo-ma? 你還認得我嗎? Do you still recognize me?

RĒNG$_2$ 扔 (TV) throw. rēng-qiú 扔球 throw a ball. Nǐ-rēng, wǒ-jiē. 你扔,我接. You throw it and I'll catch. Bǎ-shū-rēngzai-yibiānr-le. 把書扔在一邊兒了. Throw the book. or fig. Put the book aside. Nǐ-bu-yào jiu-rēng-le. 你不要就扔了. If you don't want it, then throw it away.

RÉNGÉR$_3$ 人格兒 (N) character (of a person).

RÉNGJIÙ$_3$ 仍舊 (IV) go on or be the same as before, go on as usual. Yíqiè-réngjiù. 一切仍舊. Everything is the same as before. (AD) or RÉNGRÁN 仍然.

still, as before, as usual. (syn. háishi 還是). Tā-réngjiù-bu-zhīdào. 他仍舊不知道. He still doesn't know it.

RÉNGŌNG$_2$ 人工 (N) (1) labor. Xiànzài-réngōng-hěn-guì. 現在人工很貴. Labor is very expensive now. (2) man-made, artificial. Shì-tiānránde, bu-shì-réngong-zuòde. 是天然的，不是人工作的. It's natural, not man-made.

RÉNGRAN$_3$ 仍然 or RÉNGJIÙ 仍舊 (AD) still, as before, as usual. (syn. háishi 還是). Tā-réngran-shi-nàyàngr. 他仍然是那樣. He is still like that.

RÈNHÉ$_3$ 任何 (SP) any. 'Rèn-hé-rén dou-kéyi-qù. 任何人都可以去. Anyone can go. Wǒ-bu-xiǎng-mǎi-rènhéde-dōngxi. 我不想買任何的東西. I don't want to buy anything.

RÉNJIA$_2$ 人家 (N) (1) others, other people. Wǒ-'zěnma-gen-rénjia-shuō? 我怎麼跟人家說? How do I explain it to the others? Bié-jiao-rén-jia-xiào-ni. 別叫人家笑你. Don't let the others laugh at you. (2) that or those respectable or esteemed. Rén-jia-Lǐ-xiaojie, shéi-bǐdeliǎo? 人家李小姐，誰比得了? Who can compare with the esteemed Miss Li?

RÉNJIĀR$_4$ 人家兒 (N) (1) household, family. Nèitiáo-lushang méi-you-rénjiār. 那條路上沒有人家兒. There is no house on that road. (2) family of a girl's fiancé. Tā-de-xiáojie yǒu-rénjiār-le-ma? 他的小姐有人家兒了嗎? Is his daughter engaged?

RÉNKǑU$_3$ 人口 (N) population. Zhèige-chéng yǒu-duōshao-rén-kǒu? 這個城有多少人口? What is the population of this city?

RÉNLÈI$_4$ 人類 (N) mankind.

RÉNMÍN$_2$ 人民 (N) (1) people (of a country). (2) citizen of a nation (used in Mainland China). (cf: GUÓMÍN 國民).

RÉNMÍNBÌ$_4$ 人民幣 (N) currency issued by the People's Bank of China.

RÈN-MÌNG$_5$ 認命 (VO) resigned to one's fate.

RÉNMÍN-GÒNGHÉGUÓ$_3$ 人民共和國 (VO) people's republic.

RÉNMÍN-JIĚFÀNGJŪN$_5$ 人民解放軍 (VO) people's liberation army.

RĚNNÀI$_3$ 忍耐 (TV) have patience. Xiànzài wǒmen-bìxū-rěnnài. 現在我們必須忍耐. Now, we must have patience.

(N) patience. (cf: RĚNSHÒU 忍受).

RÈNPÍNG$_4$ 任憑 (MA) no matter, regardless. Rènpíng-shì-shéi, yě-dei-mǎi-piào. 任憑是

誰，也得買票。No matter who it is, he has to buy a ticket.

RÉNQÍNG$_3$ 人情 (N) (1) human friendship. tuō-rénqíng 托人情 ask a favor out of friendship. (2) human feelings. Tā-tài-bu-jiǎng-rénqíng-le. 他太不講人情了。He has no concern for human feelings. (3) human relations. Tā-bu-tōng-rénqíng. 他不通人情。He doesn't understand human relations.

RÉNQUÁN$_5$ 人權 (N) human rights.

RÈNR$_4$ 刃兒 (N) sharpness of a cutting edge. Zhèige-dāo-méi-rènr-le. 這個刀沒刃兒了。This knife isn't sharp.

RÉNREN$_1$ 人人 (N) used before the main verb of a sentence, usually followed by dōu 都, quán 全, quándōu 全都, etc., everybody. Rénren-dou-qù. 人人都去。Everybody will go.

RÉNSHEN$_5$ 人參 (N) a kind of medicinal herb, ginseng.

RÉNSHĒNG$_4$ 人生 (N) human life.

RÉNSHÌ$_5$ 人士 (N) person. gè-jiè-rénshi 各界人士 people in all walks of life.

RÈNSHI$_1$ 認識 (TV) recognize, know. (syn. rènde 認得). Wǒ-bu-rènshi-ta. 我不認識他。I don't know him. Nǐ-rènshi-duōshao-zì? 你認識多少字? How many characters do you know? Tā-bu-rènshi-lù. 他不認識路。He doesn't know the way. Wǒ-shi-qùnián-gēn-ta-rènshide. 我是去年跟他認識的。It was last year that I knew him. (N) understanding. Tā-duì-Zhōngguo-wénhuà-de-rènshi hěn-shēn. 他對中國文化的認識很深。He has a very deep understanding of Chinese culture.

RÉNSHOU$_3$ 人手 (N) worker, helping hand. Rénshou-bu-gòu. 人手不夠。There are not enough workers.

'RĚNSHÒU$_2$ 忍受 (TV) endure, tolerate, stand. Tā-shuō-de-huà, wǒ-bu-néng-'rěnshòu. 他說的話，我不能忍受。I cannot stand what he said. (cf: RĚNNÀI 忍耐).

RÈNWÉI$_3$ 認為 (TV) according to one's opinion, think, feel. (syn. yǐwéi 以為). Wǒ-rènwéi ta-shuō-de-bu-duì. 我認為他說的不對。I think that what he said is not right.

RÉNWU$_3$ 人物 (N) (1) prominent individual. dà-rénwu 大人物 VIP. (2) paintings (of people) a kind of Chinese painting with figures as the main subject matter.

RÈNWU$_4$ 任務 (N) mission, assignment.

RÈN-XÌNG$_3$ 任性 (VO) have no desire to limit oneself, do something according to one's own desire. Tā-tài-rènxìng, 'xiǎngyào-shénma, jiù-'mǎi-shénma. 他太任性,想要甚麼,就買甚麼. She has no desire to limit herself. She buys whatever she wants.

RÉNXÍNGDÀO$_5$ 人行道 (N) sidewalk.

RÉNYUÁNR$_3$ 人緣兒 (N) popularity. Tā-zhēn-yǒu-rényuánr. 他真有人緣兒. He is really popular.

RÉNZÀO$_3$ 人造 (b-) artificial, man-made. rénzàosī 人造絲 synthetic silk.

RÉNZÀOWÈIXĪNG$_4$ 人造衛星 (N) sputnik, artificial satellite.

RÈN-ZHĒN$_2$ 認真 (SV) conscientious, serious. Tā-niàn-shū hěn-rèn-zhēn. 他念書很認真. He is very conscientious in studying.

(AD) seriously, conscientiously. Tā-rèn-zhēn-zuò-shì. 他認真作事. He works very conscientiously.

RÉNZHǑNG$_5$ 人種 (N) human race.

RÈN-ZÌ$_3$ 認字 (VO) learn to recognize characters for the purpose of reading. (cf: SHÍ-ZÌ 識字).

RÈQÍNG$_4$ 熱情 (SV) warm, passionate. Tā-duì-péngyou hěn-rèqíng. 他對朋友很熱情. He is very passionate about his friends.

RĚ-SHÌ$_4$ 惹事 (VO) cause trouble. Bié-chūqu-rě-shì. 别出去惹事. Don't go out to make trouble.

RÈSHUǏPÍNG$_4$ 熱水瓶 (N) thermos bottle.

RÈXĪN$_2$ 熱心 (SV) (1) enthusiastic, earnest. Tā-duì-jiàohuì hěn-rexīn. 他對教會很熱心. He is very enthusiastic about the church. (2) warm-blooded, cordial. Tā-duì-péngyou-hěn-rèxīn. 他對朋友很熱心. He is very cordial with his friends.

(AD) enthusiastically. Tā-rèxīn-bāngmáng. 他熱心幫忙. He helps enthusiastically.

(N) enthusiasm.

RÌBĚN$_1$ 日本 (PW) Japan.

RÌCHÁNG$_3$ 日常 (AD) daily. Zhè-dou-shì-rìcháng-bìxū-'yòngde-dōngxi. 這都是日常必須用的東西. These are all the things for daily use. Zhè-shi-wǒ-rìcháng-zuò-de-shìqing. 這是我日常作的事情. This is the kind of thing I do daily.

RÌGUĀNG$_4$ 日光 (N) sunlight.

RÌGUĀNGDĒNG$_4$ 日光燈 (N) sun-lamp.

RÌJI$_2$ 日記 (N) (1) diary. jì-rìjì 記日記 keep a diary. (2) or RÌJIBĚNR 日記本兒 book (for keeping a diary). (M: běn 本).

RÌJIBĚNR$_3$ 日記本兒 see RÌJI 日記 (N) (2).

RÌLÌ$_3$ 日曆 (N) calendar. (syn. yuèfenpái(r) 月份牌(兒)).

RÌNÈIWǍ$_3$ 日內瓦 (PW) Geneva.

RÌSHÍ$_4$ 日蝕 (N) solar eclipse.

Jīntian-rìshí. 今天日蝕. There will be a solar eclipse today.

RÌTOU$_4$ 日頭 (N) sun. (syn. tàiyang 太陽).

RÌYÒNG$_4$ 日用 (AD) in daily use. Zhè-dou-shì-rìyòng-bìxūde-dōngxi. 這都是日用必須的東西. These are all the things which are needed in daily use.

RÌZI$_2$ 日子 (N) (1) day, date. dìng-yige-rìzi 定一個日子 set a date. Rìzi-guò-de-zhēn-kuài. 日子過得真快. The days pass very quickly. (2) special day. Jiēshang-zěnma-zènma-duō-rén? Jīntian-shi-shénma-rìzi? 街上怎麼這麼多人?今天是甚麼日子? Why are there so many people on the street? What kind of a special day is today?

RÓNGYI$_1$ 容易 (SV) easy. (opp. nán 難).
(AD) easily. Zhōngguo-shū bu-róngyi-dǒng. 中國書不容易懂. Chinese books cannot be easily understood.

RÓU$_4$ 揉 (TV) rub, massage, knead. róu-yǎnjing 揉眼睛 rub the eyes. róucheng-yíge-qiú 揉成一個球 make a ball with the palms. Yòng-shǒu-róurou. 用手揉揉. Massage it with the hands.

RÒU$_1$ 肉 (N) (1) meat, flesh. (M: kuài 塊). niú-ròu 牛肉 beef. (2) pulp (of fruit).
(SV) Peip. slow in movement, sluggish. Tā-tài-ròu. 他太肉. He is too slow.

RÓUHE$_3$ 柔和 (SV) (1) soft (of light, color or sound). Tāde-shēngyin hěn-róuhe. 他的聲音很柔和. Her voice is very soft. (2) gentle, mild (of a person or one's temperament). Tāde-xìngqing hěn-róuhe. 他的性情很柔和. He has a very mild disposition.

RÒUMÁ$_3$ 肉麻 (SV) have goose-flesh, get goose-bumps. Zhèi-zhǒng-huà tīngzhe zhēn-ròumá. 這種話聽着真肉麻. People get goose-bumps when they hear this kind of talk.

RÓURUAN$_4$ 柔軟 (SV) soft (of something concrete). Zhèizhǒng-pízi hěn-róuruan. 這種皮子很柔軟. This kind of leather is very soft.

RÒUWÁNZI$_4$ 肉丸子 (N) meatball.

RUǍN$_2$ 軟 (SV) (1) lit. or fig. soft, yielding to the touch. (opp. yìng 硬). Zhèizhǒng-dōngxi tiān-yí-rè jiu-ruǎn-le. 這種東西天一熱就軟了. This kind of thing becomes soft when the weather gets hot. Tāde-xīn-ruǎn. 他的心軟. He is soft-hearted. (2) weak, of inferior quality. (opp. qiáng 強). Zhèige-xuéxiào Yīngwenxì-hěn-qiáng, Jūngwenxì-ruǎn-yidianr. 這個學校英文系很強,中文系軟一點兒. This schools's English department is strong but the Chinese department is weak.

RUǍNHUO$_2$ 軟和 (SV) nice and soft, comfortably soft. (opp. yìng 硬).

RUǍNRUO$_3$ 軟弱 (SV) weak (of a human body or a statement). Tāde-shēnti hěn-ruǎnruo. 他的身體很軟弱. He is very weak.

RÙCHǍNGQUÀN$_4$ 入場券 (N) entrance ticket. (M: zhāng 張).

RÚGUO$_2$ 如果 (MA) if, in case. (syn. yàoshi 要是). Wǒ-rú-guo-yǒu-qián, wǒ-yě-mǎi. 我如果有錢,我也買. If I have money, I'll also buy it.

RÙ-HUÌ$_4$ 入會 (VO) join an organization.

RÙ-HUǑ$_5$ 入夥 (VO) join a group.

RUÌDIǍN$_3$ 瑞典 (PW) Sweden.

RUÌSHÌ$_3$ 瑞士 (PW) Switzerland.

RÙ-MÉN$_3$ 入門 (VO) (lit. go in the door) have a good start in learning something. Tā-hái-méi-rù-mén-ne. 他還沒入門呢. He hasn't learned much yet.

(N) used in the title of a book, primer. Guóyǔ-rùmén 國語入門 Mandarin primer.

RÙNNIÁN$_3$ 閏年 (N) leap year.

RUÒ$_3$ 弱 (SV) (1) weak (of a human body). (opp. zhuàng 壯). Tā-shēnti-hěn-ruò. 他身體很弱. He is very weak. (2) weak (of a country). (opp. qiáng 強). Guójiā-hěn-ruò. 國家很弱. The country is very weak.

RUÒGĀN$_4$ 若干 (N) (1) how many, how much. (2) certain amount.

RÙSHÉN$_3$ 入神 (SV) become absorbed in something. Tā-tīng-chàng-gēr-de-shíhou, tīngde hen-rùshén. 他聽唱歌兒的時候,聽得很入神. When he listens to singing he becomes absorbed in it.

RÚSHÙ$_4$ 如數 (AD) in the right amount. Tāde-qián wǒ-dou-rú-shù-gěi-ta-le. 他的錢我都如數給他了. I gave him the right amount of his money.

RÙ-XUÉ$_4$ 入學 (VO) enter school.

RÙ-YUÀN$_3$ 入院 (VO) be hospitalized.

RÙZI$_5$ 褥子 (N) mattress, bedding. (M: chuáng 牀).

S

SĀ$_3$ 撒 (TV) (1) let go, release (from the hand, mouth, etc.). Bié-sā-shǒu. 別撒手. Don't let it go (from your hand). Tā-bǎ-niǎor sā-le. 他把鳥兒撒了. He let go of the bird. (2) let something bad go out. sā-jiǔfēngr 撒酒瘋兒 release inhibitions after drinking. sā-niào 撒尿 urinate. (3) pass out, distribute. sā-chuándān 撒傳單 pass out handbills.

SĀ$_4$ 仨 (NU-M) (con. sānge 三個). three items.

SĀ$_3$ 洒 (TV) (1) sprinkle liquid. sā-shuǐ 洒水 sprinkle water. (2) spill liquid. Chá dōu sāzai zhuōzishang-le. 茶都洒在桌子上了. The tea has spilled on the table.

SǍ$_3$ 撒 (TV) (1) scatter, sprinkle. sǎ-zhǒngzi 撒種子 sow seeds. Zài-ròushang sǎ-yìdiǎnr-yán. 在肉上撒一點兒鹽. Sprinkle a little salt on the meat. (2) spill. Táng-dōu-sǎ-le. 糖都撒了. The sugar was spilled.

SĀ-HUǍNG$_3$ 撒謊 (VO) tell a lie.

SĀI$_1$ 塞 (TV) (1) block, stop up. Shuǐ-guǎnzi sāizhu-le. 水管子塞住了. The water pipe is blocked. Bǎ-sāizi sāi-shang. 把塞子塞上. Put the stopper on. (2) stuff something forcibly into a small opening. Bǎ-wǎn zhuāngzai-hézili, pángbiānr-yòng-bàozhǐ-sāi-yisai. 把碗裝在盒子裏，旁邊兒用報紙塞一塞. Put the bowls in the box and stuff papers around them. Tā-bǎ-qián dōu-sāizai-kǒudàirli-le. 他把錢都塞在口袋兒裏了. All of his money is stuffed into his pockets. Wǒ-sāile-yá-le. 我塞了牙了. I have food stuck in between my teeth.

SÀI$_2$ 賽 (TV) compete. Tā-yào-gēn-wo-sài, kěshi-wǒ-pà-sàibu-guò-ta. 他要跟我賽，可是我怕賽不過他. He wants to compete with me, but I am afraid I cannot win. (2) be as...as. Shuǐ-liángde sài-bīng. 水涼得賽冰. The water is as cold as ice.

SÀI-MǍ$_2$ 賽馬 (VO) (1) race horses,hold a horse race. (2) gamble on horses. Tā-tiāntiān-dōu-qù-sàimǎ. 他天天都去賽馬. He goes to play the horses everyday. or He goes to race horses everyday.
(N) (1) horserace. (M: chǎng 場). (2) horseracing.

A

SÀI-PǍO$_2$ 賽跑 (VO) run a footrace. Tā-yào-gen-wo-sài-pǎo. 他要跟我賽跑. He wants to race against me.

(N) running footrace.

SÀI-QIÚ$_1$ 賽球 (VO) compete in or have a ball game. Nǐmen-měitiān sài-'jǐchǎng-qiú? 你們每天賽幾場球? How many ball games do you have everyday?

(N) ball game. (M: chǎng 場). Wǒmen-qu-kàn-sài-qiú-qu. 我們去看賽球去. Let's go to see the ball game.

SĀIZI$_4$ 塞子 (N) cork, stopper.

SĀN$_1$ 三 (NU) three, third. sān-lóu 三樓 third floor.

SǍN$_2$ 傘 (N) umbrella, parasol, parachute. (M: bǎ 把). dǎ-sǎn 打傘 hold up the umbrella. tiào-sǎn 跳傘 bail out (from an aircraft).

SǍN$_2$ 散 (IV) (1) fall to pieces, come apart. Nèige-zhuōzi-sǎn-le. 那個桌子散了. That desk fell apart. (2) break up (of a group). Nèige-zúqiúduì sǎn-le. 那個足球隊散了. That football team broke up.

(N) medicinal powder. tóuténg-sǎn 頭疼散 headache powder.

(TV) dispel worries. Nǐ-chūqu-sànsan-xīn-qu. 你出去散心去. Go out, have some fun and forget your problems.

SÀN$_2$ 散 (TV) (1) distribute, pass out. sàn-chuándān 散傳單 distribute handbills. (2) dismiss, fire a servant or an employee. Wǒ-bǎ-sānge-yòngren dōu-sàn-le. 我把三個用人都散了. I fired all three of my servants.

(IV) dismiss, break up (as a meeting). Nǐmen-zuótian shénma-shíhou-sànde? 你們昨天甚麼時候散的? What time did you break up last night?

SÀN-BÙ$_2$ 散步 (VO) stroll, go for a walk. Wǒ-sànle-yíge-xiàwǔ-de-bù. 我散了一個下午的步. I've strolled for a whole afternoon. Wǒ-chūqu-sànsan-bù. 我出去散散步. I'll go out to take a walk.

SĀNFĀNSHÌ$_3$ 三藩市 (PW) San Francisco. (syn. Jiùjīnshān 舊金山).

SÀNGQI$_1$ 喪氣 (SV) be down on one's luck. Zhēn-sàngqi, bǎ-biǎo yě-diū-le. 真喪氣把表也丟了. It's really bad luck, I lost my watch too.

SǍNGZI$_3$ 嗓子 (N) (1) throat. (2) voice. (M: tiáo 條).

SĀNHÉTǓ$_3$ 三合土 (N) mortar (mixture of lime and sand with water).

SÀN-HUÌ$_3$ 散會 (VO) adjourn a meeting. Xiànzài sànhuì. 現在散會. The meeting is now adjourned. Huì bādiǎn-zhōng sàndeliǎo-ma? 會八點鐘散得了嗎? Will the meeting be over by eight o'clock?

SĀ-NIÀO$_4$ 撒尿 (VO) urinate.

SĀNJIǍOJIÀ$_5$ 三腳架 (N) tripod.

SĀNJIǍOXÍNG$_4$ 三角形 (N) triangle.

SĀNJINGBÀNYÈ$_4$ 三更半夜 (TW) in the middle of the night. Sānjingbànyè nǐ-shàng-nǎr? 三更半夜你上那兒? Where are you going in the middle of the night? Tāmen yìzhí-wánrdao-sānjingbànyè. 他們一直玩到三更半夜. They played straight to the middle of the night.

SĀNLÚNCHĒ$_4$ 三輪車 (N) pedicab. (M: liàng 輛). dēng-sānlúnchē 蹬三輪車 pedal the pedicab.

SĀNMÍNZHǓYÌ$_2$ 三民主義 (N) Three People's Principles (of Dr. Sun Yat-sen).

SǍNWÉN$_3$ 散文 (N) prose. (M: piān 篇).

SĀNYUE$_1$ 三月 (TW) (lit. the third month of the year) March.

SĀO$_4$ 臊 (SV) odor (of urine or underarm perspiration).

SǍO$_3$ 掃 (TV) (1) sweep, brush away. Suǒyǒude-wūzi nǐ-dōu-sǎo-le-ma? 所有的屋子你都掃了嗎? Did you sweep all the rooms? (2) fig. sweep, rake. yòng-yǎnjing-yì-sǎo 用眼睛一掃 give a sweeping glance. ná-jīguān-qiāng-sǎo 拿機關槍掃 rake a target with machine-guns.

SǍO-DÌ$_4$ 掃地 (VO) sweep the floor or ground. Tā-yìtiān-sǎo-sānhui-dì. 他一天掃三回地. He sweeps the floor three times a day.

SǍO-XÌNG$_3$ 掃興 (VO) dampen enthusiasm, spoil someone's fun. Bié-sǎo-wode-xìng. 别掃我的興. Don't spoil my fun. (SV) disconcerted. Xiànzài-dà-jiā-dōu-hěn-sǎo-xìng. 現在大家都很掃興. Everybody is disconcerted now.

SǍOZI$_4$ 嫂子 (N) sister-in-law (older brother's wife).

SĀ-YĚ$_4$ 撒野 (VO) act crudely. Nǐ-bú-yào-zài-zhèr-sāyě. 你不要在這兒撒野. Don't behave so crudely here.

SÈ$_3$ 澀 (SV) (1) astringent, mouth-puckering. Zhèige-shíliu sè-bu se? 這個石榴澀不澀? Is this pomergranate astringent? (2) frictional, fricative (opposite of slippery). Dìbǎn tài-sè. 地板太澀. The floor isn't slippery at all (not suitable for dancing).

SÈ$_4$ 四 (NU-M) (con. sìge 四個). four items.

SĒNLÍN$_2$ 森林 (N) forest.

SHĀ$_4$ 紗 (N) gauze, sheer cloth, veil.

SHĀ$_1$ 殺 (TV) kill, murder. shā-rén 殺人 kill people.

SHǍ$_1$ 傻 (SV) silly, foolish, dumb. Tā-hěn-shǎ. 他很傻. He's very foolish. (AD) stupidly, senselessly. Tā-zài-nàr-shǎ-zhànzhe. 他在那兒傻站着. He is standing there senselessly.

SHĀDÀI$_5$ 沙袋 (N) sandbag.

SHĀDĪNGYÚ$_5$ 沙丁魚 (N) sardine. (M: tiáo 條).

SHĀFĀ$_2$ 沙發 (N) sofa. (M: tào 套). yíge-shāfā 一個沙發 one sofa. yítào-shāfā 一套沙發 a sofa set (generally a sofa and two matching upholstered chairs).

SHĀGUŌ$_5$ 沙鍋 (N) rough earthenware pot.

SHĀI 篩 (TV) sift. shāi-miàn 篩麵 sift flour.

SHÀI$_3$ 晒 (TV) sun something. shài-yīshang 晒衣裳 dry clothes in the sun. shài-tàiyang 晒太陽 take a sunbath. (SV) be exposed to the sun, sunny and hot. Zhèige-wūdǐng tài-shài. 這個屋頂太晒. There is too much sun on this roof.

SHÀITÁI$_5$ 晒台 (N) (1) sun porch or terrace. (2) a place for sunning.

SHĀIZI$_5$ 篩子 (N) sieve.

SHǍIZI$_4$ 骰子 (N) dice. (M: fù 副).

SHĀMÒ$_3$ 沙漠 (N) desert.

SHĀN$_1$ 山 (N) mountain, hill, (M: zuò 座).

SHĀN$_4$ 衫 (B) (1) garment for upper part of the body, shirt, undershirt. yángmáoshān 羊毛衫 woolen undershirt. (2) robe, gown. chángshān 長衫 long gown.

SHĀN$_2$ 搧 (TV) fan. shān-shànzi 搧扇子 fan with a fan. Nǐ-gěi-wǒ-shānshan. 你給我搧. Fan me.

SHĀN$_2$ 刪 (TV) delete written material. Wǒ-shānle-liangju. 我刪了兩句. I've deleted two sentences. Bǎ-nèiduan-shānqu. 把那段刪去. Delete that paragraph.

SHǍN$_3$ 閃 (IV) (1) flash. Dēng-yì-shǎn jiù-miè-le. 燈一閃就滅了. That light flashed and then went out. (2) dodge, evade (implies rapid motion). Wǒ-dǎ-ta, tā-yi-shǎn, wǒ-méi-dǎ-zháo. 我打他，他一閃，我没打着. I wanted to hit him, but he dodged and I missed. Wǒ-zhǎo-ta, tā-lǎo-shǎnzhe. 我找他，他老閃着. He is always dodging away when I'm looking for him. (N) lightning. bǐ-shǎn-hái-kuài 比閃還快 faster than lightning.

SHĀNDÌ$_4$ 山地 (N) mountain region, mountain land.

SHǍNDIÀN$_5$ 閃電 (N) lightning flash.

SHĀNDǏNG$_3$ 山頂 (PW) (at the) mountain peak, hilltop. Shāndǐng yǒu-hěn-duō-shù. 山頂有很多樹. There are a lot of trees at the mountain peak. Yìhuǐr jiù-dào-shāndǐng-le. 一會兒就到山頂了. Before long we will arrive at the peak.

SHĀNDONG$_3$ 搧動 (TV) stir up, incite, instigate. Tā-xiǎng shāndong-gōngren-bàgōng. 他想搧動工人罷工. He plans to stir up the workers to go on strike.

SHĀNDŌNG$_2$ 山東 (PW) Shantung province.

SHĀNDÒNG$_3$ 山洞 (N) cave. zhù-shāngdòng 住山洞 live in a cave. (2) tunnel (through a mountain). chuāng-shāngdòng 穿山洞 go through a tunnel.

SHĀNG$_2$ 傷 (TV) hurt, injure. Nèicì-zhāo-huǒ shāngle-hěn-duō-rén. 那次着火傷了很多人. That fire injured many people. shāng-gǎnqing 傷感情 hurt (someone's) feelings.

(SV) revulsion toward someone or something. Wǒ-duì-biān-zìdiǎn dōu-shāng-le. 我對編字典都傷了. I'm already sick of compiling dictionaries.

SHǍNG$_3$ 賞 (TV) award or reward a person of lower rank. Zǒng-sīlìng-shánggei-tā-yíge-qízi. 總司令賞給他一個旗子. The commander-in-chief awarded him a banner.

SHÀNG$_1$ 上 (TV) (1) come or go up. shàng-lóu 上樓 go upstairs. (2) go somewhere. shàng-kè 上課 go to class. Nǐ-shàng-nǎr? 你上那兒? Where are you going? (3) get on a conveyance, board. shàng-huǒchē 上火車 get on a train. (4) serve. shàng-tāng 上湯 serve the soup. (5) apply to a surface. shàng-yào 上藥 apply medicine. (6) pay taxes. shàng-shuì 上稅 pay taxes. (7) tighten a spring, wind. shàng-zhōng 上鐘 wind a clock. (8) post in a record book. shàng-zhàng 上賬 post an account. (9) submit something to a superior or a government branch. Tā-gěi-zǒngtǒng shàngle-yíge-gōngshì. 他給總統上了一個公事. He submitted a document to the president. (10) secure. shàng-mén 上門 secure (bolt) the door. shàng-suǒ 上鎖 lock. (11) put in or attach. shàng-yige-lósi 上一個螺絲 put in a screw.

(SP) (1) higher, upper. shàng-děng 上等 high class. (2) past, last. shàng (ge)-yuè 上(個)月 last month. shàng-sānge-lǐbài 上三個禮拜 the past three weeks.

used before the numbers bǎi 百, qiān 千, wàn 萬 etc., up to hundred, thousand, ten thousand. shàngwàn 上萬 up to ten thousand.

(L) (1) up, above. xiàng-shàng-kàn 向上看 look up. (2) on. qiáng-shang 牆上 on the wall. (3) in (based upon). lǐlùn-shang 理論上 in theory.

(RE) (1) up, upon. Tā-pǎoshang-lóu jiu-shuì-le. 他跑上樓就睡了. He went to bed as soon as he ran upstairs. (2) indicates that an activity is already going on. Tāmen-dǎshang-pái-le. 他們打上牌了. They have already started to play cards. (3) indicates joining tightly. guānshang 關上 close up. (4) indicates attainment of an objective. Wǒ-zhuībushàng-ta. 我追不上他. I cannot catch up with him. Tā-mǎishang-qìchē-le. 他買上汽車了. He has attained his objective of buying a car.

SHÀNG-BǍI$_3$ 上百 (VO) up to a hundred.

SHÀNG-BĀN$_1$ 上班 (VO) go to work, go to class. Wǒ-yìtiān jiù-shàng-wǔge-zhongtóu-de-bān. 我一天就上五個鐘頭的班. I work only five hours a day.

'SHÀNGBÀNTIĀNR$_3$ 上半天兒 (TW) the forenoon.

'SHÀNGBÀNYUÈ$_3$ 上半月 (TW) the first half of the month.

SHÀNGBIANR$_1$ 上邊兒 or SHÀNGTOU 上頭 or SHÀNGMIAN 上面 (PW) (1) the top, upper surface. Zhuōzi-shàngbianr yǒu-yige-diànhuà. 桌子上邊兒有一個電話. There's a telephone on top of the table. (2) a place up or above. Wǒ-gēge zài-shàngbianr-ne. 我哥哥在上邊兒呢. My brother is up there. Wǒ-shàngbianr hái-yǒu-fùjīnglǐ-ne. 我上邊兒還有副經理呢. There's still a vice-president above me. (3) upper part or area of something. Zhèizhang-huàr, shàngbianr-búcuò, xiàbianr-yánse-bu-hǎo. 這張畫兒上邊兒不錯，下邊兒顏色不好. The upper part of this picture is not bad, but the color of the lower part is not good. (N) higher-ups. Shàngbianr-bù-gěi-jiāxīn. 上邊兒不給加薪. The higher ups won't give me a raise.

SHĀNGBIĀO$_4$ 商標 (N) trade mark.

SHÀNGBULÁI$_4$ 上不來 (RV) cannot get along. Tāmen-liǎngge-ren shàngbulái. 他們兩個人上不來. They two cannot get along. (See: SHÀNGLAI 上來).

SHĀNGCHǍNG$_4$ 商場 (N) merchandise mart, bazaar, emporium. (M: zuò 座).

SHĀNGCHAO$_4$ 商朝 (TW) Shang dynasty.

SHĀNGCHUÁN$_4$ 商船 (N) merchant ship.

SHÀNGCÌ$_2$ 上次 (TW the previous time. (syn. shànghui 上回).

SHÀNG-DÀNG$_2$ 上當 (VO) be swindled, be taken in Wǒ-shàngle-ta-hǎojicì-dàng-le. 我上了他好幾次當了. I have been swndled by him several times.

(RE) be swindled, betaken in. Zhèige wǒ-mǎishàngdàng-le. 這個我買上當了. I was taken in when I bught this.

SHÀNGDĚNG$_2$ 上等 (B) high class, high quality. shàngděng-chá 上等茶 highquality tea.

SHÀNGDÌ 上帝 (N) God.

SHĀNGDIÀN$_3$ 商店 (N) shop, store (retail). (M: jiā 家).

SHÀNGDÒNG$_4$ 上凍 (VO) begin to freeze over (as rivers and lakes). Xiànzài-cái-shíyue, yǐjing-shàngdòng-le. 現在才十月，已經上凍了. Now it's only October, it has already begun to freeze.

SHÀNGFÁNG$_5$ 上房 (N) main rooms of a Chinese house, usually larger than the other rooms and facing south.

SHĀNG-FĒNG$_2$ 傷風 (VO) catch a cold, have a cold. Wǒ-shāng-le-sāntian-fēng. 我傷了三天風. I've had a cold for three days.

(N) the common cold. Nǐde-shāng-fēng hǎole-méiyou? 你的傷風好了沒有? Have you gotten over your cold? (cf: ZHĀO-LIÁNG 着凉).

SHĀNGGĂNG$_4$ 商港 (N) commercial port.

SHĀNGHAI$_4$ 傷害 (TV) injure, hurt, wound. Bié-shānghai-xiǎo-dòngwu. 别傷害小動物. Don't hurt small animals.

(N) damage.

SHÀNGHAI$_1$ 上海 (PW) Shanghai.

SHĀNGHÁN$_4$ 傷寒 (N) typhoid fever.

SHÀNGHUI$_2$ 上回 (TW) the preceding time. (syn. shàngcì 上次).

SHĂNGHUO$_4$ 晌午 (TW) noon. Tā-shǎnghuo-qù. 他晌午去. He will go at noon.

SHÀNG-HUŎ$_3$ 上火 (VO) get indigestion, sore throat, headache or some other discomfort from spicy and very rich food. (opp. bài-huǒ 敗火). Chī-là-de shàng-huǒ. 吃辣的上火. Eating hot things causes discomfort.

SHÀNGJÍ$_3$ 上級 (N) superior (someone in a high position).

SHĂNGJIAÒ$_4$ 晌覺 (N) (lit. noon-time sleep) nap. shuì-shǎngjiào 睡晌覺 take a nap.

SHÀNG-JIĒ$_1$ 上街 (VO) (1) go out to the street. (2) go to the shopping area.

SHÀNG-JÌNR$_4$ 上勁兒 (VO) put effort into something.

(SV) enthusiastic. Tā-zuò-shì zuòde-hěn-shàng-jìnr. 他作事作的很上勁兒. He works very enthusiastically. (cf: QĬ-JÌNR 起勁兒).

SHÀNG-KÈ$_1$ 上課 (VO) (1) go to class, attend or hold class. Nǐ-wèishenma hái-bú-qù-shàng-kè? 你為甚麼還沒去上課? Why haven't you gone to class yet? (2) start (of a class). 'Bādiǎnzhong shàng-kè. 八點鐘上課. The class starts at eight o'clock.

SHÀNGLAI$_1$ 上來 (RV) come up. Tāmen-dōu-shànglai-le. 他們都上來了. They are all coming up.

(RE) (1) up (here). Zhuōzi-tài-dà, bānbushanglái. 桌子太大，搬不上來. The table is too big, it cannot be moved up here. (2) indicates reproduction from memory. Nèige-zi wǒ-xiěbu-shànglái-le. 那個字我寫不上來了. I cannot remember how to write that character. (3) indicates ability to do something. Wǒ-shuōbushanglái nà-shi-wèi-shénma. 我說不上來那是為甚麼. I cannot say why.

SHĀNGLIANG$_2$ 商量 (TV) discuss, talk over, consult. Wǒ yǒu-yijian-shìqing gēn-nǐ-shāngliang. 我有一件事情跟你商量. I have something to discuss with you. (cf: SHĀNGTĂO 商討).

SHÀNG(GE)LǏBÀI$_1$ 上(個)禮拜 or SHÀNG(GE)XĪNGQĪ 上(個)星期 (TW) preceding week.

SHÀNGMIAN$_2$ 上面 (PW) see SHÀNGBIANR 上邊兒.

SHĀNGPĪN$_5$ 商品 (N) merchandise, goods.

SHĀNGPÙ$_5$ 商埠 (N) commercial city, trading port.

SHĂNGQIAN$_4$ 賞錢 (N) gratuity, monetary rewards (given to persons of lower rank for services performed).

SHÀNG-QIĀN$_3$ 上千 (VO) up to a thousand. Zuótian lái-de-rén shàng-qiān. 昨天來的人上千. Yesterday up to a thousand people came.

SHÀNGQIÁN$_3$ 上前 (IV) go forward, go ahead. Tā-bù-gǎn shàngqián-shuō-huà. 他不敢上前說話. He's afraid to go forward to speak.

SHÀNGQU$_1$ 上去 (RV) go up. Shàngdeqù-ma? 上得去嗎? Can it go up?

(RE) up (there). bānshangqu 搬上去 move it up (there). ná-shang-lóu-qu 拿上樓去 take it upstairs (there).

SHĀNGREN$_2$ 商人 (N) merchant, businessman.

SHÀNGSHANG$_3$ 上上 (SP) the month or week before the last. shàngshang-lǐbài 上上禮拜 the week before last week.

SHÀNGSI$_3$ 上司 (N) boss, superior.

SHĀNGTĂO$_4$ 商討 (TV) discuss, talk over, consult. Zhèige-tíyì wǒmen-zhànshí-bubi-shāngtǎo. 這個提議我們暫時不必商討. Temporarily we don't have to discuss this motion. (cf: SHĀNGLIANG 商量).

SHÀNGTOU$_1$ 上頭 see SHÀNGBIANR 上邊兒.

SHÀNG-WÀN$_3$ 上萬 (VO) up to ten thousand. Tāde-xīnshui yǐjing-shàngle-wàn-le. 他的薪水已經上了萬了. His salary has gone up to ten thousand already.

SHÀNGWU$_1$ 上午 (TW) the morning, forenoon. Shàngwu-bǐ-xiàwu-hǎo. 上午比下午好. The morning is better than the afternoon. Wǒ-shàngwu-bu-zuò-shì. 我上午不作事. I don't work in the morning.

SHĀNXI$_2$ 山西 (PW) Shansi province.

SHǍNXI$_2$ 陝西 (PW) Shensi province.

SHÀNGXIÀ$_2$ 上下 (B) used after NU-M, around, about the given figure. (syn. zuǒyou 左右). sānshikuài-qían-shàngxià 三十塊錢上下 around thirty dollars.

(PW) (con. shàngtou-xiàtou 上頭下頭). (1) upper and lower ranks. Shàngxià dōu-zànchéng. 上下都贊成. Everybody from the top level to the bottom level approves. (2) top and bottom. Dāngzhōng-hai-hǎo, shàngxià-dōu-huài-le. 當中還好,上下都壞了. The middle part is all right, but the top and bottom are broken. (3) from top to bottom. Zhèige-lǚguǎn shàngxià-dōu mǎn-le. 這個旅館上下都滿了. This hotel is full from top to bottom.

SHÀNGXIÀWÉN(R)$_3$ 上下文(兒) (N) context.

SHĀNGXĪN$_2$ 傷心 (SV) feel grief, heart-broken. Zhēn-rang-wo-shāngxīn-toule. 真讓我傷心透了. It made me feel extremely heart-broken.

SHÀNG(GE)XĪNGQĪ$_1$ 上(個)星期 see SHÀNG(GE)LǏBÀI 上(個)禮拜.

SHÀNG-XUÉ$_1$ 上學 (VO) (1) go to school. Wǒ-bādiǎn-zhōng shàng-xué. 我八點鐘上學. I go to school at eight o'clock. (2) attend school. Wǒ-zài-Měiguo-shàng-xué. 我在美國上學. I am attending school in America.

SHÀNGYǍN$_2$ 上演 (IV) start (a show, play, movie, etc.). Zhèng-piānzi hái méi-shàngyǎn-ne. 正片子還沒上演呢. The main feature is not on yet.

SHĀNGYÈ$_2$ 商業 (N) commerce.

SHÀNGYĪ$_4$ 上衣 (N) a garment covering the upper part of the body, jacket. (M: jiàn 件).

SHÀNG-YǏN$_3$ 上癮 (VO) be addicted to. Bié-chī-nèige-yào, nèige-yào néng-shàng-yǐn. 別吃那個藥,那個藥能上癮. Don't take that medicine, you may become addicted to it.

SHÀNGYUE$_1$ 上月 (TV) the preceding month.

SHĀNMÀI$_4$ 山脈 (N) nountain range. (M: tíao 條).

SHĀNPŌR$_3$ 山坡兒 (N) nountain slope.

SHĀNYÁNG$_3$ 山羊 (N) mountain goat, goat. (M: zhī 隻).

SHĀNYAO$_5$ 山藥 (N) n edible root of the peony family.

SHĀNYĀO$_5$ 山腰 (N) halfway up a mountain.

SHÀNZI$_3$ 扇子 (N) fan (hand variety). (M: bǎ 把). Yòng-shànzi-shān-huǒ. 用扇子搧火. Use a fan t fan the fire.

SHĀO$_1$ 燒 (TV) (1) burn shāo-lā-jī 燒垃圾 burn trash. shāo-huǒ 燒火 burn. (2) cook.

shāo-fàn 燒飯 cook a meal. shāo-kāishuǐ 燒開水 boil water.

(IV) (1) have a fever. Tā-hái-shāo-ne. 他還燒呢. He still has a fever. (2) do unusual things because of having too much money. Tā-shì-qián-shāode. 他是錢燒的. The money made him lose his head.

(N) fever. Shāo tuìle-méiyou? 燒退了沒有? Has the fever gone?

SHĀO$_4$ 捎 (TV) bring along, take along. Qǐng-nǐ bǎ-zhèifēng-xìn-shāoqu. 請你把這封信捎去. Please take this letter along.

SHǍO$_1$ 少 (opp. duō 多). (SV) few, scarce. Zhèr Zhōngguo-rén-hěn-shǎo. 這兒中國人很少. There are few Chinese here.

(TV) lack, be missing. Xiànzài hái-shǎo-liǎngge-rén. 現在還少兩個人. Now we are still short two people.

(AD) (1) less, not so much. Shǎo-chī-ròu. 少吃肉. Eat meat less. (2) seldom, rarely. Tā-hěn-shǎo-chàng. 他很少唱. He rarely sings.

SHÀO$_4$ 捎 (IV) have slanting rain come into an area protected by a roof. Yǔ wàng-wūzili-shào. 雨往屋子裏捎. The slanting rain is coming into the room.

SHĀOBING$_4$ 燒餅 (N) a salted baked pastry with sesame seeds

on top.

SHǍOJIÀN$_2$ 少見 (SV) (1) be rarely seen. Zhèizhǒng-dòngwu hěn-shǎojiàn. 這種動物很少見. This kind of animal is rarely seen. (2) used for greetings. Shǎojiàn-shǎojiàn. 少見少見. It's been a long time since I've seen you.

SHĀOJIǓ$_2$ 燒酒 (N) distilled alcoholic beverage, hard liquor.

SHÀONIÁN$_2$ 少年 (N) (1) youth, young person, (2) period of youth, one's youth. Shéi-dou-jīngguo-shàoniande-shíhou. 誰都經過少年的時候. Everybody has gone through a period of youthfulness.

SHǍOPÉI$_4$ 少陪 (IV) excuse me (a polite expression said to other guests at a party when one is leaving the party).

SHĀOR$_4$ 梢兒 (N) tip of a branch, a whip, or similar long and thin objects. shù-shāor 樹梢兒 tip of the branch.

SHÁOR$_2$ 勺兒 or **SHÁOZI** 勺子 (N) spoon, ladle. (M: bǎ 把). (cf: TIÁOGĒNG 調羹).

SHÀOR$_3$ 哨兒 (N) whistle. chuī-shàor 吹哨兒 blow a whistle or whistle.

SHÀOSHǍI$_4$ 捎色 (VO) fade (as colors). Nèige-liánzi shàole-shǎi-le. 那個簾子捎了色了. The color of that curtain has faded.

SHǍOSHÙ$_2$ 少數 (N) minority. zhàn-shǎoshù 佔少數 be in the minority.

T

TĀ$_{1}$ 他 (PR) (1) he, she, him, her. Tā-bu rènshi-wo. 他不認識我. He (or she) doesn't know me. Shéi-gěi-ta? 誰給他? Who'll give him (or her)? (2) used before a noun, his, her. tā-mǔqin 他母親 his (or her) mother. (3) it often used as an object. Bǎ-ta-bānguoqu. 把他搬過去. Move it over there. Nǐ-dīng-ta-liǎngxiazi. 你釘他兩下子. Pound it a couple of times. Zhèige-táng-bu-cuò, nǐ-ye-chī-ta-yikuài. 這個糖不錯, 你也吃他一塊. This candy is not bad, you have one, also.

TĀ$_{3}$ 塌 (IV) (1) collapse, fall to pieces. Nèige-lóu yào-tā-le. 那個樓要塌了. That building is about to collapse.

TǍ$_{5}$ 塔 (N) (1) pagoda. (M: zuò 座, céng 層). (2) tower-like structure. (zuò 座). shuǐ-tǎ 水塔 water tower. dēng-tǎ 燈塔 lighthouse.

TÁI$_{3}$ 抬 (TV) (1) lift, carry (by two or more people). Wǒmen-liǎngge-rén-tái-ba! 我們兩個人抬吧! Let's two of us carry it! (2) raise a price. tái-jiàqian 抬價錢 raise a price.

TÀI$_{1}$ 太 (AD) excessively, too, too much. Zhèige-xiāngzi tài-zhòng, wǒ-nábudòng. 這個箱子太重我拿不動. This suitcase is too heavy, I can't lift it up. Tā-tàitai tài-ài-shuō-huà. 他太太太愛説話. His wife loves to talk too much.

TÁIBĚI$_{1}$ 台北 (PW) Taipei.

TÀIDU$_{2}$ 態度 (N) (1) gestures, actions. Tā-shuō-huà-de-shíhou tàidu-hěn-huópo. 他説話的時候態度很活潑. When he speaks, his gestures are very lively. (2) attitude (of people). Zhèizhǒng-zuò-shì-de-tàidu wǒ-bu-xǐhuan. 這種作事的態度我不喜歡. I don't like this kind of attitude in working. Bié-cǎiqǔ zhèizhong-tàidu. 別採取這種態度. Don't take this kind of attitude.

TÁIFĒNG$_{3}$ 颱風 (N) typhoon. (M: cì 次). guā-táifēng 颳颱風 have a typhoon.

TÀIGUO$_{3}$ 泰國 (PW) Thailand.

TÁIJIĒR$_{5}$ 臺階兒 (N) outside stairs or steps. (M: céng 層). shàng-táijiēr 上臺階兒 go up the stairs.

TÀIPÍNGYÁNG$_{3}$ 太平洋 (N) Pacific Ocean.

TÀITAI$_1$ 太太 (N) (1) married woman. (M: wèi 位). lǎo-tàitai 老太太 old lady. (2) wife. wǒ-tàitai 我太太 my wife. sānwèi-tàitai 三位太太 three married ladies or three wives.

used before a surname, Mrs. Wáng-tàitai 王太太 Mrs. Wang. (cf: XÍFU 媳婦).

TÁI-TÓU$_3$ 抬頭 (VO) raise one's head. (opp. dī-tóu 低頭). Nǐ-táiqi-tóu-lai. 你抬起頭來. Lift your head.

TÁIWĀN$_1$ 台灣 (PW) Taiwan, Formosa.

TÀIYANG$_2$ 太陽 (N) the sun. Tàiyang hái-méi-chūlai-ne. 太陽還沒出來呢. The sun isn't out yet.

TĀMEN$_1$ 他們 (PR) (1) they, them. Tāmen-bu-lái. 他們不來. They won't come. (2) used before a noun, their. Tāmen-xiānsheng 他們先生 their teacher. Tāmen-háizi-yě-lái-le. 他們孩子也來了. Their children have come also. or The children, they have come also.

TĀN$_4$ 灘 (N) (1) sandy shore. hǎi-tān 海灘 seashore. (2) rapids. (M) a pool or a blob of. yìtān-ní 一灘泥 a blob of mud.

TĀN$_4$ 攤 (TV) (1) spread things out (as for a display). Tā-bǎ-dōngxi dōu-tānzai-dìxia-le. 他把東西都攤在地下了. He spread the things out on the floor. (2) share a financial burden. Bié-yíge-rén-gěi. Dàjiā-tān. 別一個人給. 大家攤. Let's not have just one person pay. Let's all chip in.

TĀN$_3$ 貪 (SV) covetous, greedy, insatiably desirous. Nǐ-tài-tān-le. 你太貪了. You are too greedy.

(TV) desire, covet. Tā-lǎo-ài-tān-piányi. 他老愛貪便宜. He always desires to get things for his own benefit.

TÁN$_3$ 痰 (N) spittle, phlegm. (M: kǒu 口). tǔ-tán 吐痰 spit (phlegm).

TÁN$_2$ 談 (TV) talk, talk about, discuss, chat. tán-tiānr 談天兒 chat. Wǒ-néng-bunéng gēn-ni-tán-wǔfēnzhōng? 我能不能跟你談五分鐘? May I talk with you for five minutes? Nǐmen-tán-shémme-ne? 你們談甚麼呢? What are you talking about?

TÁN$_2$ 彈 (TV) (1) pluck a stringed instrument, play the piano or organ. tán-liùxiánqín 彈六弦琴 play a guitar. tán-gāngqín 彈鋼琴 play a piano. (2) flick. Nǐ-bǎ-yānhuī tán-yitan. 你把煙灰彈一彈. You should flick the ashes off your cigarette. (3) rebound. Qiú tánde-hěn-gāo. 球彈的很高. The ball rebounded very high.

TÀN$_3$ 炭 (N) charcoal.

TÀN$_4$ 歎 (TV) sigh. tàn-qì 歎氣 sigh.

TÀN$_3$ 探 (TV) search out, reconnoiter. Wǒmen-xiān-qu-tàntan-lù. 我們先去探探路. Let's explore the way first.

(IV) lean out, lean toward. Bié-bǎ-shēnzi tàndao-chuāng-hu-wàitou-qu. 別把身子探到窗户外頭去. Don't lean (your body) out of the window.

TǍNBAI$_2$ 坦白 (SV) frank, straightforward, open.

(TV) confess to the public (used in Mainland China). Nǐ-děi-bǎ-ni-guòqù-de-shìqing tǎnbai-chulai. 你得把你過去的事情坦白出來. You have to confess your past affairs.

(AD) frankly. Wǒ-tǎnbaide-gàosong-ni. 我坦白的告訴你. I am telling you frankly.

TĀNG$_1$ 湯 (N) soup. (M: wǎn 盌).

TĀNG$_5$ 蹚 (TV) wade through water. Xiǎoháizi dōu-ài-tāng-shuǐ. 小孩都愛蹚水. All children like to wade through water.

TÁNG$_1$ 糖 (N) (1) sugar. (2) candy. (M: kuài 塊).

TÁNG$_3$ 搪 (TV) parry, put someone off. yòng-gēbei-táng 用胳臂搪 parry with the arm. Qǐng-ni-tì wo-táng-ta-jitiān. 請你替我搪他幾天. Please put him off a few days for me.

TÁNG$_3$ 堂 (M) class (as a period of time). yìtáng-lìshǐ 一堂歷史 a history class. shàng-yi-táng-kè 上一堂課 attend or hold a class.

TǍNG$_2$ 躺 (IV) lie down. Tā-tǎng-zai-cǎodìshang xiūxi. 他躺在草地上休息. He is lying down on the grass resting. Tā-zai-chuángshang-tǎngzhe-ne. 他在床上躺着呢. He is lying in bed. Dàifu jiào-wo-tǎngxia. 大夫叫我躺下. The doctor told me to lie down.

TÀNG$_3$ 燙 (TV) (1) iron. tàng-yī-shang 燙衣裳 iron clothes. (2) get a permanent. Nǐde-tóufa yòu-gāi-tàng-le. 你的頭髮又該燙了. Your hair needs a permanent again. (3) scald something or oneself. Wǒ-bǎ-jiǎo tàng-le. 我把我的脚燙了. I scalded my foot. (4) warm something. tàng-jiǔ 燙酒 warm the wine.

(SV) scalding hot, burning hot. Tāng-hěn-tàng. 湯很燙. The soup is very hot.

TÀNG$_3$ 趟 (M) (1) time of trips to a place. Wǒ-dào-Niǔyuē qùguo-sāntàng. 我到紐約去過三趟. I have been to New York three times. (2) column, row. Yǐzi páicheng-sāntàng. 椅子排成三趟. The chairs are arranged into three rows.

TÁNGCHÁO$_2$ 唐朝 (TW) T'ang dynasty.

TǍNGHUO$_4$ 倘或 (MA) if, supposing. Tǎnghuo nǐ-yuànyi-qù, wǒ-jiu-gàosong-ta. 倘或你願意去，我就告訴他. I'll inform him if you want to go.

TÁNGJIĚMÈI$_5$ 堂姐妹 or TÁNGZǏMÈI 堂姊妹 (N) female cousins (daughters of father's brother). (cf: BIǍOJIĚMÈI 表姐妹).

TÁNGXIŌNGDÌ$_5$ 堂兄弟 (N) male cousins (sons of father's brother). (cf: BIǍOXIŌNGDÌ 表兄弟).

TÁNGZǏMÈI$_5$ 堂姊妹 see TÁNGJIĚMÈI 堂姐妹.

TÁNHUÁNG$_3$ 彈簧 (N) coiled spring. (M: gēn 根).

TǍNKECHĒ$_3$ 坦克車 (N) tank (military vehicle). (M: liàng 輛).

TÁNPÀN$_4$ 談判 (IV) confer and negotiate. Tāmen-míngtian cái-kāishǐ-tánpàn-ne. 他們明天才開始談判呢. They won't start to negotiate until tomorrow.

(N) negotiation. kāi-tánpàn 開談判 open negotiations.

TÀN-QÌ$_3$ 嘆氣 (VO) breathe a sigh.

TĀNR$_4$ 攤兒 or TĀNZI 攤子 (N) stand or place on the ground (for vending). bǎi-tānr 擺攤兒 set up a display on a stand or on the ground for vending.

TÁN-TIĀNR$_2$ 談天兒 (VO) chat, converse. (syn. liáo-tiānr 聊天兒). Wǒmen-tánle-sānge-zhōngtóu-tiānr. 我們談了三個鐘頭天兒. We chatted for three hours.

TÀNTING$_3$ 探聽 (TV) find out, seek out news, information. tànting-xiāoxi 探聽消息 seek out news. Wǒ-shénme yě-méi-tànting-chulái. 我甚麼也沒探聽出來. I didn't find out any information.

TÀNXI$_4$ 歎息 (IV) sigh. Tā-tànxile-yìshēng. 他歎息了一聲. He sighed once.

TÁNXIANGSHĀN$_2$ 檀香山 (PW) Hawaii.

TÁN-XĪN$_3$ 談心 (VO) have a heart-to-heart talk. Tāmen-liǎngge-rén zhèng-tánxīn-ne. 他們兩個人正談心呢. They are having a heart-to-heart talk now.

TĀNZI$_4$ 攤子 see TĀNR 攤兒.

TÁNZI$_5$ 壜子 (N) earthenware jar or jug.

TǍNZI$_3$ 毯子 (N) blanket. (M: tiáo 條, zhāng 張).

TĀO$_4$ 掏 (TV) take something out of something with a small opening. tāo-ěrduo 掏耳朵 remove wax from the ear. Tā-cóng-kǒudàirli bǎ-qián-tāochu-lai-le. 他從口袋兒裏把錢掏出來了. He took the money out of his pocket.

TÁO$_3$ 逃 (IV) escape, flee. Méi-fázi-táo. 沒法子逃. There is no way to escape.

TÁO$_5$ 淘 (TV) (1) wash something by swirling it around in water. táo-mǐ 淘米 wash rice. (2) dredge. táo-jǐng 淘井 clean a well.

TǍO$_4$ 討 (TV) (1) ask for, beg for.

tǎo-zhài 討債 ask for payment of a debt. Wǒ-qiàn-ta-qián, tā-lǎo-bù-lái-tǎo. 我欠他錢，他老不來討. I owed him money, but he never came to ask for it. (2) marry a woman. Tā-hái-méi-tǎo-tài-tai-ne. 他還没討太太呢. He hasn't married yet. (3) gain affection or cause annoyance. Zhèi-háizi zhēn-tǎo-ren-xǐhuan. 這孩子真討人喜歡. This child really makes people like him.

TÀO$_3$ 套 (TV) (1) put something on as a cover, slip on. Bǎ-yǐzi-tào tàoshang. 把椅子套套上. Put the slip-cover on. (2) hitch an animal to a cart. tào-chē 套車 hitch up a cart. (3) follow a pattern to write articles or to make sentences. Tāde-huà dōu-shi-tàode-shūshangde. 他的話都是套的書上的. His sentences are all made up according to the patterns of the sentences in the book. (4) use certain speech to trick a person into telling the truth. Wǒ-yòng-huà-yítào-ta, tā-jiu-dōu-shuō-le. 我用話一套他，他就都説了. As soon as I got around him he told me everything. (5) print in colors. Yìn-zhèizhang-huàr děi-tào-sāncì. 印這張畫兒得套三次. This picture has to be printed three times (to bring out the colors). (6) inter-connect, intertwined. Nèi-liǎngge-qiānr tàozai-yíkuàir-le. 那兩個圈兒套在一塊兒了. Those two circles are inter-connected.

(N) covering, wrapper. zhěntou-tào 枕頭套 pillow case.

(M) set, suit. yítào-jiāju 一套傢俱 a set of furniture. yí-tào-yīshang 一套衣裳 a suit of clothing.

TǍO-FÀN 討飯 (VO) (lit. beg for food) beg (to maintain one's existence). (syn. yào-fàn 要飯).

TÁOHUĀ(R)$_4$ 桃花兒 (N) peach blosson. (M: duǒ 朵, zhī 枝).

TǍOLUN$_2$ 討論 (TV) discuss. Wǒmen-míngtian zai-tǎolun-zhèi-jiàn-shì-ba. 我們明天再討論這件事吧. Let's discuss this matter tomorrow.

(N) discussion. Zhèicìde-tǎolun hěn-yǒu-jiàzhi. 這次的討論很有價值. The discussion this time was very valuable.

TÁO-MÌNG$_5$ 逃命 (VO) flee, run away in order to save one's life. Tǔfěi-jiù-yao-lái-le, nǐ-hái-bu-táo-mìng-ma? 土匪就要來了，你還不逃命嗎? The bandits are coming, why don't you flee?

TÁOPǍO$_3$ 逃跑 see TÁOZǑU 逃走.

TÁOQÌ$_3$ 淘氣 (SV) naughty. Nèi-háizi hěn-táoqì. 那孩子很淘氣. That child is really

W

WA$_1$ 哇 (P) used in place of a 啊, when the preceding syllable ends in the sound u or ao. Nǐ-zěnma-hái-bu-zǒu-wa? 你怎麼還不走哇? Why don't you leave now? (See: A 啊).

WĀ$_3$ 挖 (TV) (1) dig. wā-kēng 挖坑 dig a hole in the ground (2) scoop out, dig out. Tā-wāle-hěn-duō-tǔdòur. 他挖了很多土豆兒. He dug a lot of potatoes out of the field.

(3) take, snatch personnel away from a firm or institution. Nèige-fànguǎnr bǎ-wǒmende-chúzi wāqu-le. 那個飯館兒把我們的厨子挖去了. That restaurant took our cook away. (cf: PÁO 刨).

WǍ$_4$ 瓦 (N) roof tile. (M: kuài 塊, piàn 片).

(B-) earthenware, clay. wǎ-guàn 瓦罐 earthenware jar.

WĀI$_2$ 歪 (SV) (opp. zhèng 正). crooked, askew, tilted. Nèike-shù wāi-le. 那棵樹歪了. That tree is tilted.

(IV) lean to one side, tip. Qǐng-nǐ wàng-yòu wāi-yiwai. 請你往右歪一歪. Please lean to the right a little bit.

(AD) at an angle. Tā-wāi-dàizhe-màozi. 他歪帶着帽子. He wears his hat at an angle.

(B-) wicked. wāi-zhǔyi 歪主意 crooked idea.

WÀI$_1$ 外 (L) outside. chéngwài 城外 outside the city. Bié-wàng-wài-pǎo. 别往外跑. Don't run outside.

WÀI$_2$ ⿰口外 (I)hello (used in telephone conversations).

WÀIBIANR$_1$ 外邊兒 or **WÀITOU** 外頭 or **WÀIMIAN** (PW)

(1) outer surface of something. Zhèige-xiāngzi-de-wàibianr hěn-zāng. 這個箱子的外邊兒很髒. The outside of this suitcase is very dirty.

(2) area outside something. xuéxiào-wàibianr 學校外邊兒 the area outside the school.

(3) outside. Wàibiānr-yǒu-hěn-duō-shù. 外邊兒有很多樹. There are a lot of trees outside.

WÀIBIǍO$_3$ 外表 (N) outer appearance. Nǐ-bu-néng-jiu-kàn-wàibiǎo. 你不能就看外表. You cannot just look at the appearance.

WÀIBĪN$_5$ 外賓 (N) foreign guest.

WÀIGŌNG$_5$ 外公 or **WÀIZǓFÙ** 外祖父 (N) grandfather (mother's father).

WÀIGUÓ$_1$ 外國 (N) foreign country.

WÀIHÁNG$_3$ 外行 (opp. nèi-háng 内行). (N). layman (person who lacks knowledge of a certain subject). Wǒ-shi-wàiháng. 我是外行. I am a layman.

(SV) ignorant about a particular profession or subject. Wǒ-duì-gǔpiào hěn-wàiháng. 我對股票很外行. I'm quite ignorant about stocks.

WÀIHÀOR$_4$ 外號兒 (N) nickname. qǐ-wàihàor 起外號兒 give a nickname.

WÀIHUÌ$_3$ 外匯 (N) foreign exchange.

WÀIJIĀO$_3$ 外交 (N) diplomacy. wàijiāo-guānxi 外交關係 diplomatic relations.

(SV) diplomatic. Tā shuōhuà hěn-wàijiāo. 他說話很外交. His way of talking is very diplomatic.

WÀIKĒ$_3$ 外科 (N) (1) surgery. (2) surgical department.

WÀIMIAN$_1$ 外面 see WÀIBIANR 外邊兒.

WÀIPÓ$_5$ 外婆 or WÀIZǓMǓ 外祖母 (N) grandmother (mother's mother).

WÀIREN$_3$ 外人 (N) outsider, stranger. Wǒmen dōu-bu-shi-wàiren. 我們都不是外人. None of us is an outsider.

WÀISHĚNG$_4$ 外省 (N) other province. wàisheng-rén 外省人 person from another province.

WÀISHENG$_5$ 外甥 (N) nephew (sister's son).

WÀISHENGNǙR$_5$ 外甥女兒 (N) niece (sister's daughter).

WÀISŪN(ZI)$_5$ 外孫(子) (N) grandson (daughter's son).

WÀISŪNNǙR$_5$ 外孫女(兒) (N) granddaughter (daughter's daughter).

WÀITÀOR$_3$ 外套兒 (N) coat, outer garment. (M: jiàn 件).

WÀITOU$_1$ 外頭 see WÀIBIANR 外邊兒.

WÀIZǓFÙ 外祖父 or WÀIGŌNG 外公 (N) grandfather (mother's father).

WÀIZǓMǓ$_5$ 外祖母 or WÀIPÓ 外婆 (N) grandmother (mother's mother).

WǍJIANG$_4$ 瓦匠 (N) mason.

WĀKU$_4$ 挖苦 (TV) ridicule someone sarcastically. Nǐ-bié-wāku-wǒ-le. 你別挖苦我了. Don't ridicule me.

WĀN$_3$ 彎 (TV) bend. wān-yāo 彎腰 bend the back.

(SV) bent, curved, curly (of hair). Nèi-bǎ-dāo-wān-le. 那把刀彎了. That knife is bent.

WÁN$_1$ 完 (IV) finish, complete. Wǒde-gōngke hái-mei-wán-ne. 我的功課還沒完呢. I haven't finished my homework yet. Tā-wán-le. 他完了. He's finished. Děng-wánle-shì zai-shuō. 等完了事再說. We'll talk about it when I'm finished.

(RE) indicates completion, finishing. Tāde-qián yòngbuwán.

他的錢用不完. He cannot use up his money.

(N) end. Tā-lǎo-shuō méi-ge-wán. 他老説没個完. He always talks, there is no end of it. Zhèi-cái-suàn-wán. 這才算完. Only then can it be considered at an end.

WǍN$_2$ 碗 (N) bowl, cup. (M: zhī 隻).

WǍN$_1$ 晚 (TW) evening, night. wǎnbān 晚班 evening class or night shift. cóng-zǎo-dào-wǎn 從早到晚 from morning to evening. yìtian-mángdao-wǎn 一天忙到晚 busy all day until the night.

(SV) late. Míngtian-ke-bié-wǎn-le. 明天可別晚了. Don't be late tomorrow. Tā-bǐ-wǒ wǎn-yinián. 他比我晚一年. He is one year behind me.

(RE) late. Wǒ-láiwǎn-le. 我來晚了. I came late.

(AD) late. Tā-bǐ-wǒ-'wǎn-lái-yíge-zhōng'tóu. 他比我晚來一個鐘頭. He came one hour later than I. Tā-wǎn-lái-wǎn-zǒu. 他晚來晚走. He comes late and leaves late.

WÀN$_1$ 萬 (NU) ten thousand. liǎngwàn-xuésheng 兩萬學生 twenty thousand students.

(AD) used before a negative expression, absolutely. Nǐ-wàn-bunéng-chī-zhèige. 你萬不能吃這個. You absolutely should not eat this.

(B) indicates a numerous amount. Wànli-chángchéng 萬里長城 Great Wall.

'WǍNBÀNTIANR$_3$ 晚半天兒 (TW) afternoon.

WǍNBÀO$_2$ 晚報 (N) evening newspaper.

WÁNBEI$_4$ 完備 (SV) complete, well-prepared.

WǍNBÈI$_4$ 晚輩 (N) younger generation.

WÁNBÌ$_4$ 完畢 (IV) be finished, completed. Jié-hūn-diǎnlǐ yǐ-jing-wánbì-le. 結婚典禮已經完畢了. The wedding ceremony has already been completed.

WÁNCHÉNG$_2$ 完成 (TV) finish, complete (some work). Nèitiáo-tiělù hái-méi-wánchéng-ne. 那條鐵路還没完成呢. That railroad is not completed yet.

WĀNDÒU$_5$ 豌豆 (N) pea. (M: kē 顆, lì 粒).

WǍNFÀN$_1$ 晚飯 (N) supper. (M: dùn 頓).

WÀNFĒN$_3$ 萬分 (AD) extremely, to the highest degree. Tā-wànfēn-nánguò. 他萬分難過. He is extremely sad.

WǍNG$_4$ 網 (N) net, web. tōngxùn-wǎng 通訊網 communication network. yúwǎng 魚網 fish net. zhīzhuwǎng 蜘蛛網 spider web.

WǍNG$_1$ 往 or WÀNG 望 (CV) toward, in the direction of. wǎng-dōng-qù 往東去 go to the east. Wǎng-hǎochu-xiǎng. 往好

處想 . Think about the good side of it. Wǎng-chángli-xiǎng. 往長裏想 . Think about the long run. wǎng-huí-zǒu 往回走 go back.

WÀNG$_1$ 忘 (TV) forget. (syn. wàngji 忘記). Bié-bǎ-wǒ-wàng-le. 别把我忘了. Don't forget me. Wǒ-wàngle-gàosong-ta-le. 我忘了告訴他了. I forgot to tell him. Jìzhe, bié-wàng-le. 記着别忘了. Remember, don't forget.

WÀNG$_1$ 望 or WÀNG 往 (CV) toward, in the direction of. wàng-nán-kàn 望南看 look southward.

(TV) look toward something in the distance. Wǒ-shàng-lóu-qu wàngwang. 我上樓去望望. I am going upstairs to look.

WǍNGHÒU$_3$ 往後 (TW) from now on, in the future. Wǒ-wǎnghòu bu-chōu-yān-le. 我往後不抽煙了. I'll give up smoking from now on.

WÀNGJI$_3$ 忘記 (TV) forget. (syn. wàng 忘). Wǒ-wàngji-gěi-ta-qián-le. 我忘記給他錢了. I forgot to give him the money. Wǒ-bǎ-tade-míngzi wàngji-le. 我把他的名字忘記了. I forgot his name.

WǍNGNIAN$_4$ 往年 (TW) the years gone by, in the past. Jīnnian bǐ-wǎngnián-hǎo. 今年比往年好. This year is much better than the years past. Wǎngnian tā-lǎo-gēn-women yíkuàir-guò-shèngdànjié. 往年他老跟我們一塊過聖誕節. He used to celebrate every Christmas with us in the past.

WÁN-GŌNG$_4$ 完工 (VO) finish, complete a job. Háiyou-sāntian jiu-wán-gōng-le. 還有三天就完工了. The work will be completed in three more days.

WǍNGQIÚ$_3$ 網球 (N) tennis (ball or game). (M: chǎng 場). mǎi-liǎngge-wǎngqiú 買兩個網球 buy a couple of tennis balls. dǎ-yichang-wǎngqiú 打一場網球 play a game of tennis.

WÁNGU$_3$ 頑固 (SV) obstinate, stubborn.

WǍNGWǍNG$_3$ 往往 (MA) sometimes. Tā-wǎngwǎng-jiào-wo-shēng-qì. 他往往叫我生氣. He sometimes makes me mad.

WÀNGYUǍNJÌNG$_4$ 望遠鏡 (N) telescope, fieldglasses. (M: fù 付, jià 架).

WǍNHUÍ$_3$ 挽回 (TV) return a situation to its original condition. Wǒ-kàn méi-fázi-wǎnhuí-nèige-júshi-le. 我看没法子挽回那個局勢了. I think there's no way to return the situation to its original condition.

WǍNHUÌ$_3$ 晚會 (N) evening gathering, party. tiàowǔ-wǎnhuì 跳舞晚會 evening dancing party.

WÁNJÙ$_4$ 玩具 (N) toy. (syn. wányìr 玩意兒).

WÁNLIǍO$_4$ 完了 used at the end of a speech, that's all.

WÀNLICHÁNGCHÉNG$_4$ 萬里長城 (N) The Great Wall.

WǍNLIÚ$_3$ 挽留 (TV) prevent a desirable person from leaving, detain a friend. Tā-yào-cízhí, jīnglǐ-zhèng-wǎnliú-ta-ne. 他要辭職,經理正挽留他呢. He wants to resign, and the manager is trying to stop him.

WÀNNÉNG$_4$ 萬能 (IV) able to do everything. wànnéng-bóshi 萬能博士 jack-of-all-trades. Zhèige-rén zhēn-shi-wànnéng. 這個人真是萬能. This person can really do everything.

WÁNNÒNG$_4$ 玩弄 (TV) play with, toy with. Tā-zǒngshi-xiǎng-wánnong-biéren. 他總是想玩弄別人. He always wants to toy with other people. wánnòng-zhèngzhì 玩弄政治 play politics.

WÁNPI$_2$ 頑皮 (SV) naughty, mischievous. Tā-tài-wánpi. 他太頑皮. He's really naughty.

WÁNQUÁN$_2$ 完全 (SV) complete. Zhèige bu-wánquan, kěshi-gòu-le. 這個不完全,可是够了. This is not complete but it is enough.

(AD) perfectly, entirely, completely. Tā-wánquán-míngbai. 他完全明白. He understands perfectly. Nǐ-shuō-de wánquán-bu-duì. 你說的完全不對. What you said is completely wrong.

WĀNR$_3$ 彎兒 (N) curl, bend, curve. Tā-tóufa-shang-de-wānr dou-zhí-le. 他頭髮上的彎兒都直了. The curl in her hair went straight. Guǎi-guo-wānr-qu jiu-dào. 拐過彎兒去就到. Make a turn and then you'll be there.

WÁNR$_1$ 玩兒 (TV) (1) play, have a good time. wánr-qiú 玩兒球 play ball. Lái-wánr-a. 來玩兒啊. Come over to have a good time. (2) amuse oneself with something as a hobby. Tā-wánr-yóupiào. 他玩兒郵票. He collects stamps (as a hobby). (cf: YÓUXI 遊戲).

WǍNSHANG$_1$ 晚上 (TW) the evening. Wǒ-wǎnshang-shàng-xué. 我晚上上學. I go to school in the evening. Wǎn-shang zuì-hǎo. 晚上最好. Evening is the perfect time.

WÁNSHUǍ$_4$ 玩耍 (IV) play. Tā-men-dōu-zài-yuànzi-li wánshuǎ. 他們都在院子裏玩耍. They are all playing in the courtyard.

WÀNSUI$_3$ 萬歲 used after the title of a leader of a country, a political party or a country as a shout of approval, long live. Nǚ-huáng-wànsuì! 女皇萬歲! Long live the queen! Zhōnghuamínguó-wànsuì! 中華民國萬歲! Long live China!

WÀNWÀN$_2$ 萬萬 (M) hundred million. yíwànwàn 一萬萬 one hundred million. (cf: YÌ 億).

(AD) used before a negative expression, absolutely, by all means (more emphatic than wàn 萬). Nǐ-wànwan bu-néng-qù. 你萬萬不能去. You absolutely cannot go.

WÁNXIÀO$_2$ 玩笑 (N) prank, joke. kāi-wánxiào 開玩笑 play a joke.

(IV) play a prank on, joke with someone. Tā-ài-jí, bié-gēn-ta-wánxiào. 他愛急,別跟他玩笑. He gets mad easily, don't joke with him.

WÁNYÀO$_3$ 丸藥 (N) medicine in pill form, pill. (M: lì 粒).

WÀNYĪ$_2$ 萬一 (MA) in case, if by any chance. Wànyī-tā-bu-néng-lái, wǒ-jiu-tì-ta. 萬一他不能來,我就替他. I'll substitute for him in case he can't come.

WÁNYÌR$_2$ 玩意兒 (N) (1) toy. (syn. wánju 玩具). (2) skill, talent of a performer on the stage. Tāde-wányìr bu-cuò. 他的玩意兒不錯. He has talent. (3) thing, stuff. Hái-shi-nèige-wánjìr. 還是那個玩意兒. (lit. It's still that old stuff). Nothing new. (4) jerk (the person). Tā-suàn-shén-ma-wányìr? 他算甚麼玩意兒? What kind of a jerk is he?

WÁWA$_4$ 娃娃 (N) (1) baby. (2) doll.

WÀZI$_3$ 襪子 (N) sock, stocking. (M: zhī 隻, shuāng 雙). chuān-wàzi 穿襪子 wear socks.

WĒI$_4$ 煨 (TV) cook something on a slow fire. Zhèige-jī děi-yǒng-huǒ-wēizhe. 這個鷄得用火煨着. You have to cook this chicken with a slow fire.

WÈI$_3$ 餵 (TV) (1) feed (an animal). wèi-gǒu 餵狗 feed a dog. (2) feed food to someone unable to feed himself. wèi-xiǎoháir 餵小孩兒 feed a baby. Hùshi-wèi-bìngrén-chī-fàn. 護士餵病人吃飯. The nurse fed the food to the patients.

WÈI$_1$ 位 (M) (1) for persons (polite form). liǎngwèi-jūnguān 兩位軍官 two officers. (2) for digits in a number. sìwèi-shùr 四位數兒 figure with four digits.

WÈI$_2$ 為 (CV) for the benefit of, for the purpose of, for the sake of. Wǒ-wèi-nǐmen cai-zuò-de. 我為你們才做的. I only did it for your benefit.

(TV) do something for the sake of. Nǐ-zhè-shi-wèi-shéi? 你這是為誰? For whom did you do it? Tā-wèide shi-qián, nǐ-wèi-shénma? 他為的是錢,你為甚麼? He does it for money, what do you do it for? (cf: WÈILE 為了).

WÈI$_4$ 喂 (I) hello, hi. Wèi! Nǐzhǎo-wǒ-ma? 喂! 你找我嗎? Hi, are you looking for me?

WĚIBA$_3$ 尾巴 see YǏBA 尾巴.

WÈIBÌ$_2$ 未必 (AD) not necessarily. Tā-wèibì-jiēshòu. 他未必接受. He may not necessarily accept. used to express a different opinion mildly. A: Míngtian-yídìng-xià-yǔ. B: Wèibì-ba. A: 明天一定下雨. B: 未必吧. A: Tomorrow it will certainly rain. B: Not necessarily.

WÈIBÌNG$_4$ 胃病 (N) stomach trouble (usually chronical).

WÉIBÓR$_5$ 圍脖兒 (N) scarf, muffler, shawl. (M: tiáo 條).

WÉICHI$_2$ 維持 (TV) (1) maintain, keep up, hold together. Wǒmen-yīnggāi wéichi-yídìngde-biāozhun. 我們應該維持一定的標準. We should maintain a certain standard. (2) give support. Nǐ néng-bu-neng wéichi-weichi-ta? 你能不能維持維持他? Can you give him some support?

WĚIDÀ$_3$ 偉大 (SV) great. Tāde-chéngjiù zhēn-wěidà. 他的成就真偉大. His achievement is really great.

WÈIDAO$_3$ 味道 (N) (1) taste, flavor. Jiā-dianr-táng, wèidao-jiu-hǎo-le. 加點兒糖，味道就好了. Add a little sugar, it will taste better. (2) smell, odor. (M: gǔ 股). Zhèige-wèidao hěn-nánwén. 這個味道很難聞. This smell is very bad. (cf: WÈIR 味兒).

WÈIDESHI$_2$ 為得是 (MA) in order to. Tā-qù-Fàguo wèideshi-xué-Fàwén. 他去法國為得是學法文. He is going to France in order to study French.

WĒIFĒNG$_4$ 威風 (SV) impressive, awe-inspiring. Nèige-jiāngjun-zhēn-wēifeng. 那個將軍真威風. That general is really impressive. (N) awe-inspiring appearance (of a person). Tāde-wēifeng hěn-dà. 他的威風很大. His appearance is very awe-inspiring.

WÉIHÙ$_4$ 維護 (TV) preserve, protect, support. Zhèngfǔ-yīngdāng-wéihù-rénmínde-lìyi. 政府應當維護僑民的利益. Government should protect the profits of people overseas.

WĒIJĪ$_4$ 危機 (N) crisis.

WÈIKOU$_3$ 胃口 (N) lit or fig. appetite, taste. Jīntian-wǒde-wèikou bu-cuò. 今天我的胃口不错. I have a good appetite today. Zhèchū-xì bu-duì-tāde-wèikou. 這齣戲不對他的胃口. This play isn't to his taste.

WÈILÁI$_3$ 未來 (N) future. Nǐ-bunéng-yùcè-wèilái. 你不能預測未來. You can't predict the future.

WÈILAO$_4$ 慰勞 (TV) comfort

(usually of troops). Wǒmen-qu-wèilao-qiánxiàn-de-quānbīng. 我們去慰勞前線的官兵. We are going to comfort the officers and soldiers at the front line.

WÈILE$_2$ 為了 or **WÈIZHE** 為着 (CV) for the sake of, for the purpose of, for the benefit of. Wèile-niàn-shū, wǒ-yíyè-méi-shuì-jiào. 為了念書，我一夜没睡覺. I stayed awake a whole night to study.

(TV) do something for the sake of. Wǒ-zhèiyangr-zuò shì-wèile-nǐ. 我這樣作是為了你. I did this for your sake. (cf: WÈI 為).

WÈIMIǍN$_2$ 未免 (AD) rather, more or less. Tā-hěn-piàoliang, kěshi wèimiǎn-gāo-yìdyǎnr. 他很漂亮，可是未免高一點兒. She's quite beautiful, but rather tall.

WĒIMIÀO$_3$ 微妙 (SV) subtle. Tāmende-quānxi hěn-wēimiào. 他們的關係很微妙. The relationship between those two is very subtle.

WÉINAN$_3$ 為難 or **NÁNWEI** 難為 (TV) put someone in a difficult position. Bié-wéinan-ta. 别為難他. Don't put him in a difficult position.

WÉI-NÁN$_2$ 為難 (VO) be in a difficult position. Zhèijiàn-shì jiào-wǒ-wéile hěn-duō-nán. 這件事叫我為了很多難. I was really in a difficult position about this matter. Nín-bié-wéi-nán. 您别為難. Don't put yourself in a difficult position.

WÉIQÍ$_5$ 圍棋 (N) game of go. (M: pán 盤). xià-yipán-wéiqí 下一盤圍棋 play a game of go.

WĚIQU$_3$ 委屈 (SV) feel wronged, feel grievances. Tā-hěn-wěiqu. 他很委屈. He feels that he's been wronged.

(TV) wrong someone, treat someone unjustly. Wǒmen-bunéng-wěiqu-ta. 我們不能委屈他. We can't treat him unjustly.

(N) raw deal, grievance. Bié-shòu wěiqu. 别受委曲. Don't accept a raw deal.

WÉIQUN$_4$ 圍裙 (N) apron. (M: tiáo 條).

WÈIR$_2$ 味兒 (N) (1) taste, flavor. tiánwèir 甜味兒 sweet taste. Cài-bú-shi-wèir. 菜不是味兒. The taste of the food isn't right. Tā-shuō-de-huà méi-wèir. 他說的話没味兒. What he said has no spice in it. Tā-shuō-de-Yīngwén yǒu-Yīngguo-wèir. 他說的英文有英文味兒. His English has a British flavor about it. (2) smell, odor.(M: gǔ 股). xiāng-wèir 香味兒 fragrant. Wèir-hǎowén. 味兒好聞. It smells good. (3) air, atmosphere. Tāde-fángzi yǒu-yidianr Rìběnwèir. 他的房子有一點兒日本味兒. His house has a slight Japanese atmosphere. (4) feeling. Wǒ-yuè-xiǎng-yuè-bu-shi-wèir. 我越想越不是味兒. The more I think about it, the more I have the feeling that it's not right. (cf: WÈIDAO 味道).

WÉIRÉN$_3$ 為人 (N) behavior Tāde-wéirén butài-hǎo. 他的為人不太好. His behavior is not very good.

(IV) behavior. Nǐ-yǐhoù bunèng-zài-zhènma-wéirén-le. 你以後不能再這麼為人了. From now on you can't behave like this (any longer). Yǐhòu wǒ-zěnma-wéi-rén-ne? 以後我怎麼為人呢? How should I behave later on?

WÈISHĒNG$_2$ 衛生 (SV) hygienic, sanitary.

(N) hygiene, sanitation. zhùyì-wèishēng 注意衛生 pay attention to hygiene.

WÈISHÉNMA$_1$ 為甚麼 (MA) why, for what.

WĒISHÌJÌ$_5$ 威士忌 (N) whisky.

WĒITĀMÌNG$_4$ 維他命 (N) vitamin. chī-wéitāmìng 吃維他命 take vitamin pills.

WĚITUŌ$_4$ 委託 (TV) entrust someone to do something or something to someone. Wǒmen-wěituō-lǜshī-bàn-hǎo-le. 我們委託律師辦好了. Let's entrust a lawyer to do it. Tā-bǎ-tāde-dìchǎn dōu-wěituō-wǒ-le. 他把他的地產都委託我了. He entrusted all his real estate to me.

WÈIWÈN$_4$ 慰問 (TV) comfort, console.

WÉIWÙLÙN$_5$ 唯物論 (N) materialism.

WĒIXIAN 危險 or **WÉIXIAN** 危險 (SV) dangerous, critical. (opp. ānquán 安全). Nèige-qiáo hěn-wēixian. 那個橋很危險. That bridge is very dangerous.

(N) danger. Zhèiyàngr-zuò yǒu-hěn-dà-de-wēixian. 這樣兒作有很大的危險. There is great danger in doing it this way.

WÉIXIAN$_2$ 危險 see WĒIXIAN 危險.

WĒIXIE$_4$ 威脅 (TV) intimidate, threaten. Nǐ-wēixie-wo yě-méi-yòng. 你威脅我也没用. It's no use for you to threaten me.

(N) threat, intimidation. jīng-shen-wēixie 精神威脅 mental threat. shòu-wēixie 受威脅 be threatened.

WÈIXĪNG$_4$ 衛星 (N) satellite. rénzào-wèixīng 人造衛星 artificial satellite.

WÉIXĪNLÙN$_5$ 唯心論 (N) idealism.

WÉIYĚNÀ$_3$ 維也納 (PW) Vienna.

WÉIYĪ$_3$ 唯一 (B-) only, sole. Zhè-shì-wǒ-wéiyīde-yítào-yī-shang. 這是我唯一的一套衣裳. This is the only suit I have.

WĚIYUAN$_3$ 委員 (N) (1) member of a committee. (2) commissioner.

WĚIYUÁNHUÌ$_3$ 委員會 (N) committee.

WĚIZÀO$_4$ 僞造 (TV) falsify, counterfeit. Tāmen-wěizàole-hěn-duō-'zhèngjiàn. 他們僞造了很多証件. They falsified many certificates.

WÈIZHE$_4$ 為着 see WÈILE 為了.

WÈIZHI$_3$ 位置 (N) position. Zhèi-shi-yige-hěn-hǎo-de-wèizhi. 這是一個很好的位置. This is a very good position.

(TV) put someone in a position in an organization. Tā-zài-jīguanli wèizhile-jige-péngyou. 他在機關裏位置了幾個朋友. He gave jobs to several of his friends.

WÈIZI$_3$ 位子 (N) seat, position. zhànwèizi 佔位子 occupy a seat or position.

WĒN$_4$ 温 (TV) (1) warm or heat food. Bǎ-cài-wēnwen. 把菜温温. Warm up the food. (2) (con. wēnxi 温習). review (of studies).

WÉN$_1$ 聞 (TV) smell, sniff. Wǒ-'shénme-dōu-wénbujiàn. 我甚麼都聞不見. I can't smell anything.

WĚN(DANG)$_3$ 穩(當) (SV) steady, stable. Zhèiyàng-bàn hěn-wěn(dang). 這樣辦很穩(當). Doing it this way will be very safe. Xiànzài-jīngji-qíngxing buda-wěn(dang). 現在經濟情形不大穩(當). Now the economic situation is not stable. Zhèige-rén hěn-wěn(dang). 這個人很穩(當). This person is very steady. Zhuōzi bù-wěn(dang). 桌子不穩當. The table isn't steady.

WÈN$_1$ 問 (TV) ask, interrogate. Bié-wèn-wǒ, wǒ-yě-bùzhīdào. 別問我，我也不知道. Don't ask me, I don't know either. Wǒ-wèn-ni-yijian-shì. 我問你一件事. I'll ask you something.

WĒNDÙ$_2$ 温度 (N) temperature. shì-wēndù 試温度 take a temperature. Wēndu hěn-gāo. 温度很高. The temperature is very high.

WĒNDÙBIĂO$_4$ 温度表 (N) thermometer. shì-wēndùbiǎo 試温度表 take a temperature.

WÉNFĂ$_3$ 文法 (N) grammar. (syn. yǔfǎ 語法).

WÈN-HĂO$_1$ 問好 (VO) give regards to. Qǐng-nǐ-tì-wo wèn-nǐ-tàitai-hǎo. 請你替我問你太太好. Please give my regards to your wife.

WÉNHUÀ$_3$ 文化 (N) culture.

WÉNHUÀGUĂN$_4$ 文化館 (N) museum of culture.

WĒNHUO$_4$ 温和 (SV) lukewarm, tepid, warm. Shuǐ shi-wēnhuode. 水是温和的. The water is warm.

WÉNJIÀN$_3$ 文件 (N) documents, papers. (M: jiàn 件).

WÉNJIAN$_2$ 聞見 (RV) smell,

get a whiff of. Zài ménkǒur wǒ-jiu wénjian-nǐ-zuò-fàn-de wèir-le. 在門口兒我就聞見你做飯的味兒了. I can smell your cooking at the door.

WÉNJÙ$_3$ 文具 (N) writing equipment.

WÉNMÁNG$_5$ 文盲 (N) illiterate.

WÉNMÍNG$_3$ 文明 (SV) be civilized. Xiànzài tā-wénmíngduō-le. 现在他文明多了. He's much more civilized now. (N) civilization.

WĒNNUǍN$_4$ 温暖 (SV) warm (of weather or friendship).

WÉNPÍNG$_4$ 文憑 (N) diploma, certificate. (M: zhāng 張). dé-wénpíng 得文憑 receive a diploma.

WĒNQUÁN$_4$ 温泉 (N) hot spring.

WĒNROU$_3$ 温柔 (SV) gentle, softhearted. Tā-tàitai-de-xìng-qing hen-wēnrou. 他太太的性情很温柔. His wife has a gentle disposition.

WÈNTÍ$_1$ 問題 (N) (1) problem. Wǒmen-de-wèntí-hái-méi-jiě-jué-ne. 我們的問題還沒解決呢. Our problems haven't been solved yet. Zhèige-wèntí hěn-dà. 這個問題很大. This is a very big problem. (2) question. Bié-huída-tāde-wèntí. 别回答他的問題. Don't answer his question.

WĒNXÍ$_2$ 温習 (TV) review (of studies). Wǒ-bǎ-lìshǐ dōu-wàng-le, wǒ-děi-wēnxi-yixia. 我把歷史都忘了，我得温習一下. I forget all my history, I have to review it a little bit.

WÉNXUÉ$_3$ 文學 (N) literature.

'WÉNYǍ$_3$ 文雅 (SV) refined, genteel, elegant (of a person). (opp. cūbào 粗暴). Tā-shuō-huà hen-'wényǎ. 他説話很文雅. When he talks he is very elegant.

WÉNYÁN$_3$ 文言 (N) classical or literary style (of Chinese writings).

WÉNYANWÉN$_2$ 文言文 (N) Chinese writings (done in classical or literary style).

WÉNYÌ$_3$ 文藝 (N) literature and fine arts.

WÉNZHANG$_3$ 文章 (N) (1) article, essay. (M: piān 篇). xiě-wénzhang 寫文章 write articles. fābiǎo-wénzhang 發表文章 publish articles. (2) implication. Lǐbianr-yídìng-yǒu-wénzhang. 裏邊兒一定有文章. There must be some implication in it.

WÉNZHÀNG$_5$ 蚊帳 (N) mosquito net. (M: dǐng 頂).

WĚNZHONG$_4$ 穩重 (SV) calm, steady. Tāde-tàidu hěn-wěnzhong. 他的態度很穩重. His attitude is very calm.

WÉNZI$_4$ 蚊子 (N) mosquito. (M: zhī 隻).

WÉNZÌ$_2$ 文字 (N) (1) writing system (of a language), Chinese characters. gǔdàide-wénzì 古代的文字 ancient writing system. Yǒude-yǔyán méi-you wénzì. 有的語言没有文字. Some languages have no writing system. (2) phraseology. Wénzì-hěn-hǎo, kěshi-nèiróng-bu-xíng. 文字很好,可是内容不行. The phraseology is quite good, but the content is poor.

WŌ$_3$ 窩 (N) nest, burrow, hive, or other home of animals, birds, or insects. fēngwō 蜂窩 beehive. Niǎor dā-wō-ne. 鳥兒搭窩呢. The bird is building a nest.

(TV) (1) bend, twist something. Bié-wǒ-nèige-zhǐbǎnr. 别窩那個紙板兒. Don't bend that cardboard. (2) shelter, harbor a criminal. Tā-jiā wǒzhe-yige-tǔfěi. 他家窩着一個土匪. He harbored a robber in his house.

WǑ$_1$ 我 (PR) (1) I, me. Géi-wo. 給我. Give it to me. (2) used before a noun, my. wǒ-jiějie 我姐姐 my sister.

WÒCHĒ$_4$ 卧車 (N) sleeping car, pullman. (M: liàng 輛).

WÒFÁNG$_3$ 卧房 (N) bedroom. (M: jiān 間).

WǑMEN$_1$ 我們 (PR) (1) we, us (may or may not include the person or persons spoken to). Wǒmen-chīle-fàn-le, nǐmen-ne? 我們吃了飯了,你們呢? We have eaten, how about you? Wǒmen-yíkuàir-qùbe. 我們一塊兒去吧. Let's go together. (2) used before a noun, our. wǒmen-mǔqin 我們母親 our mother. (cf: ZÁNMEN 咱們).

WÒ-SHǑU$_4$ 握手 (VO) shake hands. Wǒ-qu-gēn-ta-wòwo-shǒu. 我去跟他握握手. I will go to shake hands with him. (cf: LĀ-SHǑU 拉手).

WǓ$_4$ 摀 (TV) cover, conceal (especially with the hand). Tā-yòng-shǒu wǔzhe-zuǐ. 他用手摀着嘴. He put his hand over his mouth.

WǓ$_4$ 舞 (N) dancing. tǔfēngwǔ 土風舞 folk dance.

(TV) dance with movement of the hands, with or without something in them. wǔ-jiàn 舞劍 do a sword dance.

WǓ$_1$ 五 (NU) five, fifth. wǔpī-mǎ 五匹馬 five horses. wǔlóu 五樓 fifth floor.

WÙ$_4$ 霧 (N) fog, mist, vapor. xià-wù 下霧 have fog.

WÙ$_3$ 誤 (TV) let an opportunity go by, cause something to be missed by delaying. Tā-láiwǎn-le, wù-le. 他來晚了,誤了. He came late and missed it. Hē-jiǔ róngyi-wù-shì. 喝酒容易誤事. In drinking, it's easy to let responsibilities slip by. (See: DĀNWU 耽誤).

WÙBÌ$_3$ 務必 (AD) without fail, of necessity. Qǐng-nín míngtian-wùbì-lái. 請您明天務必來. Please do come tomorrow without fail.

WǓCHĀNG$_3$ 武昌 (PW) Wu-ch'ang (capital of Hupeh province).

WǓCHǍNG$_4$ 舞場 (N) dance hall, night club where dance music is provided. (M: jiā 家).

WÚCHǍNJIĒJI$_4$ 無產階級 (N) proletarian class.

WǓDǍO$_5$ 舞蹈 (N) (1) the dance (as an art form). (2) dancing.

WÙ-DIǍN$_3$ 誤點 (VO) behind schedule, late (of train, bus, airplane, etc.).

WǓDǏNG$_4$ 屋頂 (N) roof.

WǓFÀN$_1$ 午飯 (N) lunch. (M: dùn 頓).

WÚFÁNG$_3$ 無妨 (TV) wouldn't be any harm. Nǐ-wúfáng-shì-yishi. 你無妨試一試. There wouldn't be any harm in trying it. Qù-ye-wúfáng. 去也無妨. There's no harm in going.

WÚFĒI$_3$ 無非 (AD) no more than, merely. Tā-wúfēi-shì-yí-ge-bīng. 他無非是一個兵. He is no more than a private. Wǒ-wúfei-děi-qù-yi-tàng. 我無非得去一趟. I merely have to go there once.

WÚGÙ$_3$ 無故 (AD) without a cause or reason. Tā-wúgù jiu-cí-zhí-le. 他無故就辭職了. He resigned without any reason.

WÚGUAI$_4$ 無怪 (MA) no wonder. (syn. nánguai 難怪). Wúguài-ni-bǎ-ta-jùjué-le. 無怪你把他拒絕了. No wonder you refused him.

WŪGUĪ$_4$ 烏龜 (N) (1) black tortoise. (2) cuckold (husband of an adultress).

WǓHÒU$_3$ 午後 (TW) the afternoon. Wǔhòu-bǐ-wǔqián-hǎo. 午後比午前好. The afternoon is better than the morning. Wǒmen-wǔhòu-zai-qù-ba! 我們午後再去吧! Let's not go until the afternoon!

WÙHUĀGUǑ$_4$ 無花果 (N) fig.

WÙHUI$_2$ 誤會 (TV) misunderstand. Qǐng-nǐ-buyào-wùhui-wǒ-de-yìsi. 請你不要誤會我的意思. Please don't misunderstand what I mean. (N) misunderstanding. Tā-gēn-wo-fāshēngle-hěn-dà-de-wùhui. 他跟我發生了很大的誤會. A great misunderstanding developed between him and me.

WÙJIÀ$_4$ 物價 (N) price of things. Wùjià yuè-lai-yuè-gāo. 物價越來越高. The price of things goes higher and higher.

WǓJĪN$_5$ 五金 (N) (lit. the five kinds of metal, referring to jīn 金 gold, yín 銀 silver, tóng 銅 copper, tiě 鐵 iron and xī 錫 tin) metal. wǔjīnháng 五金行 hardware store.

WÚJĪNGDǍCǍI$_4$ 無精打彩 (SV) be depressed, in low spirit. Zhèi-liǎngtiān tā-lǎo-wújīngdǎ-cǎi. 這兩天他老無精打彩. He has been very depressed these past few days.

WŪLÀI$_3$ 誣賴 (TV) implicate or accuse falsely. Nǐ-bunéng-wūlàiwo. 你不能誣賴我. You can't accuse me without any proof.

WǓLÌ$_4$ 武力 (N) force of arms, force.

WÙLǏ$_3$ 物理 (N) physics. (M: mén 門). xué-wùlǐ 學物理 study physics.

WÚLIÁO$_3$ 無聊 (SV) (1) bored, uninterested. Zuìjìn wǒ-juéde-hěn-wúliáo. 最近我覺得很無聊. I feel really bored recently. (2) be boring. Nǐ-tài-wúliáo-le. 你太無聊了. You're really boring.

WÚLÙN$_2$ 無論 (AD) regardless of, no matter (whether), it doesn't matter (whether). (syn. bùguǎn 不管, bùlùn 不論). Wúlùn-shì-zhōng-shì-biǎo wǒ-dōu-yào. 無論是鐘是錶我都要. It doesn't matter whether it's a clock or a watch, I still want it.

WǓNǙ 舞女 (N) dance-hall girl.

WǓQÌ$_4$ 武器 (N) weapon, arms. (M: jiàn 件).

WǓQIÁN$_3$ 午前 (TW) the morning, forenoon. Wǔqián-bǐ-wǔhòu duǎn-yidianr. 午前比午後短一點兒. The morning is shorter than the afternoon. Wǔqián kōngqì-bǐjiǎo-xīnxian. 午前空氣比較新鮮. The air is fresher in the morning.

WǓRU 侮辱 (TV) insult. Nǐ-wèi-shénme wǔru-ta? 你為甚麼侮辱他? Why do you insult him?

(N) insult. Wǒ-bu-néng-shòu-zhèizhongde-wǔru. 我不能受這種的侮辱. I can't take this kind of insult.

WÚSHÙ$_4$ 無數 (B-) countless, numerous. wúshùcì 無數次 many many times.

WÚSUǑWEI$_2$ 無所謂 (SV) make no difference, of no importance. Tiānqi-rè-yidianr ye-wúsuǒwèi. 天氣熱一點兒也無所謂. The weather's a little hot, it doesn't matter. A: Zhèibe-shū-hǎo-ma? B: Wúsuǒwèi. A: 這本書好嗎? B: 無所謂. A: Is this book good? B: Not much. Zhèizhong-dōngxi wúsuǒwèi-hǎo-bu-hǎo. 這種東西無所謂好不好. It doesn't make any difference whether this kind of thing is good or not.

WÚTONG$_5$ 梧桐 (N) sterculia platanifolia.(M: kē 棵).

WÚXIÀN$_4$ 無限 (SV) endless, boundless, unlimited. Tāde-qiántú wúxiàn. 他的前途無限. His future is unlimited.

WÚXIÀNDÌAN$_3$ 無線電 (N) radio. (M: jià 架). kāi-wúxiàndiàn 開無線電 turn on the radio.

WŪYĀ$_5$ 烏鴉 (N) crow. (M: zhī 隻).

WÚYÌ$_4$ 無意 (AD) without any intention, not on purpose. Wǒ-wúyì bǎ-ta-déizuì-le. 我無意把他得罪了. I offended him without knowing it.

WǓYÌ$_4$ 武藝 (N) art *or* technique of fighting.

WǓYUE$_1$ 五月 (TW) (*lit.* the fifth month of the year) May.

WÙZHÌ$_4$ 物質 (N) material (*vs. spiritual*), substance.

WǓZHUĀNG$_4$ 武裝 (TV) take up arms, arm. Xuésheng dōu-wǔzhuāngqilai-le. 學生都武裝起來了. The students all took up arms.

(N) arms. quánfù-wǔzhuāng 全付武裝 fully armed.

WŪZI$_1$ 屋子 (N) room. (M:jiàn 間).

X

XĪ$_1$ 西 (L) west. chéngxī 城西 (the area) west of the city. xībù 西部 western part. wàng-xī-kàn 往西看 look towards the west.

(B) western (countries). xīfang-rén 西方人 Occidentals, westerners.

XĪ$_3$ 吸 (TV) (1) inhale. Gănkuài-xī-yìdiănr-yăngqì-ba. 趕快吸一點兒氧氣吧. Quick, breathe in some oxygen. (2) smoke. Xī-yizhi-yān. 吸一枝煙. Smoke a cigarette. (3) absorb, soak up. Miánhua-néng-xī-hĕn-duō-shuĭ. 棉花能吸很多水. Cotton can absorb a lot of water.

XĪ$_3$ 稀 (SV) (1) thin, watery. Zhōu tài-xī. 粥太稀. The porridge is too watery. (2) thin, sparse. Tā-tóufa xī-le. 他頭髮稀了. His hair is thin. rénkou hĕn-xī 人口很稀 sparsely populated.

XĪ$_5$ 錫 see XÍLA 錫鑞.

XÍ$_4$ 席 (N) (1) woven mat made of bamboo or reed. (M: zhāng 張). (2) banquet, feast. (M: zhuō 桌). jiŭxí 酒席 banquet.

XĬ$_1$ 洗 (TV) (1) wash. xĭ-yīshang 洗衣裳 wash clothes. (2) shuffle cards. xĭ-pái 洗牌 shuffle cards. (3) develop photographs. Tā-zìjĭ xĭ-xiàng-piānr. 他自己洗像片兒. He develops film by himself.

XÌ$_2$ 戲 (N) play, opera. (M: chū 齣, mù 幕, tái 臺). yăn-xì 演戲 act in a play or put on a play. chàng-xì 唱戲 sing opera.

XÌ$_3$ 系 (N) department (in a university or college). shénma-xì 甚麼系 what department. wùlĭ-xì 物理系 department of physics.

(M) department. sānxì 三系 three departments.

XÌ$_2$ 細 (SV) (opp. cū 粗). (1) fine, delicate. Tāde-pífu hĕn-xì. 他的皮膚很細. Her skin is very delicate. (2) thin (in dimension), slender. Zhèige-tiĕsī tài-xì. 這個鐵絲太細. This iron wire is too thin. (3) fine and detailed. Tā-huàde hĕn-xì. 他畫的很細. He painted it in detail. (4) careful in thinking. Tā-zhèige-rén hĕn-xì. 他這個人很細. He has a careful mind.

(AD) minutely, in detail, carefully. Nĭ-zai xì-xiăng-yixiang. 你再細想一想. You'd better think it over more carefully.

XIĀ$_3$ 蝦 (N) shrimp, prawn. (M: zhī 隻).

XIĀ$_2$ 瞎 (IV) blind, go blind. Tā-liǎngzhi-yǎnjing dōu-xiāle. 他兩隻眼睛都瞎了. He is blind in both eyes. (AD) blindly, aimlessly. (syn. hú 胡). xiāshuō 瞎說 talk nonsensically. xiāpǎo 瞎跑 wander around aimlessly. (SV) tangled. Xiàn-xiā-le. 線瞎了. The thread is tangled.

XIÀ$_1$ 下 (IV) (1) descend from a higher place. xià-shān 下山 descend from the mountain. xià-lóu 下樓 descend from an upper story of a building. (2) get off a conveyance, dismount, disembark. xià-chē 下車 get off a car or train. xià-mǎ 下馬 dismount from a horse. Wǒ-yí-xià-diàntī, jiu-kànjian-ta-le. 我一下電梯就看見他了. As soon as I got off the elevator I saw him. (3) lit or fig. descend to a lower place. xià-shuǐ 下水 get into the water. xià-dìyu 下地獄 go down to hell. xià-chúfáng 下厨房 go to the kitchen to work. xià-fànguǎnr 下飯館兒 go to a restaurant to eat. (4) go from north to south or to a less developed area. xià-xiāng 下鄉 go to the country. (5) get out of class, school, office, work. xià-kè 下課 get out of class. xià-bān 下班 get out of class or work. (6) come down from the sky, such as rain, snow, hail, etc. xià-báozi 下雹子 hail. xià-shuāng 下霜 have frost. (7) lay eggs, drop a litter. xià-dàn 下蛋 lay eggs. xià-xiǎo-māor 下小貓兒 drop a litter of kittens. (8) put in or down, ingredients of food, fertilizer, medicine, poison, down payment or deposit, color, capital, effort, etc. xià-miàn 下麵 put noodles in (the pot) to cook. xià-fèiliào 下肥料 put in fertilizer. Zhèibēi-jiǔ xiàle-dúyào-le. 這杯酒下了毒藥了. This drink (alcoholic) has been poisoned. xià-dìngyì 下定義 give a definition. xià-pīping 下批評 criticize. xià-jiélùn 下結論 give a conclusion. xià-dìngqian 下定錢 put down a deposit. xià-gōngfu 下工夫 put in time and effort. (9) issue an order or summons, send out invitations. xià-mìngling 下命令 issue an order. xià-chuánpiào 下傳票 issue a summons. xià-tiězi 下帖子 send invitations. (10) lower a flag. xià-qí 下旗 lower the flag. xià-bànqí 下半旗 fly the flag at half-mast. (11) play or make a move in chess, checkers, go or similar games. xià-yipanqí. 下一盤棋 play a game of chess. Gāi-ni-xià-le. 該你下了 Your turn to move. or Your turn to play. (12) get food or drink down by taking a small amount of something tasty along with it. xià-fàn 下飯 get the rice down. Yòng-shénma-xià-jiǔ? 用甚麼下酒? What shall we have with the wine?

(RE) (1) down. zuòxia 坐下 sit down. guìxia 跪下 kneel down. (2) indicates the capacity for holding or containing. fàng-buxià 放不下 cannot hold (a certain of something). zuòde-xia 坐得下 can seat (a certain number of people). (3) indicates that an action is settled. Tā-méi-liúxia-qián. 他没留下錢. He didn't leave money behind. Nín-shōuxia-ba. 您收下吧 You better accept it.

XIÀ$_1$ 下 (L) below, down. lóuxià 樓下 downstairs. yǐxià 以下 from this point on. wàng-xià-kàn 往下看 look downward. zài-zhèizong-qíngxing-xià 在這種情形下 under this kind of circumstances.

(SP) next. xiàyicì 下一次 next time. xiàcè 下冊 second volume. xià(ge)yuè 下(個)月 next month. xià(ge)lǐbài 下(個)禮拜 next week.

(B) lower. xiàděng 下等 lower class. xiàjí 下級 lower rank. Zhèibu-shū yǒu-shàng-zhōng-xià sānběn. 這部書有上中下三本. This set of books has three volumes, first, second and last.

XIÀ$_3$ 嚇 (TV) scare. Wǒ-děi-xià-ta-yixiàzi. 我得嚇他一下子. I have to scare him (once). Bǎ-wǒ-xiàzháo-le. 把我嚇着了 It scared me. Zhēn-xià-rén. 真嚇人. It's really frightening. (See: XIÀ-YITIÀO 嚇一跳, XIÀHU 嚇唬).

XIÀBA(KĒR)$_4$ 下巴(頦兒) (N) chin.

XIÀ-BAN$_2$ 下班 (VO) get out of work, go off duty, get out of class. Nǐmen-xiàle-bān gàn-shénma? 他們下了班幹甚麼? What are you doing after you're off duty?

'XIÀBÀNTIANR$_4$ 下半天兒 (TW) afternoon.

XIÀ-BÁOZI$_4$ 下雹子 (VO) hail.

'XIÀBÈIZI$_4$ 下輩子 (TW) next life-time, next reincarnation (Buddhist belief).

XIÀBIANR$_1$ 下邊兒 or XIÀ-TOU 下頭 or XIÀMIAN 下面 (PW) (1) bottom, lower surface. Wǎn-xiàbianr-yǒu-zì. 碗下邊兒有字. There are characters on the lower surface of the bowl. (2) lower part or area of something. Nèizhang-huàr shàngbianr-shi-yúncai, xiàbianr-shi-hǎi. 那張畫兒上邊兒是雲彩下邊兒是海. The higher part of the painting is clouds and the lower part is the sea. (3) lit. or fig. under, below. Bào-zai-shū-xiàbianr-ne. 報在書下邊兒呢. The newspaper is under the books. Shàngbianrde-mìngling, xiàbianr-dei-fúcóng. 上邊兒的命令,下

邊兒得服從. The orders are from above, those below must obey. (4) latter part of a speech, book or event. Tā-jiu-shuōdao-zhèr, xiàbianr-méi-shuō. 他就說到這兒, 下邊兒沒說. He talked only up to this point and didn't say anything about the latter part.

XIÀCHÁO$_3$ 夏朝 (TW) Hsia dynasty.

'XIÀCÌ$_2$ 下次 (TW) next time. (syn. xiàhuí 下回).

XIÀ-DÌ$_4$ 下地 (VO) (1) get out of bed (as a patient after a long illness). Nǐ-hái-bùnéng-xiàdì-ne. 你還不能下地呢. You can't get out of bed yet. (2) go to the field to work. Tā-xià-dì-zuò-huó-qu-le. 他下地作活去了. He went to the field to work.

XIÀHU$_4$ 嚇唬 (TV) Peip. scare someone on purpose. Nǐ-bié-xiàhu-nǐ-xiǎodìdi. 你別嚇唬你小弟弟. Don't scare your little brother.

XIĀHUÀ$_3$ 瞎話 (N) lie, untruth. (syn. huǎnghuà 謊話). shuō-xiāhuà 說瞎話 tell a lie. biān-xiāhuà 編瞎話 fabricate a lie. (See: HUǍNG 謊).

XIÀHUÍ$_1$ 下回 (TW) next time. (syn. xiàcì 下次).

XIÀJÍ$_4$ 下級 (N) lower ranks, subordinates.

XIÀJIÀNG$_4$ 下降 (IV) descend, come down. Xiàjiàng-dao-'wǔ-qiān-chǐ. 下降到五千尺. Descend to five thousand feet.

XIÀ-KÈ$_1$ 下課 (VO) get out of class.

XIÀLAI$_1$ 下來 (RV) (1) come down. Cóng-shùshang xiàlai-yi-zhī-niǎor. 從樹上下來一隻鳥兒. A bird came down from the tree. (2) enough to cover the expense. Háizi-niàn-shū, yíge-yuè-yǒu-wǔshi-kuai-qián jiu-xiàlai-le. 孩子念書一個月有五十塊錢就下來了. Fifty dollars a month will be enough to cover expenses for the child to study.

(RE) (1) down (here). náxialai 拿下來 take it down (here). qiēxialai 切下來 cut it down. (2) indicates finalizing the action, up. cúnxialai 存下來 save up. (3) get approval from a superior or authority. Nèijian-shì tā-méi-bànxialái. 那件事他沒辦下來. He didn't get approval for that matter. (4) enough to cover the expense. Zhèige-biǎo wǒ-kan-yibǎikuai-qián mǎibuxiàlái. 這個表我看一百塊錢買不下來. I don't think one hundred dollars is enough to buy this watch.

XIÀ(GE)LǏBÀI$_1$ 下(個)禮拜 see XIÀ(GE)XĪNGQĪ 下(個)星期.

XIÀLIÚ$_3$ 下流 (SV) mean, vulgar.

XIÀLIÚ$_3$ 下流 (N) lower part of a river.

XIÀ-LÙSHUI$_4$ 下露水 (VO) have dew.

XIĀMI$_5$ 蝦米 (N) (1) small shrimp. (2) dried shrimp.

XIÀMIAN$_3$ 下面 see XIÀBIANR 下邊兒.

XĪ'ĀN$_2$ 西安 (PW) Sian (capital of Shensi province).

XIĀN$_4$ 掀 (TV) lift up, pick up a cover. Bǎ-tǎnzi-xiānqilai.. 把毯子掀起來. Lift up the blanket. xiān-liánzi 掀簾子 lift up the curtain.

XIĀN$_1$ 先 (AD) beforehand, first, earlier. (opp. hòu 後). Wǒmen-xiān-chī-zài-qù. 我們先吃再去. Let's eat first before we go. Nín-xiān-qǐng. 您先請. You go first. or After you.

(B) preceding. xiānlì 先例 precedent.

(B-) my late (referring to deceased family members who are older than oneself). xiānfū 先夫 my late husband.

XIĀN$_3$ 鮮 (SV) fresh (in taste). Zhèige-tāng-zhēn-xiān. 這個湯真鮮. This soup is really fresh tasting.

(B) fresh (in the original state). xiānyú 鮮魚 fresh fish. (cf: XĪNXIAN 新鮮).

XIÁN$_3$ 嫌 (TV) (1) dislike. Nǐ-xián-zhèige-yánse-ba! 你嫌這個顏色吧! You don't like this color, I suppose. (2) find something or someone unsatisfactory because... Wǒ-xián-ta-bu-yònggōng. 我嫌他不用功. I found him unsatisfactory because he doesn't work hard. Tā-xián-zhèr-tài-lěng. 他嫌這兒太冷. He finds it too cold here.

XIÁN$_3$ 鹹 (SV) salty. xiányú 鹹魚 salted fish.

XIÁN$_4$ 閒 (SV) have free time, be unoccupied, idle. Tā-xiànzài-hěn-xián. 他現在很閒. He has free time now.

(N) free or leisure time. Wǒ-lǐbàitiān dou-bu-dé-xián. 我禮拜天都不得閒. I don't have any free time even on Sunday.

(AD) idly, leisurely. xiánguàng 閒逛 wandering around liesurely.

XIǍN$_3$ 顯 (SV) noticeable, be easily seen. Zāngde-nèikuài hěn-xiǎn. 髒的那塊很顯. That spot of dirt is very noticeable.

XIÀN$_3$ 線 (N) (1) thread, string, yarn. (M: tiáo 條, gēn 根). sī-xiàn 絲線 silk thread. máo-xiàn 毛線 yarn. (2) wire. (M: tiáo 條, gēn 根). diànhuà-xiàn 電話線 telephone wire. (3) line. (M: dào 道). huà-yidao-xiàn 畫一道線 draw a line.

XIÀN$_4$ 縣 (N) hsien (a subdivision of a Chinese province, similar to a county). xiànzhǎng 縣長 magistrate of a hsien.

XIÀN$_3$ 現 or XUÀN 現 (AD) take or start action at the time when

Y

YA$_1$ 呀 (P) used in place of a when the preceding word ends in the sounds e, i, ū ,ua or uo. Shéi-ya? 誰呀? Who is it? (I) indicates surprise, my goodness! Ya! wǒ-píbāo-diū-le. 呀！我皮包丟了. My goodness! I lost my purse.

YĀ$_4$ 押 (TV) (1) borrow money on something, mortgage. Tā-bǎ-qìchē yāchuqu-le. 他把汽車押出去了. He mortgaged his car. (2) hold in custody. Jǐngchájú-yāle-ta-liǎngtiān. 警察局押了他兩天. The police held him for two days. (3) bet in a number game similar to roulette. Wǒ-yā-shuāngshur. 我押雙數. I bet on even numbers.

YĀ$_2$ 壓 (TV) (1) place something on top of something else in order to weigh it down press down. Ná-shū bǎ-zhèixie-zhǐ yāshang, shěngde-ràng-fēng guāpǎo-le. 拿書把這些紙壓上，省得讓風颳跑了. Put a book on top of these papers so that the wind won't blow them away. Zhèige-hézi-li shì-bōlibēi, bié-yā. 這盒子裏是玻璃杯，別壓. There are glasses in this box. Don't press down on it. Tǎnzi-tài-zhòng, yādeheng. 毯子太重壓得哼. The blanket is too heavy. Its weight on me makes me uncomfortable. (2) place something directly atop of something. Jīntiande-bào yā-zhe-zuótiande-bào. 今天的報壓着昨天的報. Today's paper is on top of yesterday's paper. Nèi-fēng-xìn yāzai-shū-dǐxia-le. 那封信壓在書底下了. That letter was underneath the books. (3) oppress. Tāmen ná-shìli-yā-ta, yě-méi-bǎ-ta-yāfú-le. 他們拿勢力壓他，也沒把他壓服了. They oppressed him with power, but did not subjugate him. (4) hold a business matter not taking any action on it. Tā-yāzhe-gōngshì-bu-bàn. 他壓着公事不辦. He is holding the matter not taking any action. (5) hold down, suppress an emotion. Wǒ-bǎ-xínli-de-huǒr yāxiaqu-le. 把心裏的火兒壓下去了. I suppressed my anger. (6) hold or dètain a person, put under guard, arrest. Bǎ-ta-yā-qilai. 把他壓起來 Put him under guard.

(B) pressure. xuěyā 血壓 blood pressure. qìyā 氣壓

atmospheric or barometric pressure. diànyā 電壓 voltage.

YÁ$_1$ 牙 (N) tooth. (M: kē 顆). shuā-yá 刷牙 brush teeth.

YǍ$_4$ 啞 (SV) hoarse. Tāde-shēng-yin hén-yǎ. 他的聲音很啞. His voice is very hoarse.

YǍ$_4$ 雅 (SV) elegant.

YÀ$_3$ 軋 (TV) roll over something with great downward pressure. Chē-bǎ-gǒu yà-le. 車把狗軋了. The car has run over a dog. Tāmen-bǎ-dì-yàpíng-le. 他們把地軋平了. They have smoothed down the ground with a roller.

YǍBA$_3$ 啞巴 (N) mute person.

YÁCHEN$_5$ 牙磣 (SV) gritty (of food).

YÁCHI$_4$ 牙齒 (N) tooth. (M: kē 顆).

YĀDÀN$_4$ 鴨蛋 (N) duck egg.

YÁFĚN$_4$ 牙粉 (N) tooth powder. (M: hér 盒兒).

YÁGĀO$_3$ 牙膏 (N) tooth-paste. (M: tǒngr 筒兒).

YÀGĒNR$_3$ 壓根兒 (AD) from the very beginning. Tā-yàgēnr jiu-méi-xiǎng. 他壓根兒就沒想. From the very beginning he didn't think.

YĀLI$_2$ 壓力 (N) lit. or fig. pressure. Yāli-tài-dà. 壓力太大. The pressure is too great.

YĀN$_5$ 醃 (TV) salt, pickle, corn (as corned beef) yān-xiáncài 醃鹹菜 make salted vegetables. yānròu 醃肉 salt meat or salted meat.

YĀN$_1$ 烟 (N) (1) smoke. (M: gǔ 股). mào-yān 冒烟 emit smoke. (2) tobacco, cigarette. (M: zhī 枝, bāo 包, tiáor 條兒). xī-yān 吸烟 (lit. inhale smoke) smoke. Wǒ-yìtiān chōu-yibāo-yān. 我一天抽一包烟. I smoke a pack of cigarettes a day.

YĀN$_3$ 淹 (TV) inundate, flood. Shuǐ-bǎ-wǒmende-fángzi yān-le. 水把我們的房子淹了. The water inundated our house.

YÁN$_4$ 嚴 (SV) strict, stern. Tāde-fùqin-guǎn-ta guǎnde tài-yán-le. 他的父親管他管的太嚴了. His father disciplined him too rigorously. Lǎoshī duì-women-hen-yán. 老師對我們太嚴. Our teacher is quite strict with us. (cf: JǏN 緊).

YÁN$_3$ 鹽 (N) salt. sǎ-yidianr-yán 撒一點兒鹽 sprinkle on a little salt.

YÁN$_4$ 沿 (TV) edge, trim a dress. yán-huābiānr 沿花邊兒 trim a dress with lace. (CV) extending along, bordering. yán-hǎi-zǒu 沿海走 go along the seashore.

YǍN$_1$ 眼 (N) (1) or YǍNJING 眼睛 eye. (M: zhī 隻). zhēng-yǎn 睜眼 open the eyes. hé-yǎn 合眼 or bì-yǎn 閉眼 close the eyes. dèng-yǎn 瞪眼 open the eyes wide, stare at something be angry. Tāde-yăn yŏu-shén. 他的眼有神. He has a gleam in his eye. (2) or YĂNJING 眼睛 vision. Tāde-yăn zhēn-jiān. 他的眼真尖. His eyes are really sharp. (3) hole. Zài-tiĕbăn-shang dăle liăngge-yăn. 在鐵板上打了兩個眼. Two holes were made in the sheet iron. (cf: YĂNR 眼兒).

(M) (1) for an instance of looking at something. Wŏ-kànle-ta yiyăn. 我看了他一眼. I gave him a look. (2) for a well. yìyan-jĭng 一眼井 a well.

YĂN$_3$ 演 (TV) (1) act, perform in the performing arts. yăn-xì 演戲 perform in an opera or play. Yăn-dìanyĭngr dĕi-yŏu-tiāncai. 演電影兒得有天才. To act in motion pictures one has to have talent. (2) put on a show. Zhèijia-diànyĭngryuàn yăn-shénma-diànyĭngr-ne? 這個電影兒院演甚麼電影兒呢 What movie is this theater showing?

YÀN$_3$ 嚥 (TV) swallow. Zhèkuài-táng-tài-dà, yàn-buxiàqù. 這塊糖太大,嚥不下去. This piece of candy is too big to swallow.

YÀN$_5$ 釅 (SV) concentrated, strong (of a solution, especially tea).

YÁNCHÁNG$_3$ 延長 (TV) prolong. Wŏmende-jiàqĭ yánchángle-yíge-lĭbài. 我們的假期延長了一個禮拜. Our vacation has been extended for another week.

YÁN-DÀOR$_5$ 沿道兒 (VO) along the road. Yán-dàor yŏu-hĕn-duō-shù. 沿道兒有很多樹. There are many trees along the road.

YĀNDŎU$_3$ 烟斗 (N) smoking pipe. chōu-yāndŏu 抽烟斗 smoke a pipe.

YĂNFÚ$_4$ 眼福 (N) the good fortune of seeing something beautiful or delightful. Jīntian kànjian-zènma-duō-hăo-dōngxi, zhēn-yŏu-yănfú. 今天看見這麼多的好東西,真有眼福. Today I saw so many good things, I was really fortunate.

YÁNG$_3$ 羊 (N) sheep, goat. (M:zhī 隻 qún 羣). (See: SHĀNYÁNG 山羊, MIÁNYÁNG 綿羊).

YÁNG$_3$ 洋 (N) ocean. hăiyáng 海洋 ocean.

(B-) foreign, imported, western. yángrén 洋人 a Westerner. yánghuò 洋貨 imported goods.

YĂNG$_4$ 仰 (TV) lift the head to face upward. Tā-yăngzhe-tóu kàn-tiān. 他仰着頭看天. He is lifting his head to look at the sky.

YĂNG$_4$ 氧 (B) oxygen. yănghuà 氧化 oxidize, oxidation.

YĂNG$_3$ 養 (TV) (1) give birth to a child. Tā-lĭbàitiān yăngle-yí-ge-érzi. 他禮拜天養了一個兒子. She gave birth to a son on Sunday. (2) raise children, flowers,

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ZÁ$_3$ 砸 (TV) pound, hammer, smash, break something. zá-hétao 砸核桃 break a walnut (by smashing). Ná-chuízi-záza. 拿鎚子砸砸. Pound it with the hammer. Bă-mén-zákai. 把門砸開. Smash the door open. Shítou-diàoxialai, bă-tade-tóu zá-le. 石頭掉下來,把他的頭砸了. A stone fell down and crashed down on his head. Tā-bă-fànwăn-zá-le. 他把飯碗砸了. He broke the rice bowl. or He lost his job.

(SV) be a failure or flop. Nèici-wŏmen-chàng-xì, zhēn-zá-le. 那次我們唱戲,真砸了. The time that we had a musical play it was a flop.

(RE) indicates that the result of the action was a failure. Tā-bă-shìqing bànzá-le. 他把事情辦砸了. His handling of the matter was a failure.

ZĀI$_2$ 栽 (TV) plant. zāi-huār 栽花兒 plant a flower.

ZĀI$_3$ 栽 (TV) (1) fall, tumble. Wŏ-zāidăo-le. 我栽倒了. I have fallen. (2) fail in doing something and lose face. Tā-zāi-(gēntou)-le. 他栽(跟頭)了. He failed and lost face.

ZĂI$_3$ 宰 (TV) slaughter an animal. zăi-niú 宰牛 slaughter a cow.

ZÀI$_1$ 在 (IV) exist, be alive. Zhāng-xiansheng hái-zài, tā-tàitai-bu-zài-le. 張先生還在,他太太不在了. Mr. Chang is still alive, but his wife has passed away. Nĭde-fángzi hái-zài. 你的房子還在. Your house still exists.

(TV) (1) be at, in, on a place, at a time. Tā-zài-jiā, méi-zài-zhèr. 他在家,沒在這兒. He is at home, not here. Tā-dìng-de-shíhou jiù-zài-míng-tian-wănshang. 他訂的時候就在明天晚上. The time which he settled on is tomorrow evening. Nĭ-qù-zhăo-ta-ba, tā-zhŭn-zài. 你去找他吧,他準在. Go and look for him, he's certainly there. (2) depend upon, be up to someone to decide. Wŏmen-zĕn-ma-bàn, jiu-zài-nĭ-le. 我們怎麼辦,就在你了. How we act will be up to you. Nà-zài-nĭ-yŏu-duōshao-qián. 那在你有多少錢. That depends upon how much money you have. (3) according to. Zài-wŏ-kàn, nà-bu-yàojĭn. 在我

看,那不要緊. According to the way I look at it, it is not important.

(CV) at, in, on a place, at a time. Wǒ-bu-xǐhuan-zai-fàngguǎnr-chī-fàn. 我不喜歡在飯館兒吃飯. I don't like to eat in a restaurant. Tā-shì-zài-lái-yǐqián shuō-de. 他是在來以前說的. It was before he came that he said it.

(PV) at, in,on a place, at a time. Tā-zhùzai-wǒ-jiā-le. 他住在我家了. He lived in my house. Tā tǎngzai-dìxia-le. 他躺在地下了. He is lying on the floor.

(AD) (con. zhèngzai 正在). in the midst of doing something. Tā-zai-jiào-ni-ne. 他在叫你呢. He is calling you. Nǐ-zai-zuò-shénma? 你在作甚麼? What are you doing? (See: DE 的, ĀI 挨).

ZÀI$_1$ 再 (AD) (l) used in commands, suggestions or suppositional phrases, again. Yǒu-gōngfu, qǐng-zài-lái. 有工夫,請再來. When you have time, please come again. Yàoshi-zài-xià-yǔ, nà-hái-děi-gǎi-rìzi. 要是再下雨,那還得改日子. If it rains again, the date will have to be changed again. Wǒ-hái-dei-zài-qù-liang-ci. 我還得再去兩次. I have to go there several more times. Wǒ-bu-zài-hē-jiǔ-le. 我不再喝酒了. I'm not going to drink again. (cf: HÁI 還 YÒU 又). (2) unstressed, preceded by an expression of time or condition to indicate a suggestion or command or a future happening, then. Chīle-fàn zai-zǒu-ba. 吃了飯再走吧. Let's eat and then leave. Míngtian zai-zuò. 明天再作 We'll do it tomorrow. (cf:CÁI 才). (3) stressed, used before SV, more, -er. Yàoshi-'zài-guì wǒ-jiu-mǎi-buqǐ-le. 要是再貴我就買不起了 If it is more expensive, I can't afford it. Wǒ-méiyou-zài-dà-de. 我沒有再大的. I have nothing bigger. (4) furthermore, on top of that. Nǐ-bu-qù, wǒ-zai-bu-qù, nà-duóma-buhaoyìsi. 你不去,我再不去,那多麼不好意思. You're not going, furthermore I'm not going, how embarrassing that will be. Běnlái-qián-jiu-bu-gòu, nǐ-zai-mǎi-qìchē, nà-zěnma-bàn a? 本來錢就不夠,你再買汽車,那怎麼辦呢? In the first place there's not enough money, on top of that you want to buy a car, how can it be done?

ZÀI-CHǍNG$_4$ 在場 (VO) be at the place where something happened. Chū-'shì-de-shíhou, tā-méi-zài-chǎng. 出事的時候,他沒在場. When the accident happened, he was not there.

ZÀIHU$_1$ 在乎 (TV) care about.

Wǒ-bu-zàihu-tā-gěi-qián-bu-gei. 我不在乎他給錢不給. I don't care whether he gives money or not.

ZĀIHUANG$_5$ 災荒 (N) famine. nào-zāihuang 鬧災荒 have a famine.

ZÀIHUÌ$_3$ 再會 (TV) goodbye. (syn. zàijiàn 再見).

ZÀIJIÀN$_1$ 再見 (TV) goodbye. (syn. zàihuì 再會).

ZÀI...MÉIYOU-LE$_2$ 再...没有了 (S) nothing more than... Tā-zài-ài-shuō-huà méiyǒu-le. 他再愛説話没有了. Nobody is more talkative than she. Nà-zài-hǎo méiyǒu-le. 那再好没有了. Nothing is better than that.

ZÀISĀN$_3$ 再三 (MA) repeatedly. Tā-zàisānde-qǐng-wǒ-lái. 他再三的請我來. He repeatedly asked me to come.

ZÀISHUŌ$_1$ 再説 (TV) talk about it, see about it. Yǐhòu-zàishuō. 以後再説. We'll see about it later.

(MA) moreover, furthermore. Tā-hěn-cōngming, zàishuō-yě-yònggōng, súoyi xiānsheng-dōu-xǐhuan-ta. 他很聰明,再説,也用功,所以先生都喜歡他. He is brilliant moreover, he works hard, therefore all the teachers like him.

ZÀIYEBU 再也不 (S) never again. Wǒ-zàiye-bu-lai-le. 我再也不來了. I'll never come again.

ZĀIZHÒNGQÌCHĒ$_3$ 載重汽車 (N) truck.(M: liàng 輛).

ZÁLUÀN$_4$ 雜亂 (SV) be confused.

ZǍN$_3$ 攢 (TV) (1) collect (as a hobby). zǎn-yóupiào 攢郵票 collect stamps. (2) save money. zǎn-qián 攢錢 save money. (cf: SŌUJI 搜集).

ZÀNCHENG$_1$ 贊成 (TV) agree with, support someone's idea. (opp. fǎnduì 反對). Wǒ-zàn-cheng-ta. 我贊成他. I agree with him. Tāde-yìjian wo-zàncheng. 他的意見我贊成. I support his opinion.

ZĀNG$_1$ 髒 (SV) dirty, filthy. (syn. āza 骯髒, āngzang 骯髒). (opp. gānjing 乾淨).

ZĀNG$_4$ 贜 (N) (1) booty, loot, stolen goods or money. fēng-zāng 分贜 share the booty. (2) bribe taken by a government official. tān-zāng 貪贜 take a bribe.

ZÀNMEI$_4$ 贊美 (TV) praise. Rén-dou-zànmei-ta. 人都贊美他. All the people praised him.

ZÁNMEN$_4$ 咱們 (PR) Peip. we, us (includes the person or persons spoken to). Nǐ-gēn-wǒ zán-men-liangge-ren yíkuàir-qù. 你跟我咱們兩個人一塊兒去. You and I, the two of us will go together. (cf: WǑMEN 我們).

ZĀO$_3$ 糟 (SV) (1) rotten (about to fall apart or break). Shéngzi-zāo-le. 繩子糟了. The rope is about to break. (2) (con. zāogāo 糟糕). bad, be in a bad state, be a mess. Shìqing zāo-le. 事情糟了. That matter turned into a mess. Zhēn-zāo. 真糟. It's really a mess.

ZÁO$_4$ 鑿 (TV) (1) chisel. záo-yige-dòng 鑿一個洞 chisel a hole. (2) hammer, pound. záo-mén 鑿門 pound on the door.

ZǍO$_1$ 早 (SV) (1) early (opp. wǎn 晚). Bù-zǎo-le. 不早了. It's not early. A: Kuài-wánle-ba? B: Wán? Hái-zǎo. A: 快完了吧? B: 完? 還早. A: Will it be finished soon? B: Finished? It's still early. (2) used as a greeting, good morning. Wáng-xiansheng, zǎo. 王先生, 早. Good morning, Mr. Wang.

(RE) early. Wǒ-qǐzǎo-le. 我起早了. I got up too early. or I get up early now.

(AD) (1) early. zǎo-shuì-zǎo-qǐ 早睡早起 early to bed, early to rise. Wǒ-zǎo-láile-yitian. 我早來了一天. I came one day too early. Míngtian-zǎo-yidianr-lái. 明天早一點兒來. Come a little earlier tomorrow. (2) earlier (before it was too late). Nǐ-wèi-shénma zǎo-bu-shuō? 你為甚麼早不說? Why didn't you say it earlier (before it was too late)? Nǐ-zǎo-gàn-shénma-laizhe? 你早幹甚麼來着? What were you doing before it was too late? (3) long ago. Wǒ-zǎo-jiu-tīngshuō-le. 我早就聽說了. I heard it long ago. Yàoshi-yǒu-qián, wǒ-zǎo-mǎi-le. 要是有錢我早買了. If I had the money, I would have bought it long ago.

ZÀO$_5$ 竈 (N) kitchen stove or range.

ZÀO$_3$ 造 (TV) (1) build. zào-fángzi 造房子 build a house. (2) make, manufacture. Nèige-gōngchǎng zào-shénma? 那個工廠造甚麼? What does that factory produce? fig. zào-yáoyan 造謠言 start rumors.

ZǍOCHEN$_1$ 早晨 or **ZǍOSHANG** 早上 (TW) morning.

ZǍOFÀN$_1$ 早飯 (N) (1) breakfast. (M: dùn 頓). (2) Peip. lunch. (M: dùn 頓).

ZÀO-FǍN$_3$ 造反 (VO) rebel or revolt against the government, behave in a rebellious manner. Tāmen-fǎnduì-zhèngfǔ, kěshi-bìng-méi-zào-fǎn. 他們反對政府,可是並沒造反. They opposed the government but they didn't rebel. Zhèixie-háizi yào-zào-fǎn. 這些孩子要造反. Those children are going to rebel.

ZĀOGĀO$_2$ 糟糕 (SV) (1) bad, be in a bad state, be a mess. Tāde-qíngxing-zāogāo-tòule. 他的情形糟糕透了. His situation is very bad. (2) What a mess! Zāogāo! Zhè-zěnma-bàn? 糟糕! 這怎麼辦? What a mess! What can be done now?

ZÀOHUA$_4$ 造化 (N) good luck. yǒu-zàohua 有造化 have good luck. Nà-shi-nǐde-zàohua. 那是你的造化. That's your good luck.

ZĀOJIAN$_3$ 糟踐 see ZĀOTA 糟蹋.

ZǍOJIU$_2$ 早就 (AD) long ago. Wo-zǎojiu-lái-le. 我早就來了. I came long ago.

ZĀO-NÀN$_5$ 遭難 (VO) meet with misfortune.

ZÀO-NIÈ$_5$ 造孽 (VO) do some kind of wrong or evil thing. Shā-rén jiu-shi-zào-niè. 殺人就是造孽. To kill somebody is an evil thing.

ZǍOPÉN$_3$ 澡盆 (N) bathtub.

ZǍOR$_5$ 棗兒 (N) date (fruit).

ZǍOSHANG$_1$ 早上 see ZǍOCHEN 早晨.

ZĀOTA$_3$ 糟蹋 or ZĀOJIAN 糟踐 (TV) (1) waste. Bié-zāota-zhǐ. 別糟蹋紙. Don't waste paper. (2) spoil, ruin. Tā-zuò-cài-méi-zuòhǎo, bǎ-ròu-dōu-zāota-le. 他作菜没作好, 把肉都糟蹋了. He didn't cook it right, all the meat is spoiled. (3) insult. Tā-jìng-zāota-rén. 他竟糟蹋人. He always insults people.

'**ZǍOWǍN$_2$** 早晚 (MA) sooner or later. Tā-zǎowǎn-dei-xué-huì-le. 他早晚得學會了. He'll learn it sooner or later.

ZÁOZI$_5$ 鑿子 (N) chisel. (M: bǎ 把).

ZÁSHUǍR$_4$ 雜耍兒 (N) variety show.

ZÁZHÌ$_2$ 雜誌 (N) magazine, periodical. (M: fènr 份兒). dìng-yifèr-zázhì 訂一份兒雜誌 subscribe to a magazine.

ZÉBEI$_4$ 責備 (TV) reprimand, scold, rebuke. Bú-yao-jìng-zé-bei-biéren. 不要竟責備別人. Don't always reprimand others.

ZÉI$_2$ 賊 (N) thief. dǎi-zéi 逮賊 catch a thief.

(AD) irritatingly. zéi-liàng 賊亮 irritatingly shiny.

ZĒNGCHǍN$_4$ 增產 (VO) (con. zēnjiā-shēngchǎn 增加生產). increase production.

ZĒNGDUŌ$_5$ 增多 (TV) increase.

ZĒNGJIĀ$_2$ 增加 increase, add to. Xuésheng zēngjiāle-hen-duō. 學生增加了很多. The number of students has increased a great deal.

ZĒNGZHǍNG$_4$ 增長 (TV) increase. zēngzhǎng-zhīshi 增長知識 increase one's knowledge.

ZĚNMA$_1$ 怎麼 (AD) how, in which way. Nǐ-shi-zěnma-lái-de? 你是怎麼來的? How did you come here? Zěn-ma-bàn? 怎麼辦? What can be done? Zhèige-zěnma-hǎo-ne? 這個怎麼好呢? In which way is this good? (MA) why. Zěnma-ni-bu-gào-song-ta? 怎麼你不告訴他? Why don't you tell

COMPARATIVE TRANSCRIPTION TABLE

Pinyin Yale Wade-Giles

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
a	a	a
ai	ai	ai
an	an	an
ang	ang	ang
ao	au	ao
ba	ba	pa
bai	bai	pai
ban	ban	pan
bang	bang	pang
bao	bau	pao
bei	bei	pei
ben	ben	pen
beng	beng	peng
bi	bi	pi
bian	byan	pien
biao	byau	piao
bie	bye	pieh
bin	bin	pin
bing	bing	ping
bo	bwo	po
bou	bou	pou
bu	bu	pu
ca	tsa	ts'a
cai	tsai	ts'ai
can	tsan	ts'an
cang	tsang	ts'ang
cao	tsao	ts'ao
ce	tse	ts'e
cen	tsen	ts'en
ceng	tseng	ts'eng
cha	cha	ch'a
chai	chai	ch'ai
chan	chan	ch'an
chang	chang	ch'ang
chao	chau	ch'ao
che	che	ch'e
chen	chen	ch'en
cheng	cheng	ch'eng
chi	chr	ch'ih
chong	chung	ch'ung
chou	chou	ch'ou
chu	chu	ch'u
chuai	chwai	ch'uai
chuan	chwan	ch'uan
chuang	chwang	ch'uang
chui	chwei	ch'ui
chun	chwun	ch'un
chuo	chwo	ch'o
ci	tsz	tz'u
cong	tsung	ts'ung
cou	tsou	ts'ou
cu	tsu	ts'u
cuan	tswan	ts'uan
cui	tswei	ts'ui
cun	tswun	ts'un
cuo	tswo	ts'o
da	da	ta
dai	dai	tai
dan	dan	tan
dang	dang	tang
dao	dau	tao
de	de	te
dei	dei	tei
deng	deng	teng
di	di	ti
dian	dyan	tien
diao	dyau	tiao
die	dye	tieh
ding	ding	ting
diu	dyou	tiu
dong	dung	tung
dou	dou	tou
du	du	tu
duan	dwan	tuan
dui	dwei	tui
dun	dwun	tun
duo	dwo	to
e	e	e, o
ei	ei	ei
en	en	en
eng	eng	eng
er	er	erh
fa	fa	fa
fan	fan	fan
fang	fang	fang
fei	fei	fei
fen	fen	fen
feng	feng	feng
fo	fwo	fo
fou	fou	fou
fu	fu	fu

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
ga	ga	ka
gai	gai	kai
gan	gan	kan
gang	gang	kang
gao	gau	kao
ge	ge	ke, ko
gei	gei	kei
gen	gen	ken
geng	geng	keng
gong	gung	kung
gou	gou	kou
gu	gu	ku
gua	gwa	kua
guai	gwai	kuai
guan	gwan	kuan
guang	gwang	kuang
gui	gwei	kuei
gun	gwun	kun
guo	gwo	kuo
ha	ha	ha
hai	hai	hai
han	han	han
hang	hang	hang
hao	hau	hao
he	he	he, ho
hei	hei	hei
hen	hen	hen
heng	heng	heng
hong	hung	hung
hou	hou	hou
hu	hu	hu
hua	hwa	hua
huai	hwai	huai
huan	hwan	huan
huang	hwang	huang
hui	hwei	hui
hun	hwun	hun
huo	hwo	huo
ji	ji	chi
jia	jya	chia
jian	jyan	chien
jiang	jyang	chiang
jiao	jyau	chiao
jie	jye	chieh
jin	jin	chin
jing	jing	ching
jiong	jyong	chiung
jiu	jyou	chiu
ju	jyu	chü
juan	jywan	chüan
jue	jywe	chüeh
jun	jyun	chün

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
ka	ka	k'a
kai	kai	k'ai
kan	kan	k'an
kang	kang	k'ang
kao	kau	k'ao
ke	ke	k'e, k'o
ken	ken	k'en
keng	keng	k'eng
kong	kung	k'ung
kou	kou	k'ou
ku	ku	k'u
kua	kwa	k'ua
kuai	kwai	k'uai
kuan	kwan	k'uan
kuang	kwang	k'uang
kui	kwei	k'uei
kun	kwun	k'un
kuo	kwo	k'uo
la	la	la
lai	lai	lai
lan	lan	lan
lang	lang	lang
lao	lau	lao
le	le	le
lei	lei	lei
leng	leng	leng
li	li	li
lia	lya	lia
lian	lyan	lien
liang	lyang	liang
liao	lyau	liao
lie	lye	lieh
lin	lin	lin
ling	ling	ling
liu	lyou	liu
long	lung	lung
lou	lou	lou
lu	lu	lu
luan	lwan	luan
lun	lwun	lun
luo	lwo	lo
lü	lyu	lü
lüan	lywan	lüan
lüe	lywe	lüeh
ma	ma	ma
mai	mai	mai
man	man	man
mang	mang	mang
mao	mau	mao
mei	mei	mei
men	men	men
meng	meng	meng

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
mi	mi	mi
mian	myan	mien
miao	myau	miao
mie	mye	mieh
min	min	min
ming	ming	ming
miu	myou	miu
mo	mwo	mo
mou	mou	mou
mu	mu	mu
na	na	na
nai	nai	nai
nan	nan	nan
nang	nang	nang
nao	nau	nao
ne	ne	ne
nei	nei	nei
nen	nen	nen
neng	neng	neng
ni	ni	ni
nian	nyan	nien
niang	nyang	niang
niao	nyau	niao
nie	nye	nieh
nin	nin	nin
ning	ning	ning
niu	nyou	niu
nong	nung	nung
nou	nou	nou
nu	nu	nu
nuan	nwan	nuan
nuo	nwo	no
nü	nyu	nü
nüe	nywe	nüeh
ou	ou	ou
pa	pa	p'a
pai	pai	p'ai
pan	pan	p'an
pang	pang	p'ang
pao	pau	p'ao
pei	pei	p'ei
pen	pen	p'en
peng	peng	p'eng
pi	pi	p'i
pian	pyan	p'ien
piao	pyau	p'iao
pie	pye	p'ieh
pin	pin	p'in
ping	ping	p'ing
po	pwo	p'o
pou	pou	p'ou
pu	pu	p'u

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
qi	chi	ch'i
qia	chya	ch'ia
qian	chyan	ch'ien
qiang	chyang	ch'iang
qiao	chyau	ch'iao
qie	chye	ch'ieh
qin	chin	ch'in
qing	ching	ch'ing
qiong	chyung	ch'iung
qiu	chyou	ch'iu
qu	chyu	ch'ü
quan	chywan	ch'üan
que	chywe	ch'üeh
qun	chyun	ch'ün
ran	ran	jan
rang	rang	jang
rao	rau	jao
re	re	je
ren	ren	jen
reng	reng	jeng
ri	r	jih
rong	rung	jung
rou	rou	jou
ru	ru	ju
ruan	rwan	juan
rui	rwei	jui
run	rwun	jun
ruo	rwo	jo
sa	sa	sa
sai	sai	sai
san	san	san
sang	sang	sang
sao	sau	sao
se	se	se
sen	sen	sen
seng	seng	seng
sha	sha	sha
shai	shai	shai
shan	shan	shan
shang	shang	shang
shao	shau	shao
she	she	she
shei	shei	shei
shen	shen	shen
sheng	sheng	sheng
shi	shr	shih
shou	shou	shou
shu	shu	shu
shua	shwa	shua
shuai	shqai	shuai
shuan	shwan	shuan
shuang	shwang	shuang

Pinyin	Yale	Wade-Giles
shui	shwei	shui
shun	shwun	shun
shuo	shwo	shuo
si	sz	szu
song	sung	sung
sou	sou	sou
su	su	su
suan	swan	suan
sui	swei	sui
sun	swun	sun
suo	swo	so
ta	ta	t'a
tai	tai	t'ai
tan	tan	t'an
tang	tang	t'ang
tao	tau	t'ao
te	te	t'e
teng	teng	t'eng
ti	ti	t'i
tian	tyan	t'ien
tiao	tyau	t'iao
tie	tye	t'ieh
ting	ting	t'ing
tong	tung	t'ung
tou	tou	t'ou
tu	tu	t'u
tuan	twan	t'uan
tui	twei	t'ui
tun	twun	t'un
tuo	two	t'o
wa	wa	wa
wai	wai	wai
wan	wan	wan
wang	wang	wang
wei	wei	wei
wen	wen	wen
weng	weng	weng
wo	wo	wo
wu	wu	wu
xi	syi	hsi
xia	sya	hsia
xian	syan	hsien
xiang	syang	hsiang
xiao	syau	hsiao
xie	sye	hsieh
xin	syin	hsin
xing	sying	hsing
xiong	syung	hsiung
xiu	syou	hsiu
xu	syu	hsü
xuan	sywan	hsüan
xue	sywe	hsüeh
xun	syun	hsün
ya	ya	ya
yan	yan	yen
yang	yang	yang
yao	yau	yao
ye	ye	yeh
yi	yi	i
yin	yin	yin
ying	ying	ying
yong	yung	yung
you	you	yu
yu	yu	yü
yuan	ywan	yüan
yue	ywe	yüeh
yun	yun	yün
za	dza	tsa
zai	dzai	tsai
zan	dzan	tsan
zang	dzang	tsang
zao	dzau	tsao
ze	dze	tse
zei	dzei	tsei
zen	dzen	tsen
zeng	dzeng	tseng
zha	ja	cha
zhai	jai	chai
zhan	jan	chan
zhang	jang	chang
zhao	jau	chao
zhe	je	che
zhei	jei	chei
zhen	jen	chen
zheng	jeng	cheng
zhi	jr	chih
zhong	jung	chung
zhou	jou	chou
zhu	ju	chu
zhua	jwa	chua
zhuai	jwai	chuai
zhuan	jwan	chuan
zhuang	jwang	chuang
zhui	jwei	chui
zhun	jwun	chun
zhuo	jwo	cho
zi	dz	tzu
zong	dzung	tsung
zou	dzou	tsou
zu	dzu	tsu
zuan	dzwan	tsuan
zui	dzwei	tsui
zun	dzwun	tsua
zuo	dzwo	tso

ZA
↓
ZENG
ZI
↓
ZUO

dz

CHARACTER INDEX

The number before the decimal point is the radical number; the number after the decimal point is the number of residue strokes. The number after the dash is the total number of strokes.

$\boxed{1}$ 一

1.0-1	一	yī
1.1-2	七	qí
1.2-3	上	shàng
1.2-3	三	sān
1.2-3	丈	zhàng
1.2-3	下	xià
1.3-4	不	bù
1.4-5	世	shì
1.7-8	並	bìng

$\boxed{2}$ 丨

2.3-4	中	zhōng zhòng
2.6-7	串	chuàn

$\boxed{3}$ 丶

3.2-3	丸	wán
3.3-4	丹	dān
3.4-5	主	zhǔ

$\boxed{4}$ 丿

4.2-3	久	jiǔ
4.2-3	之	zhī
4.3-4	乏	fá
4.4-5	乍	zhà
4.5-6	丟	diū
4.5-6	乒	pīng
4.7-8	乖	guāi
4.9-10	乘	chéng

$\boxed{5}$ 乙

5.1-2	九	jiǔ
5.2-3	也	yě
5.11-12	乾	gān
5.12-13	亂	luàn

$\boxed{6}$ 亅

6.1-2	了	le liǎo
6.2-3	丫	yā
6.7-8	事	shì

$\boxed{7}$ 二

7.2-2	二	èr
7.2-4	互	hù
7.2-4	井	jǐng
7.2-4	五	wǔ
7.6-8	些	xiē

$\boxed{8}$ 亠

8.4-6	交	jiāo
8.6-8	京	jīng
8.6-8	享	xiǎng
8.7-9	亮	liàng

$\boxed{9}$ 人

9.0-2	人	rén
9.2-4	仇	chóu
9.2-4	化	huà
9.2-4	介	jiè
9.2-4	今	jīn
9.2-4	仁	rén
9.2-4	以	yǐ
9.3-5	代	dài
9.3-5	付	fù
9.3-5	仍	réng
9.3-5	仨	sā
9.3-5	他	tā
9.3-5	仔	zǐ
9.4-6	仿	fǎng
9.4-6	伙	huǒ
9.4-6	件	jiàn
9.4-6	企	qǐ
9.4-6	任	rèn
9.4-6	休	xiū
9.4-6	仰	yǎng
9.5-7	伴	bàn
9.5-7	伯	bó
9.5-7	伺	cì
9.5-7	但	dàn
9.5-7	低	dī
9.5-7	佃	diàn
9.5-7	佛	fó
9.5-7	估	gū
9.5-7	何	hé
9.5-7	伶	líng
9.5-7	你	nǐ
9.5-7	似	shì sì
9.5-7	伸	shēn
9.5-7	位	wèi
9.5-7	佣	yòng
9.5-7	作	zuò
9.5-7	住	zhù
9.5-7	佔	zhàn
9.6-8	來	lái
9.6-8	例	lì
9.6-8	佩	pèi
9.6-8	使	shǐ
9.6-8	依	yī
9.6-8	侄	zhí
9.7-9	便	biàn
9.7-9	保	bǎo

9.7-9	俄	è
9.7-9	促	cù
9.7-9	俘	fú
9.7-9	俐	lì
9.7-9	便	pián biàn
9.7-9	俗	sú
9.7-9	侮	wǔ
9.7-9	侵	qīn
9.7-9	俏	qiào
9.7-9	信	xìn
9.8-10	倉	cāng
9.8-10	倍	bèi
9.8-10	倒	dǎo
9.8-10	個	gè
9.8-10	俱	jù
9.8-10	借	jiè
9.8-10	倆	liǎ
9.8-10	倘	tǎng
9.8-10	修	xiū
9.8-10	倚	yǐ
9.8-10	值	zhí
9.9-11	候	hòu
9.9-11	健	jiàn
9.9-11	假	jià jiǎ
9.9-11	偶	ǒu
9.9-11	偏	piān
9.9-11	偽	wěi
9.9-11	停	tíng
9.9-11	偷	tōu
9.9-11	偵	zhēn
9.9-11	做	zuò
9.10-12	傢	jià
9.10-12	傀	kuǐ
9.10-12	傘	sǎn
9.10-12	偉	wěi
9.11-13	傲	ào
9.11-13	催	cuī
9.11-13	僅	jǐn
9.11-13	傑	jié
9.11-13	傷	shāng
9.11-13	債	zhài
9.11-13	傳	zhuàn chuán
9.12-14	僑	qiáo
9.12-14	像	xiàng
9.13-15	僵	jiāng
9.13-15	價	jià
9.13-15	傻	shǎ
9.13-15	億	yì
9.13-15	儀	yí
9.13-15	備	bèi
9.14-16	儘	jǐn jìng
9.15-17	儲	chǔ
9.15-17	優	yōu
10	儿	
10.2-4	允	yǔn
10.2-4	元	yuán
10.3-5	兄	xiōng
10.4-6	兇	xiōng
10.4-6	先	xiān
10.4-6	光	guāng
10.4-6	充	chōng
10.5-7	兌	duì
10.5-7	克	kè
10.6-8	兒	ér
10.7-9	兔	tù
10.9-11	兜	dōu
11	入	
11.0-2	入	rù
11.2-4	內	nèi
11.4-6	全	quán
11.6-8	兩	liǎng
12	八	
12.0-2	八	bā
12.2-4	公	gōng
12.2-4	六	liù
12.4-6	共	gòng
12.5-7	兵	bīng
12.6-8	典	diǎn
12.6-8	其	qí
12.6-8	具	jù
13	冂	
13.3-5	冊	cè
13.4-6	再	zài
13.7-9	冒	mào
14	冖	
14.7-9.	冠	guàn
14.8-10	冤	yuān
15	冫	
15.3-5	冬	dōng
15.4-6	冰	bīng
15.5-7	冷	lěng
15.8-10	凍	dòng
16	几	
16.1-3	凡	fán
16.12-14	凳	dèng
17	凵	
17.3-5	出	chū
18	刀	
18.0-2	刁	diāo
18.0-2	刀	dāo
18.1-3	刃	rèn
18.2-4	分	fēn
18.2-4	切	qiē
18.3-5	刊	kān
18.4-6	划	huá
18.4-6	刑	xíng
18.5-7	別	bié
18.5-7	初	chū
18.5-7	利	lì
18.5-7	判	pàn
18.5-7	刪	shān
18.5-7	刨	páo
18.6-8	制	zhì
18.6-8	剎	chà
18.6-8	到	dào
18.6-8	刺	cì
18.6-8	刮	guā
18.6-8	刻	kè

18.6-8	刷	shuā
18.7-9	剌	lá
18.7-9	前	qián
18.7-9	剃	tì
18.7-9	削	xiāo
18.8-10	剛	gāng
18.8-10	剔	tī
18.9-11	剝	bāo bō
18.9-11	副	fù
18.9-11	剪	jiǎn
18.10-12	創	chuǎng
18.10-12	割	gē
18.10-12	剩	shèng
18.12-14	劃	huà
18.13-15	劇	jù
18.13-15	劍	jiàn
18.13-15	劈	pī

19 力

19.0-2	力	lì
19.3-5	功	gōng
19.3-5	加	jiā
19.5-7	劫	jié
19.5-7	努	nǔ
19.6-8	効	xiào
19.7-9	勁	jìn
19.7-9	勉	miǎn
19.7-9	勇	yǒng
19.9-11	動	dòng
19.9-11	務	wù
19.10-12	勞	láo
19.10-12	勝	shèng
19.11-13	勢	shì
19.11-13	勤	qín
19.14-16	勳	xūn
19.18-20	勸	quàn

20 勹

20.1-3	勺	sháo
20.2-4	勾	gōu
20.2-4	勻	yún
20.3-5	包	bāo
20.4-5	匈	xiōng

21 匕

21.3-5	北	běi
21.9-11	匙	chí

22 匚

22.5-7	匣	xiá
22.8-10	匪	fěi
22.11-13	匯	huì

23 匸

23.2-4	匹	pǐ pī
23.9-11	區	qū

24 十

24.0-2	十	shí
24.1-3	千	qiān
24.2-4	升	shēng
24.2-4	午	wǔ
24.3-5	半	bàn
24.6-8	卑	bēi
24.6-8	協	xié
24.7-9	南	nán
24.10-12	博	bó

25 卜

25.3-5	占	zhān
25.3-5	卡	qiǎ

26 卩

26.4-6	危	wēi
26.4-6	印	yìn
26.5-7	即	jí
26.5-7	卻	què
26.6-8	卷	juǎn juàn
26.7-9	卸	xiè

27 厂

27.7-9	厚	hòu
27.8-10	原	yuán
27.9-11	厠	cè

28 厶

28.3-5	去	qù
28.9-11	參	cān

29 又

29.0-2	又	yòu
29.1-3	叉	chā
29.2-4	及	jí
29.2-4	反	fǎn
29.2-4	友	yǒu
29.6-8	叔	shū
29.6-8	受	shòu

30 口

30.0-3	口	kǒu

✓ 口

30.2-5	只	zhǐ
30.2-5	叼	diāo
30.2-5	召	zhào
30.2-5	古	gǔ
30.2-5	句	jù
30.2-5	可	kě
30.2-5	另	lìng
30.2-5	史	shǐ
30.2-5	司	sī
30.2-5	台	tái
30.2-5	右	yòu
30.3-6	吃	chī
30.3-6	吊	diào
30.3-6	各	gè
30.3-6	合	hé
30.3-6	吉	jí
30.3-6	叫	jiào
30.3-6	名	míng
30.3-6	向	xiàng
30.3-6	吐	tǔ
30.3-6	同	tóng
30.3-6	吆	yāo
30.4-7	呀	yā
30.4-7	吵	chǎo
30.4-7	呈	chéng
30.4-7	吹	chuī
30.4-7	吩	fēn
30.4-7	否	fǒu
30.4-7	告	gào

30. 4-7	含	hán
30. 4-7	吝	lìn
30. 4-7	吸	xī
30. 4-7	吞	tūn
30. 5-8	周	zhōu
30. 5-8	咒	zhòu
30. 5-8	咕	gū
30. 5-8	呵	hā
30. 5-8	和	hàn
30. 5-8	和	huò
30. 5-8	呼	hū
30. 5-8	咖	kā
30. 5-8	命	mìng
30. 5-8	呢	ne
30. 5-8	[illegible]	wài
30. 5-8	味	wèi
30. 6-9	咱	zá zán
30. 6-9	哎	ái
30. 6-9	哀	āi
30. 6-9	哆	duō
30. 6-9	哎	ēi éi ěi èi
30. 6-9	哏	gén
30. 6-9	哈	hā
30. 6-9	咳	hāi
30. 6-9	咳	hài
30. 6-9	咳	ké
30. 6-9	哄	hǒng
30. 6-9	品	pǐn
30. 6-9	哇	wa
30. 6-9	唁	yàn
30. 6-9	咬	yào
30. 6-9	咧	lie
30. 7-10	哲	zhé
30. 7-10	[illegible]	dí
30. 7-10	哥	gē
30. 7-10	哼	heng
30. 7-10	唧	jī
30. 7-10	哭	kū
30. 7-10	哪	něi
30. 7-10	哪	nǎ
30. 7-10	哦	e
30. 7-10	唐	táng
30. 8-11	啊	ā
30. 8-11	唱	chàng
30. 8-11	啐	cuì
30. 8-11	喇	lǎ
30. 8-11	啃	kěn
30. 8-11	商	shāng
30. 8-11	啤	pí
30. 8-11	售	shòu
30. 8-11	唯	wéi
30. 8-11	問	wèn
30. 8-11	啟	qǐ
30. 9-12	喘	chuǎn
30. 9-12	單	dān
30. 9-12	喊	hǎn
30. 9-12	喝	hē
30. 9-12	喚	huàn
30. 9-12	喪	sàng
30. 9-12	喂	wèi
30. 9-12	喜	xǐ
30. 9-12	唾	tù
30. 9-12	啞	yǎ
30. 10-13	嗒	dā
30. 10-13	嗯	en
30. 10-13	嗎	ma
30. 10-13	嗓	sǎng
30. 10-13	嗜	shì
30. 10-13	嗆	qiàng
30. 11-14	嘟	dū
30. 11-14	喉	hóu
30. 11-14	嘆	tàn
30. 11-14	嘖	tsk
30. 12-15	嘲	cháo
30. 12-15	嘿	hēi
30. 12-15	噘	juē
30. 12-15	嘹	liáo
30. 12-15	嘔	òu
30. 12-15	嘔	ǒu
30. 12-15	嘔	óu
30. 12-15	嘔	ōu
30. 12-15	嘔	ou
30. 12-15	噴	pēn
30. 13-16	嘴	zuǐ
30. 13-16	噸	dūn
30. 13-16	嚏	tì
30. 14-17	嚐	cháng
30. 14-17	嚯	huò
30. 14-17	嚇	xià
30. 16-19	嚥	yàn
30. 17-20	嚼	jiáo
30. 17-20	嚷	rǎng
30. 17-20	嚴	yán
30. 19-22	囉	luó
30. 21-24	囑	zhǔ
31	囗	
31. 2-5	四	sè
31. 2-5	四	sì
31. 2-5	囚	qiú
31. 3-6	回	huí
31. 3-6	因	yīn
31. 4-7	困	kùn
31. 4-7	囤	tún
31. 5-8	固	gù
31. 8-11	國	guó
31. 8-11	圈	juàn quān
31, 10-13	圍	wéi
31. 10-13	園	yuán
31. 10-13	圓	yuán
31. 11-14	圖	tú
31. 11-14	團	tuán
32	土	
32. 0-3	土	tǔ
32. 3-6	在	zài
32. 3-6	地	dì

32. 4-7	坐	zuò
32. 4-7	均	jūn
32. 4-7	坑	kēng
32. 5-8	坡	pō
32. 5-8	坦	tǎn
32. 6-9	城	chéng
32. 6-9	垂	chuí
32. 6-9	垮	kuǎ
32. 7-10	埋	mái
32. 8-11	執	zhí
32. 8-11	堆	duī
32. 8-11	堵	dǔ
32. 8-11	基	jī
32. 8-11	培	péi
32. 8-11	堂	táng
32. 9-12	場	cháng chǎng
32. 9-12	報	bào
32. 9-12	堅	jiān
32. 9-12	塑	sù
32. 10-13	塊	kuài
32. 10-13	塞	sāi
32. 10-13	塌	tā
32. 10-13	塔	tǎ
32. 10-13	填	tián
32. 11-14	塵	chén
32. 11-14	墊	diàn
32. 12-15	增	zēng
32. 12-15	墜	zhuì
32. 12-15	墳	fén
32. 12-15	墨	mò
32. 13-16	壁	bì
32. 14-17	壓	yā
32. 16-19	壞	huài
32. 16-19	壇	tán
33	士	
33. 0-3	士	shì
33. 4-7	壯	zhuàng
33. 9-12	壺	hú
33. 11-14	壽	shòu
35	夂	
35. 7-10	夏	xià
36	夕	
36. 2-5	外	wài
36. 3-6	多	duō
36. 5-8	夜	yè
36. 8-11	夠	gòu
36. 11-14	夥	huǒ
36. 11-14	夢	mèng
37	大	
37. 0-3	大	dà dài
37. 1-4	夫	fū
37. 1-4	天	tiān
37. 1-4	太	tài
37. 2-5	失	shī
37. 4-7	夾	jiā
37. 5-8	奔	bēn bèn
37. 5-8	奉	fèng
37. 5-8	奇	qí
37. 6-9	奏	zòu
37. 7-10	套	tào
37. 8-11	奢	shē
37. 10-13	奧	ào
37. 11-14	奬	jiǎng
37. 11-14	奪	duó
37. 13-16	奮	fèn
38	女	
38. 0-3	女	nǚ
38. 2-5	奴	nú
38. 3-6	奸	jiān
38. 3-6	好	hǎo
38. 3-6	奶	nǎi
38. 3-6	如	rú
38. 4-7	妨	fáng
38. 4-7	妞	niū
38. 4-7	妥	tuǒ
38. 5-8	姑	gū
38. 5-8	姐	jiě
38. 5-8	妹	mèi
38. 5-8	始	shǐ
38. 5-8	委	wěi
38. 5-8	妻	qī
38. 5-8	姓	xìng
38. 6-9	姿	zī
38. 6-9	姥	lǎo
38. 6-9	娃	wá
38. 6-9	威	wēi
38. 6-9	姨	yí
38. 7-10	娘	niáng
38. 7-10	娛	yú
38. 8-11	婦	fù
38. 8-11	婚	hūn
38. 8-11	婆	pó
38. 9-12	嫂	sǎo
38. 10-13	嫉	jí
38. 10-13	嫁	jià
38. 10-13	媽	mā
38. 10-13	嫩	nèn nùn
38. 10-13	嫌	xián
38. 10-13	媳	xí
38. 10-13	嫻	xián
38. 12-15	嬌	jiāo
38. 15-18	嬸	shěn
39	子	
39. 0-3	子	zǐ
39. 1-4	孔	kǒng
39. 3-6	字	zì
39. 3-6	存	cún
39. 5-8	孤	gū
39. 5-8	季	jì
39. 6-9	孩	hái
39. 7-10	孫	sūn
39. 11-14	孵	fū
39. 13-16	學	xiáo
40	宀	
40. 3-6	宇	yǔ
40. 3-6	安	ān
40. 3-6	守	shǒu

40. 4-7	完	wán
40. 5-8	宗	zōng
40. 5-8	定	dìng
40. 5-8	官	guān
40. 6-9	客	kè
40. 6-9	宣	xuān
40. 7-10	害	hài
40. 7-10	家	jiā
40. 7-10	容	róng
40. 7-10	宴	yàn
40. 8-11	宰	zăi
40. 8-11	寂	jì
40. 8-11	寄	jì
40. 8-11	宿	sù
40. 9-12	寓	yù
40. 9-12	富	fù
40. 9-12	寒	hán
40. 10-13	寬	kuān
40. 11-14	寡	guă
40. 11-14	寧	nìng
40. 11-14	實	shí
40. 12-15	審	shĕn
40. 12-15	寫	xiĕ
40. 13-16	憲	xiàn
40. 16-19	寶	băo

41 寸

41. 0-3	寸	cùn
41. 6-9	封	fēng
41. 7-10	尅	ké
41. 7-10	射	shè
41. 8-11	將	jiāng jiăng jiàng
41. 8-11	專	zhuān
41. 9-12	尋	xín
41. 9-12	尊	zūn
41. 11-14	對	duì
41. 12-15	導	dăo

42 小

42. 0-3	小	xiăo
42. 1-4	少	shăo shào
42. 3-6	尖	jiān

43 尢

43. 3-6	尥	liào
43. 9-12	就	jiù

44 尸

44. 1-4	尺	chĭ
44. 2-5	尼	ní
44. 4-7	局	jú
44. 4-7	尿	niao suĭ
44. 4-7	屁	pì
44. 4-7	尾	wĕi yĭ
44. 5-8	屆	jié
44. 5-8	居	jū
44. 6-9	屎	shĭ
44. 7-10	展	zhăn
44. 12-15	層	céng
44. 18-21	屬	shŭ

46 山

46. 0-3	山	shān
46. 4-7	岔	chà
46. 5-8	岸	àn
46. 6-9	炭	tàn
46. 7-10	島	dào
46. 8-11	崗	găng

47 巛

47. 3-6	州	zhōu
47. 3-6	巡	zún

48 工

48. 0-3	工	gōng
48. 2-5	左	zuŏ
48. 2-5	巧	qiăo
48. 2-5	巨	jiŭ
48. 7-10	差	chā chà chāi

49 己

49. 0-3	已	yĭ
49. 0-3	己	jĭ
49. 1-4	巴	bā

50 巾

50. 2-5	布	bù
50. 2-5	市	shì
50. 3-6	帆	fān
50. 4-7	希	xĭ
50. 5-8	帘	lián
50. 5-8	帖	tiĕ
50. 6-9	帝	dì
50. 7-10	師	shī
50. 7-10	席	xí
50. 8-11	常	cháng
50. 8-11	帶	dài
50. 8-11	帳	zhàng
50. 9-12	幅	fŭ
50. 14-17	幫	bāng

51 干

51. 0-3	干	gān
51. 2-5	平	píng
51. 3-6	年	nián
51. 5-8	幸	xìng
51. 10-13	幹	gàn

52 幺

52. 0-3	么	yāo
52. 1-4	幻	huàn
52. 2-5	幼	yòu
52. 6-9	幽	yōu
52. 9-12	幾	jĭ

53 广

53. 4-7	序	xù
53. 5-8	店	diàn
53. 5-8	底	dĭ
53. 5-8	府	fŭ
53. 6-9	度	dù
53. 7-10	座	zuò
53. 9-12	廊	láng
53. 10-13	廚	chú
53. 11-14	廣	guăng
53. 12-15	廠	chăng

53.12-15	廢	fèi
53.12-15	廟	miào

54 廴

54.5-8	延	yán
54.6-9	建	jiàn

55 廾

55.4-7	弄	nòng nèng

57 弓

57.0-3	弓	gōng
57.1-4	引	yǐn
57.4-7	弟	dì
57.5-8	弦	xián
57.7-10	弱	ruò
57.8-11	強	qiáng
57.8-11	張	zhāng
57.9-12	粥	zhōu
57.11-14	彆	biē
57.12-15	彈	dàn tán
57.19-22	彎	wān

59 彡

59.4-7	形	xíng
59.8-11	彩	cǎi
59.12-15	影	yǐng

60 彳

60.4-7	彷	fǎng
60.5-8	彼	bǐ
60.5-8	往	wǎng
60.5-8	征	zhēng
60.6-9	待	dài
60.6-9	後	hòu
60.6-9	律	lǜ
60.6-9	很	hěn
60.7-10	徑	jìng
60.7-10	徒	tú
60.8-11	從	cóng
60.8-11	得	dé děi
60.9-12	循	xún
60.10-13	微	wēi
60.12-15	徹	chè
60.12-15	德	dé
60.13-16	徼	jiǎo

61 心

61.0-4	心	xīn
61.1-5	必	bì
61.3-6	忙	máng
61.3-7	忌	jì
61.3-7	忍	rěn
61.3-7	忘	wàng
51.3-7	志	zhì
61.4-7	快	kuài
61.4-8	忽	hū
61.4-8	念	niàn
61.4-8	忠	zhōng
61.5-8	怪	guài
61.5-8	怕	pà
61.5-8	怯	qiè
61.5-8	性	xìng
61.5-9	急	jí
61.5-9	思	sī
61.5-9	怨	yuàn
61.5-9	怎	zěn
61.6-9	恨	hèn
61.6-9	恢	huī
61.6-9	恰	qià
61.6-10	恭	gōng
61.6-10	恐	kǒng
61.7-10	悄	qiào
61.7-11	您	nín
61.8-11	惦	diàn
61.8-11	情	qíng
61.8-12	悲	bēi
61.9-12	惱	nǎo
61.9-12	愉	yù
61.9-13	愛	ài
61.9-13	慈	cí
61.9-13	惡	è
61.9-13	感	gǎn
61.9-13	惹	rě
61.9-13	想	xiǎng
61.9-13	意	yì
61.9-13	愚	yū
61.10-13	慌	huāng
61.10-14	慶	qìng
61.10-14	態	tài
61.11-14	慘	cǎn
61.11-14	慚	cán
61.11-14	慣	guàn
61.11-14	慷	kāng
61.11-14	慢	màn
61.11-15	憋	biē
61.11-15	慰	wèi
61.11-15	憂	yōu
61.12-15	慪	òu
61.12-16	憑	píng
61.13-16	懊	ào
61.13-16	懂	dǒng
61.13-16	懈	xiè
61.13-17	懇	kěn
61.13-17	應	yīng yìng
61.14-17	懦	nuò
61.15-18	懶	lǎn
61.15-19	懲	chěng
61.16-19	懷	huái
61.16-20	懸	xuán
61.19-23	戀	liàn luàn

62 戈

62.2-6	成	chéng
62.3-7	戒	jiè
62.3-7	我	wǒ
62.4-8	或	huò
62.10-14	截	jié
62.12-16	戰	zhàn
62.13-17	戴	dài
62.13-17	戲	xì
62.14-18	戳	chuō

63 户

63.4-8	房	fáng
63.4-8	所	suǒ
63.5-9	扁	biǎn
63.6-10	扇	shàn

64 手

64.0-3	才	cái
64.0-4	手	shǒu
64.205	打	dá dǎ
64.2-5	扒	bā
64.3-6	扛	káng
64.3-6	扣	kòu
64.3-6	扔	rēng
64.3-6	托	tuō
64.3-6	找	zhǎo
64.4-7	抖	dǒu
64.4-7	技	jì
64.4-7	抗	kàng
64.4-7	批	pī
64.4-7	抄	chāo
64.4-7	扶	fú
64.4-7	把	bǎ
64:4-7	扳	bān
64.4-7	扯	chě
64.4-7	扭	niǔ
64.4-7	折	shé zhé
64.4-7	投	tóu
64.4-7	抓	zhuā
64.4-8	承	chéng
64.5-8	担	dān
64.5-8	抽	chōu
64.5-8	抵	dǐ
64.5-8	拐	guǎi
64.5-8	拒	jù
64.5-8	拘	jū
64.5-8	拌	bàn
64.5-8	拉	lā
64.5-8	抱	bào
64.5-8	拆	chāi
64.5-8	抻	chēn
64.5-8	抿	mǐn
64.5-8	抹	mǒ
64.5-8	拍	pāi
64.5-8	拋	pāo
64.5-8	披	pēi
64.5-8	抬	tái
64.5-8	拖	tuō
64.5-8	押	yā
64.5-8	招	zhāo
64.5-9	拜	bài
64.6-9	按	àn èn
64.6-9	拼	pīn
64.6-9	拾	shí
64.6-9	拴	shuān
64.6-9	挖	wā
64.6-9	挑	tiāo
64.6-9	指	zhǐ
64.6-9	拽	zhuài
64.6-10	拿	ná
64.6-10	拳	quán
64.7-10	捐	juān
64.7-10	挨	āi
64.7-10	挪	nuó
64.7-10	捎	shāo
64.7-10	挽	wǎn
64.7-10	挺	tǐng
64.7-10	捉	zhuō
64.7-11	捨	shě
64.8-11	措	cuò
64.8-11	捯	dáo
64.8-11	掂	diān
64.8-11	掉	diào
64.8-11	掛	guà
64.8-11	接	jiē
64.8-11	捲	juǎn
64.8-11	控	kòng
64.8-11	捱	ái
64.8-11	採	cǎi
64.8-11	掄	lūn
64.8-11	排	pái
64.8-11	捧	pěng
64.8-11	掃	sǎo
64.8-11	掐	qiā
64.8-11	探	tàn
64.8-11	掏	tāo
64.8-11	推	tuī
64.8-11	掀	xiān
64.8-11	掙	zhēng
64.8-12	掌	zhǎng
64.9-12	揍	zòu
64.9-12	換	huàn
64.9-12	揭	jiē
64.9-12	揹	bēi
64.9-12	插	chā
64.9-12	描	miáo
64.9-12	揑	niē
64.9-12	揉	róu
64.9-12	搜	sōu
64.9-12	握	wò
64.9-12	提	dī tí
64.9-12	援	yuán
64.10-13	搭	dā
64.10-13	搞	gǎo
64.10-13	搬	bān
64.10-13	搋	chuāi
64.10-13	搓	cuō
64.10-13	搧	shān
64.10-13	損	sǔn
64.10-13	搶	qiǎng
64.10-13	摀	wǔ
64.10-13	搪	táng
64.10-13	搖	yáo
64.10-14	搗	dǎo
64.11-14	撂	liào
64.11-14	摟	lǒu
64.11-14	摸	mō

64.11-14	撇	piē
64.11-14	摔	shuāi
64.11-14	摘	zhāi
64.11-14	摺	zhé zhě
64.11-15	摩	mó
64.12-15	撣	dǎn
64.12-15	撲	pū
64.12-15	撐	chēng
64.12-15	扽	dèn
64.12-15	撅	juē
64.12-15	撧	juē
64.12-15	摳	kōu
64.12-15	撥	bō
64.12-15	播	bō
64.12-15	撤	chè
64.12-15	撮	cuō
64.12-15	撈	lāo
64.12-15	撩	liāo
64.12-15	撓	náo
64.12-15	撒	sā
64.12-15	撕	sī
64.13-16	擔	dān
64.13-16	擋	dǎng
64.13-16	擠	jǐ
64.13-16	撿	jiǎn
64.13-16	據	jù
64.13-16	操	cāo
64.13-16	擁	yōng
64.13-16	撞	zhuàng
64.14-17	擱	gē
64.14-17	擦	cā
64.14-17	擰	níng nǐng
64.15-18	擴	kuò
64.15-18	擺	bǎi
64.15-18	攆	niǎn
64.15-18	擾	rǎo
64.15-18	擲	zhì
64.15-19	攀	pān
64.17-20	攔	lán
64.17-20	攏	lǒng
64.18-21	攝	shè
64.18-21	攙	chān
64.19-22	攤	tān
64.19-22	攢	zǎn
64.20-23	攥	zuàn
64.20-23	攪	jiǎo
65	支	
65.0-4	支	zhī
66	攵	
66.2-6	收	shōu
66.3-7	改	gǎi
66.3-7	攻	gōng
66.4-8	放	fàng
66.5-9	故	gù
66.5-9	政	zhèng
66.6-10	效	xiào
66.6-10	致	zhì
66.7-11	敗	bài
66.7-11	教	jiāo jiào
66.7-11	救	jiù
66.7-11	敏	mǐn
66.8-12	敝	bì
66.8-12	敞	chǎng
66.8-12	敢	gǎn
66.8-12	散	sǎn
66.9-13	敬	jìng
66.10-14	敲	qiāo
66.11-15	敵	dí
66.11-15	數	shù shǔ
66.11-15	整	zhěng
66.11-15	徵	zhēng
67	文	
67.0-4	文	wén
68	斗	
68.0-4	斗	dǒu
68.6-10	料	liào
68.7-11	斜	xié
68.9-13	斟	zhēn
69	斤	
69.0-4	斤	jīn
69.4-8	斧	fǔ
69.8-12	斯	sī
69.9-13	新	xīn
69.14-18	斷	duàn
70	方	
70.0-4	方	fāng
70.4-8	於	yú
70.5-9	施	shī
70.6-10	旁	páng
70.6-10	旅	lǚ
70.7-11	旋	xuàn
70.10-14	旗	qí
71	无	
71.5-10	既	jì
72	日	
72.0-4	日	ri
72.2-6	旮	gā
72.2-6	早	zǎo
72.3-7	旱	hàn
72.4-8	昏	hūn
72.4-8	明	míng
72.5-9	昨	zuó
72.5-9	春	chūn
72.5-9	昧	mèi
72.5-9	是	shì
72.5-9	星	xīng
72.6-10	晃	huàng
72.6-10	晉	jìn
72.6-10	晒	shài
72.6-10	晌	shǎng
72.6-10	時	shí
72.7-11	晚	wǎn
72.7-11	晝	zhòu
72.8-12	景	jǐng
72.8-12	晾	liàng
72.8-12	普	pǔ

72.8-12	暑	shǔ
72.8-12	晴	qíng
72.8-12	替	tì
72.9-13	暗	àn
72.9-13	暖	nuǎn
72.9-13	暈	yūn yùn
72.10-14	暢	chàng
72.11-15	暴	bào
72.12-16	曉	xiǎo
72.14-18	曠	kuàng

73 曰

73.2-6	曲	qū qǔ
73.3-7	更	gèng
73.6-10	書	shū
73.8-12	曾	céng
73.8-12	最	zuì
73.9-13	會	huì kuài

74 月

74.0-4	月	yuè
74.2-6	有	yǒu
74.4-8	朋	péng
74.4-8	服	fú
74.7-11	望	wàng
74.8-12	期	qī
74.8-12	朝	zhāo cháo

75 木

75.0-4	木	mù
75.1-5	本	běn
75.1-5	末	mò
75.1-5	未	wèi
75.1-5	札	zhā
75.3-7	呆	ái
75.3-7	材	cái
75.3-7	村	cūn
75.3-7	朵	duǒ
75.3-7	杏	xìng
75.4-8	板	bǎn
75.4-8	東	dōng
75.4-8	果	guǒ
75.4-8	杯	bēi
75.4-8	松	sōng
75.4-8	枕	zhěn
75.4-8	枝	zhī
75.5-9	柏	bǎi bó
75.5-9	查	chá
75.5-9	架	jià
75.5-9	柳	liǔ
75.5-9	某	mǒu
75.5-9	柔	róu
75.5-9	柿	shì
75.5-9	相	xiāng
75.5-9	柱	zhù
75.5-9	染	rǎn
75.6-10	案	àn
75.6-10	柴	chái
75.6-10	根	gēn
75.6-10	格	gé
75.6-10	桂	guì
75.6-10	核	hé hú
75.6-10	栗	lì
75.6-10	桃	táo
75.6-10	校	jiào xiào
75.6-10	栽	zāi
75.6-10	桌	zhuō
75.6-10	框	kuàng
75.7-11	桿	gǎn
75.7-11	梨	lí
75.7-11	梢	shāo
75.7-11	梳	shū
75.7-11	條	tiáo
75.7-11	梯	tī
75.7-11	桶	tǒng
75.7-11	梧	wú
75.8-12	棒	bàng
75.8-12	棺	guān
75.8-12	棍	gùn
75.8-12	極	jí
75.8-12	棵	kē
75.8-12	棉	mián
75.8-12	棚	péng
75.8-12	森	sēn
75.8-12	棋	qí
75.8-12	棄	qì
75.8-12	椅	yǐ
75.8-12	棗	zǎo
75.8-12	棧	zhàn
75.8-12	植	zhí
75.9-13	楓	fēng
75.9-13	楞	lèng
75.9-13	業	yè
75.9-13	楊	yáng
75.9-13	榆	yú
75.10-14	榜	bǎng
75.10-14	概	gài
75.10-14	構	gòu
75.10-14	槐	huái
75.11-15	標	biāo
75.11-15	槽	cáo
75.11-15	橫	héng
75.11-15	樓	lóu
75.11-15	模	mó mú
75.11-15	樣	yàng
75.11-15	樂	yuè lè
75.11-15	樟	zhāng
75.11-15	樁	zhuāng
75.12-16	橙	chéng
75.12-16	機	jī
75.12-16	橘	jú
75.12-16	樸	pū
75.12-16	樹	shù
75.12-16	橋	qiáo
75.12-16	橡	xiàng
75.13-17	檢	jiǎn

75.14-18	檀	tán
75.14-18	櫃	guì
75.18-22	權	quán
75.18-22	櫻	yīng
76	欠	
76.0-4	欠	qiàn
76.2-6	次	cì
76.8-12	款	kuǎn
76.8-12	欺	qī
76.9-13	歇	xiē
76.10-14	歌	gē
76.11-15	歎	tàn
76.12-16	歐	ōu
76.18-22	歡	huān
77	止	
77.1-5	正	zhèng
77.2-6	此	cǐ
77.3-7	步	bù
77.4-8	歧	qí
77.4-8	武	wǔ
77.5-9	歪	wāi
77.9-13	歲	suì
77.12-16	歷	lì
77.14-18	歸	guī
78	歹	
78.2-6	死	sǐ
78.8-12	殖	zhí
78.8-12	残	cán
79	殳	
79.5-9	段	duàn
79.7-11	殺	shā
79.8-12	殼	ké
79.9-13	毀	huǐ
80	毋	
80.1-5	母	mǔ
80.3-7	每	měi
80.5-9	毒	dú
81	比	
81.0-4	比	bǐ
82	毛	
82.0-4	毛	máo
82.8-12	毯	tǎn
82.13-17	氈	zhān
83	氏	
83.1-5	民	mín
84	气	
84.6-10	氧	yǎng
84.6-10	氣	qì
84.7-11	氫	qīng
85	水	
85.0-4	水	shuǐ
85.1-5	永	yǒng
85.2-7	求	qiú
85.3-6	池	chí
85.3-6	江	jiāng
85.3-6	汗	hàn
85.4-7	沉	chén
85.4-7	沖	chōng
85.4-7	決	jué
85.4-7	沒	méi
85.4-7	沙	shā
85.4-7	汽	qì
85.5-8	波	bō pō
85.5-8	法	fá fǎ fà
85.5-8	況	kuàng
85.5-8	河	hé
85.5-8	泥	ní
85.5-8	泡	pào
85.5-9	泉	quán
85.5-10	泰	tài
85.5-8	沿	yán
85.5-8	油	yóu
85.5-8	沾	zhān
85.5-8	治	zhì
85.5-8	注	zhù
85.6-9	派	pài
85.6-9	洞	dòng
85.6-9	津	jīn
85.6-9	活	huó
85.6-9	洒	sǎ
85.6-9	洗	xǐ
85.7-10	洩	xiè
85.6-9	洋	yáng
85.7-10	浮	fú
85.7-10	酒	jiǔ
85.7-10	浪	làng
85.7-11	涼	liáng
85.7-10	流	liú
85.7-10	海	hǎi
85.7-10	消	xiāo
85.7-10	浴	yù
85.8-11	淡	dàn
85.8-11	淋	lín lún
85.8-11	混	hún hùn hǔn
85.8-11	淮	huái
85.8-11	深	shēn
85.8-11	涮	shuàn
85.8-11	淺	qiǎn
85.8-11	淒	qī
85.8-11	清	qīng
85.8-11	淘	táo
85.8-11	添	tiān
85.8-11	淹	yān
85.8-11	液	yè
85.8-11	淤	yū
85.9-12	測	cè
85.9-12	湊	còu
85.9-12	減	jiǎn
85.9-12	渴	kě
85.9-12	涵	hán
85.9-12	渾	hún
85.9-12	湖	hú
85.9-12	溫	wēn
85.9-12	湯	tāng
85.9-12	渣	zhā

85.9-12	滋	zī
85.10-13	溝	gōu
85.10-13	溜	liū
85.10-13	滑	huá
85.10-13	滅	miè
85.10-13	漱	shù
85.10-13	準	zhŭn
85.11-14	滴	dī
85.11-14	滾	gŭn
85.11-14	漸	jiàn
85.11-14	漏	lòu
85.11-14	滷	lŭ
85.11-14	漢	hàn
85.11-14	滿	măn
85.11-14	漂	piāo
85.11-14	滲	shèn
85.11-14	漆	qī qù
85.11-14	演	yăn
85.11-14	漲	zhăng zhàng
85.12-15	潮	cháo
85.12-15	澆	jiāo
85.12-15	潑	pō
85.13-16	激	jī
85.13-16	澡	zăo
85.14-17	澀	sè
85.14-17	濕	shī
85.14-17	潛	qiān
85.15-18	瀑	pù
85.15-18	瀋	shĕn
85.18-21	灌	guàn
85.19-22	灘	tān

86 火

86.0-4	火	huŏ
86.2-6	灰	huī
86.4-8	炒	chăo
86.3-7	災	zāi
86.4-8	炕	kàng
86.5-9	炸	zhá zhà
86.6-10	烤	kăo
86.6-10	烙	lào
86.6-10	烈	liè
86.6-10	烟	yān
86.6-10	烘	hōng
86.6-10	烏	wū
86.8-12	焦	jiāo
86.8-12	然	rán
86.8-12	無	wú
86.8-12	煮	zhŭ
86.9-13	煩	fán
86.9-13	煎	jiān
86.9-13	煳	hú
86.9-13	煤	méi
86.9-13	煨	wēi
86.9-13	照	zhào
86.10-14	熊	xióng
86.11-15	熬	āo áo
86.11-15	熱	rè
86.11-15	熟	shóu shú
86.11-15	熨	yùn
86.12-16	燈	dēng
86.12-16	燉	dùn
86.12-16	燎	liáo
86.12-16	燃	rán
86.12-16	燒	shāo
86.12-16	燙	tàng
86.12-16	燕	yàn
86.13-17	營	yíng
86.13-17	燭	zhú
86.15-19	爆	bào pào
86.16-20	爐	lú

87 爪

87.4-8	爬	pá
87.4-8	爭	zhēng
87.6-10	舀	kuăi yăo
87.7-9	爲	wéi wèi

88 父

88.0-4	父	fù
88.6-10	爹	diē
88.9-13	爺	yé

89 爻

89.7-11	爽	shuăng

90

90.4-8	牀	chúng
90.13-17	牆	qiáng

91 片

91.0-4	片	piān piàn
91.8-12	牌	pái

92 牙

92.0-4	牙	yá

93 牛

93.0-4	牛	niú
93.3-7	牢	láo
93.3-7	牡	mŭ
93.4-8	牧	mù
93.4-8	物	wù
93.5-9	牲	shēng
93.6-10	特	tè
93.7-11	牽	qiān
93.7-11	犁	lí
93.8-12	犄	jī
93.17-21	犧	xī

94 犬

94.2-5	犯	fàn
94.4-8	狀	zhuàng
94.4-7	狂	kuáng
94.5-8	狗	gŏu
94.5-8	狐	hú
94.6-9	狡	jiăo
94.6-9	狠	hĕn
94.7-10	狼	láng
94.7-10	狸	lí
94.8-11	猜	cāi
94.8-11	猛	mĕng
94.8-11	猪	zhū

94.9-12	猶	yóu
94.10-13	猴	hóu
94.10-13	獅	shī
94.13-16	獨	dú
95	玄	
95.0-5	玄	xuán
96	玉	
96.0-5	玉	yù
96.4-8	玫	méi
96.4-8	玩	wán
96.5-9	玻	bō
96.5-9	珍	zhēn
96.6-10	班	bān
96.6-10	珠	zhū
96.7-11	理	lĭ lü̆
96.7-11	球	qiú
96.7-11	現	xiàn xuàn
96.9-13	瑞	ruì
96.9-12	琴	qín
96.10-14	瑣	suŏ
96.13-17	環	huán
97	瓜	
97.0-5	瓜	guā
97.11-16	瓢	piáo
97.14-19	瓣	bàn
98	瓦	
98.0-4	瓦	wă
98.6-10	瓶	píng
98.6-11	瓷	cí
99	甘	
99.0-5	甘	gān
99.4-9	甚	shén
99.6-11	甜	tián
100	生	
100-0-5	生	shēng
100-6-11	產	chăn
101	用	
101-0-5	用	yòng
101-0-5	甩	shuăi
101.4-9	甭	béng
102	田	
102-0-5	田	tián
102-1-5	由	yóu
102.2-7	男	nán
102.4-9	界	jiè
102.5-10	畜	chù
102.5-10	留	liú
102.5-10	畝	mŭ
102.6-11	異	yì
102.7-12	番	fān
102.7-12	畫	huà
102.8-13	當	dāng dăng dàng
102.17-22	疊	dá
103	疋	
103.7-12	疏	shū
103.9-14	疑	yí
104	疒	
104.2-7	疔	dīng
104.3-8	疙	gē
104.4-9	疤	bā
104.5-10	病	bìng
104.5-10	疿	fèi
104.5-10	疲	pí
104.5-10	疼	téng
104.5-10	疹	zhĕn
104.6-11	痕	hén
104.7-12	痢	lì
104.7-12	痠	suān
104.7-12	痛	tòng
104.8-13	痰	tán
104.9-15	瘡	chuāng
104.9-14	瘋	fēng
104.9-14	瘦	shòu
104.9-14	瘧	yào
104.10-15	瘤	liú
104.11-16	瘸	qué
104.13-18	癤	jiē
104.14-19	癟	biĕ
104.15-20	癢	yăng
105	癶	
105.7-12	發	fā
105.7-12	登	dēng
106	白	
106.0-5	白	bái
106.1-6	百	băi
106.3-8	的	de
106.4-9	皇	huáng
107	皮	
107.0-5	皮	pí
107.10-15	皺	zhòu
108	皿	
108.4-9	盆	pén
108.4-9	盅	zhōng
108.5-10	益	yì
108.6-11	盔	kuī
108.6-11	盒	hé
108.6-11	盛	chéng shèng
108.8-13	盞	zhăn
108.9-14	盡	jìn
108.10-15	監	jiān
108.10-15	盤	pán
109	目	
109.0-5	目	mù
109.3-8	直	zhí
109.4-9	看	kān kàn
109.4-9	眉	méi
109.4-9	盼	pàn
109.4-9	省	shĕng xĭng
109.6-11	眼	yăn
109.7-12	睏	kùn
109.7-12	眾	zhòng
109.7-12	着	zhāo zháo zhe zhuó

109. 8-13	睜	zhēng
109. 9-14	瞄	miáo
109. 9-14	睡	shuì
109. 10-15	瞌	kē
109. 10-15	瞎	xiā
109. 11-16	瞞	mán
109. 12-17	瞪	dèng
109. 12-17	瞭	liáo
109. 12-17	瞧	qiáo
109. 14-19	矇	mēng

110 矛

110. 0-5	矛	máo

111 矢

111. 3-8	知	zhī
111. 7-12	短	duǎn
111. 8-13	矮	ǎi
111. 12-17	矯	jiáo

112 石

112. 0-5	石	dàn shí
112. 4-9	砍	kǎn
112. 4-9	砂	shā
112. 4-9	砌	qì
112. 5-10	砲	pào
112. 5-10	破	pò
112. 6-11	砸	zá
112. 7-12	硫	liú
112. 7-12	硯	yàn
112. 7-12	硬	yìng
112. 8-13	碰	pèng
112. 8-13	碗	wǎn
112. 9-14	碴	chá
112. 9-14	磁	cí
112. 9-14	碟	dié
112. 10-15	磅	bàng
112. 10-15	磕	kē
112. 10-15	碼	mǎ
112. 10-15	碾	niǎn
112. 10-15	確	què
112. 11-16	磨	mó mò
112. 11-16	磚	zhuān
112. 14-19	礙	ài

113 示

113. 0-5	示	shì
113. 3-7	社	shè
113. 4-8	祈	qí
113. 5-9	神	shén
113. 5-9	祝	zhù
113. 6-11	祭	jì
113. 6-11	票	piào
113. 7-11	視	shì
113. 8-13	禁	jìn
113. 9-13	福	fú
113. 9-13	禍	huò
113. 13-17	禮	lǐ

115 禾

115. 2-7	私	sī
115. 2-7	禿	tū
115. 3-8	秀	xiù
115. 4-9	科	kē
115. 4-9	秒	miǎo
115. 4-9	秋	qiū
115. 5-10	秤	chèng
115. 5-10	秘	mì
115. 5-10	秧	yāng
115. 5-10	秩	zhì
115. 5-10	租	zū
115. 6-11	移	yí
115. 7-12	程	chéng
115. 7-12	稜	léng
115. 7-12	稍	shāo
115. 7-12	稅	shuì
115. 7-12	稀	xī
115. 8-13	稠	chóu
115. 9-14	種	zhǒng zhòng
115. 9-14	稱	chèn chēng
115. 10-15	稻	dào
115. 10-15	稿	gǎo
115. 10-15	穀	gǔ
115. 11-16	積	jī
115. 12-17	穗	suì
115. 14-19	穩	wěn

116 穴

116. 2-7	究	jiū
116. 3-8	空	kōng kòng
116. 4-9	突	tū
116. 4-9	穿	chuān
116. 7-12	窗	chuāng
116. 7-12	窖	jiào
116. 8-13	窟	kū
116. 9-14	窩	wō
116. 9-14	窯	yáo
116. 10-15	窮	qióng
116. 13-18	竅	qiào
116. 14-19	竈	zào

117 立

117. 0-5	立	lì
117. 5-10	站	zhàn
117. 6-11	章	zhāng
117. 6-11	竟	jìng
117. 7-12	童	tóng
117. 9-14	端	duān
117. 9-14	竭	jié
117. 15-20	競	jìng

118 竹

118. 0-6	竹	zhú
118. 4-10	笑	xiào
118. 5-11	笨	bèn
118. 5-11	笛	dí
118. 5-11	符	fú
118. 5-11	笤	tiáo
118. 6-12	筆	bǐ
118. 6-12	答	dá
118. 6-12	等	děng
118. 6-11	第	dì
118. 6-12	筍	sǔn

118. 6-12	筒	tǒng
118. 7-13	節	jié
118. 7-13	筷	kuài
118. 7-13	筐	kuāng
118. 8-14	管	guǎn
118. 8-14	算	suàn
118. 8-14	箝	qián
118. 9-15	箭	jiàn
118. 9-15	篇	piān
118. 9-15	箱	xiāng
118. 9-15	範	fàn
118. 12-18	簡	jiǎn
118. 12-16	篩	shāi
118. 13-19	簽	qiān
118. 13-19	簾	lián
118. 13-19	簸	bò
118. 14-20	籌	chóu
118. 14-20	籍	jì
118. 15-21	籃	lán
118. 15-21	籤	qiān
118. 17-23	籠	lóng
118. 19-25	籬	lí
119	米	
119. 0-6	米	mǐ
119. 4-10	粉	fěn
119. 5-11	粒	lì
119. 5-11	粘	zhān
119. 5-11	粗	cū
119. 8-14	精	jīng
119. 9-15	糊	hú
119. 10-16	糕	gāo
119. 10-16	糖	táng
119. 11-17	糨	jiàng
119. 11-17	糠	kāng
119. 11-17	糞	fèn
119. 12-18	糧	liáng
119. 12-18	糟	zāo
119. 13-19	糭	zòng
120	糸	
120. 1-7	系	xì
120. 1-7	糾	jiū
120. 3-9	紀	jì
120. 3-9	紅	hóng
120. 3-9	約	yuē
120. 4-10	純	chún
120. 4-10	紡	fǎng
120. 4-10	級	jí
120. 4-10	納	nà
120. 4-10	紐	niǔ
120. 4-10	紗	shā
120. 4-10	素	sù
120. 4-10	索	suǒ
120. 4-10	紙	zhǐ
120. 5-11	絆	bàn
120. 5-11	累	lěi lèi
120. 5-11	細	xì
120. 5-11	終	zhōng
120. 5-11	組	zǔ
120. 6-12	統	tǒng
120. 6-12	給	gěi
120. 6-12	結	jié
120. 6-12	絲	sī
120. 6-12	紫	zǐ
120. 7-13	綁	bǎng
120. 7-13	絹	juàn
120. 7-13	綑	kǔn
120. 8-14	綢	chóu
120. 8-14	綱	gāng
120. 8-14	經	jīng
120. 8-14	綿	mián
120. 8-14	網	wǎng
120. 8-14	維	wéi
120. 9-15	編	biān
120. 9-15	緞	duàn
120. 0-15	練	liàn
120. 9-15	綠	lǜ
120. 9-15	緩	huǎn
120. 9-15	線	xiàn
120. 10-16	緊	jǐn
120. 10-16	縣	xiàn
120. 10-16	緣	yuán
120. 11-17	繃	bēng
120. 11-17	繁	fán
120. 11-17	縫	féng fèng
120. 11-17	繩	shéng
120. 11-17	縮	suō
120. 11-17	總	zǒng
120. 11-17	縱	zòng
120. 12-18	繞	rào
120. 13-19	繫	jì
120. 13-19	繮	jiāng
120. 13-19	繳	jiǎo
120. 13-19	織	zhī
120. 14-20	辮	biàn
120. 14-20	繡	xiù
120. 15-21	繼	jì
120. 15-21	續	xù
120. 16-22	纏	chán
120. 17-23	纖	xiān
121	缶	
121. 3-9	缸	gāng
121. 4-10	缺	quē
122	罒	
122. 8-13	置	zhì
122. 8-13	罪	zuì
122. 9-14	罰	fá
122. 10-15	罷	bà
122. 10-15	罵	mà
122. 14-19	羅	luó
123	羊	
123. 0-6	羊	yáng
123. 3-9	美	měi
123. 5-11	羞	xiū
123. 6-12	羨	xiàn
123. 7-13	義	yì
123. 7-13	羣	qún
124	羽	
124. 4-10	翅	chì

124.5-11	習	xí
124.12-18	翻	fān
125	老	
125.0-6	老	lǎo
125.0-6	考	kāo
126	而	
126.0-6	而	ér
126.3-9	耍	shuă
126.3-9	耐	nài
127	耒	
127.4-10	耗	hào
127.4-10	耕	gēng
127.10-16	耪	păng
128	耳	
128.0-6	耳	ĕr
128.2-8	取	qŭ
128.4-10	耽	dān
128.5-11	聊	liáo
128.7-13	聖	shèng
128.7-13	聘	pìn
128.8-14	聚	jù
128.8-14	聞	wén
128.11-17	聰	cōng
128.11-17	聯	lián
128.11-17	聲	shēng
128.12-18	職	zhí
128.16-22	聽	tīng
128.17-23	聾	lóng
129	聿	
129.8-14	肅	sù
130	肉	
130.0-6	肉	ròu
130.2-6	肋	lèi
130.2-6	肌	jī
130.3-7	肚	dù
130.4-8	肥	féi
130.4-8	股	gŭ
130.4-8	肩	jiān
130.4-8	肯	kĕn
130.5-9	肺	fèi
130.5-9	胡	hú
130.5-9	背	bèi
130.5-9	胃	wèi
130.5-9	胖	pàng
130.6-10	胸	xióng
130.6-10	脂	zhĭ
130.6-10	脆	cuì
130.6-10	胳	gē
130.6-10	胰	yí
130.6-10	能	néng
130.7-11	脖	bó
130.7-11	腳	jiăo
130.7-11	脫	tuō
130.8-14	腐	fŭ
130.8-12	腔	qiāng
130.8-12	脾	pí
130.9-13	腫	zhŏng
130.9-13	腸	cháng
130.9-13	腰	yāo
130.9-13	腥	xīng
130.9-13	腎	shèn
130.9-13	腦	năo
130.10-14	膏	gāo
130.10-14	腿	tuĭ
130.11-15	膚	fù
130.11-15	膠	jiāo
130.12-16	膩	nì
130.13-17	膽	dăn
130-13-17	臉	liăn
130.13-17	臊	sāo
130.13-17	膿	néng nóng
130.15-19	臘	là
131		
131.2-9	臥	wò
131.11-18	臨	lín
132		
132.0-6	自	zì
132.4-10	臭	chòu
133	至	
133.0-6	至	zhì
133.8-14	臺	tái
134	臼	
134.7-13	舅	jiù
134.7-14	與	yŭ
134.9-16	興	xīng
134.10-17	舉	jŭ
134.12-18	舊	jiù
135	舌	
135.0-6	舌	shé
135.2-8	舍	shè
135.6-12	舒	shū
135.8-14	舔	tiăn
136	舛	
136.8-15	舞	wŭ
137	舟	
137.4-10	航	háng
137.5-11	船	chuán
137.10-16	艙	cāng
138	艮	
138.1-7	良	liáng
138.11-17	艱	jiān
140	艸	
140.3-7	芋	yù
140.3-7	芝	zhī
140.3-7	芍	sháo
140.4-8	芭	bā
140.4-8	芙	fú
140.4-8	芬	fēn
140.4-8	花	huā
140.4-8	芹	qín
140.4-8	芽	yá
140.5-9	苦	kŭ
140.5-9	茅	máo
140.5-9	茉	mò
140.5-9	若	ruò
140.5-9	茄	qié
140.5-9	英	yīng
140.6-10	茶	chá

140.6-10	草	cǎo
140.6-10	荒	huāng
140.6-10	荔	lì
140.7-11	莊	zhuāng
140.7-11	荷	hé
140.7-11	莫	mò
140.8-12	菜	cài
140.8-12	菠	bó
140.8-12	菲	fēi
140.8-12	華	huá
140.8-12	菊	jú
140.8-12	菩	pú
140.9-13	董	dǒng
140.9-13	葫	hú
140.9-13	落	là lào
140.9-13	葱	cōng
140.9-13	韮	jiǔ
140.9-13	葡	pú
140.9-13	萬	wàn
140.9-13	葉	yè
140.10-14	蒸	zhēng
140.10-14	蒼	cāng
140.10-14	蓋	gài
140.10-14	蒜	suàn
140.11-15	蔫	niān
140.12-16	著	zhù
140.12-16	薑	jiāng
140.13-17	薄	báo bò
140.13-17	薪	xīng
140.14-18	藉	jiè
140.14-18	蕭	xiāo
140.15-19	繭	jiǎn
140.15-19	藍	lán
140.15-19	藕	ǒu
140.15-19	藤	téng
140.15-19	藝	yì
140.15-19	藥	yào
140.16-20	蘆	lú
140.16-20	蘑	mó
140.16-20	蘋	píng
140.17-21	護	hù
140.17-21	蘭	lán
140.18-20	藏	cáng
140.19-23	蘿	luó

141 虎

141.2-8	虎	hǔ
141.5-11	處	chù
141.5-11	虛	xū
141.7-13	號	hào
141.11-17	虧	kuī

142 虫

142.3-9	虹	gàng
142.3-9	虼	gè
142.4-10	蚊	wén
142.5-11	蛀	zhù
142.5-11	蛋	dàn
142.5-11	蛇	shé
142.5-11	蛆	qū
142.6-12	蛤	gé há
142.6-12	蛐	qū
142.8-14	蜘	zhī
142.8-14	蜻	qīng
142.8-14	蜜	mì
142.9-15	蝗	huáng
142.9-15	蝎	xiē
142.9-15	蝦	xiā
142.10-16	螞	mǎ
142.10-16	螃	páng
142.10-16	螄	shī
142.10-16	螢	yíng
142.11-17	螫	zhē
142.11-17	螺	luó
142.12-18	蟲	chóng
142.15-21	蠢	chǔn
142.15-21	蠟	là
142.20-26	蠶	cán

143 血

143.0-6	血	xiě xuè

144 行

144.0-6	行	háng xíng
144.6-12	街	jiē
144.9-15	衝	chōng
144.10-16	衛	wèi

145 衣

145.0-6	衣	yī
145.2-8	表	biǎo
145.3-9	衫	shān
145.4-10	衰	shuāi
145.5-11	被	bèi
145.5-11	袍	páo
145.5-11	袖	xiù
145.6-12	裁	cái
145.6-12	裂	liè
145.7-13	裝	zhuāng
145.7-13	補	bǔ
145.7-13	裏	lǐ
145.7-13	裙	qún
145.8-14	製	zhì
145.8-14	裹	guó
145.9-15	複	fǔ
145.10-16	褯	jiè
145.10-16	褲	kù
145.10-16	褥	rù
145.14-20	襪	wà
145.16-22	襯	chén

146 西

146.0-6	西	xī
146.3-9	要	yào
146.13-19	霸	bà

147 見

147.0-7	見	jiàn
147.4-11	規	guī
147.9-16	親	qīn
147.13-20	覺	jué
147.18-25	觀	guān

148 角

148.0-7	角	jiǎo

148.6-13	解	jiě
149	言	
149.0-7	言	yán
149.2-9	計	jì
149.3-10	記	jì
149.3-10	討	tǎo
149.3-10	託	tuō
149.3-10	訓	xùn
149.4-11	訛	é
149.4-11	設	shè
149.4-11	許	xǔ
149.5-12	詞	cí
149.5-12	評	píng
149.5-12	訴	sù
149.6-13	誠	chéng
149.6-13	詫	chà
149.6-13	該	gāi
149.6-13	詭	guǐ
149.6-13	話	huà
149.6-13	誇	kuā
149.6-13	試	shì
149.6-13	詩	shī
149.6-13	詳	xiáng
149.7-14	認	rèn
149.7-14	説	shuō
149.7-14	誤	wù
149.7-14	誣	wū
149.7-14	語	yǔ
149.8-15	諸	zhū
149.8-15	論	lùn
149.8-15	課	kè
149.8-15	誰	shéi shuí
149.8-15	請	qǐng
149.8-15	調	diào tiáo
149.8-15	談	tán
149.9-16	諷	fěng
149.9-16	謀	móu
149.10-17	講	jiǎng
149.10-17	謊	huǎng
149.10-17	謎	mí
149.10-17	謙	qiān
149.10-17	謝	xiè
149.10-17	謄	téng
149.10-17	謠	yáo
149.11-18	謹	jǐn
149.12-19	證	zhèng
149.12-19	譏	jī
149.12-19	識	shì
149.13-20	警	jǐng
149.13-20	譬	pì
149.13-20	議	yì
149.13-20	譯	yì
149.15-22	讀	dú
149.16-23	變	biàn
149.17-24	讓	ràng
150	谷	
150.10-17	豁	huō
151	豆	
151.0-7	豆	dòu
151.3-10	豈	qǐ
151.8-15	豌	wān
151.9-16	豎	shù
151.11-18	豐	fēng
152	豕	
152.5-12	象	xiàng
152.7-14	豪	háo
153	豸	
153.9-16	貓	māo
154	貝	
154.2-9	負	fù
154.3-10	財	cái
154.3-10	貢	gòng
154.4-11	責	zé
154.4-11	販	fàn
154.4-11	貨	huò
154.4-11	貧	pín
154.4-11	貪	tān
154.5-12	費	fèi
154.5-12	賀	hè
154.5-12	貴	guì
154.5-12	貿	mào
154.5-12	買	mǎi
154.5-12	貼	tiē
154.6-13	資	zī
154.6-13	賊	zéi
154.6-13	賄	huì
154.6-13	賃	lìn
154.7-14	賒	shē
154.8-15	賬	zhàng
154.8-15	質	zhì
154.8-15	賭	dǔ
154.8-15	賤	jiàn
154.8-15	賞	shǎng
154.8-15	賣	mài
154.8-15	賠	péi
154.10-17	賺	zhuàn
154.10-17	賽	sài
154.12-19	贊	zàn
154.13-20	贏	yíng
154.15-22	贓	zāng
154.15-22	贖	shú
156	走	
156.0-7	走	zǒu
156.3-10	起	qǐ
156.5-12	越	yuè
156.5-12	趁	chèn
156.5-12	超	chāo
156.7-14	趕	gǎn
156.8-15	趟	tàng
156.8-15	趣	qù
157	足	
157.2-9	趴	pā
157.5-12	跌	dié
157.5-12	距	jù
157.5-12	跑	pǎo
157.6-13	跨	kuà
157.6-13	跟	gēn
157.6-13	跪	guì

157.6-13	路	lù
157.6-13	跳	tiào
157.7-14	跩	zhuài
157.7-14	跺	duò
157.8-15	踩	cǎi
157.8-15	踢	tī
157.8-15	踪	zōng
157.9-16	踹	chuài
157.9-16	蹄	tí
157.9-16	踴	yǒng
157.11-18	蹦	bèng
157.11-18	蹚	tāng
157.12-19	蹭	cèng
157.12-19	蹲	dūn
157.13-20	躉	dǔn
157.14-21	躍	yuè

158 身

158.0-7	身	shēn
158.7-14	躲	duǒ
158.8-15	躺	tǎng

159 車

159.0-7	車	chē
159.1-8	軋	yà
159.2-9	軌	guǐ
159.2-9	軍	jūn
159.4-11	軟	ruǎn
159.7-14	輕	qīng
159.8-15	輪	lún
159.8-15	輛	liàng
159.9-16	輸	shū
159.10-17	輿	yǔ
159.11-18	轆	lù
159.11-18	轉	zhuǎn zhuàn
159.14-21	轟	hōng

160 辛

160.5-12	辜	gū
160.6-13	辣	là
160.9-16	辦	bàn
160.12-19	辭	cí
160.14-21	辯	biàn

161 辰

161.6-13	農	nóng

162 辵

162.3-7	迅	xùn
162.4-8	近	jìn
162.4-8	迎	yíng
162.6-10	追	zhuī
162.6-10	迷	mí
162.6-10	送	sòng
162.6-10	速	sú
162.6-10	退	tuì
162.6-10	逃	táo
162.7-11	造	zào
162.7-11	這	zhè zhèi zèn
162.7-11	逞	chěng
162.7-11	逗	dòu
162.7-11	逢	féng
162.7-11	逛	guàng
162.7-11	連	lián
162.7-11	通	tōng
162.8-12	逮	děi
162.8-12	進	jìn
162.8-12	透	tòu
162.9-13	運	yùn
162.9-13	逼	bī
162.9-13	遍	biàn
162.9-13	道	dào
162.9-13	達	dá
162.9-13	過	guò
162.9-13	遇	yù
162.9-13	遊	yóu
162.10-14	遞	dì
162.10-14	遠	yuǎn
162.11-15	遭	zāo
162.11-15	[illegible]	lián
162.11-15	適	shì
162.12-16	遮	zhē
162.12-16	遲	chí
162.12-16	選	xuǎn
162.12-16	遺	yí
162.13-17	避	bì
162.13-17	邁	mài
162.13-17	邀	yāo
162.13-17	還	hái huán
162.15-19	邊	biān
162.15-19	邋	lá
162.19-23	邏	luó

163 邑

163.4-7	邦	bāng
163.4-7	那	něi nèi
163.4-7	那	nà
163.8-11	都	dōu
163.8-11	部	bù
163.9-12	郵	yóu
163.9-12	鄉	xiāng

164 酉

164.3-10	配	pèi
164.5-12	酥	sū
164.7-14	酸	suān
164.8-15	醃	yān
164.8-15	醉	zuì
164.8-15	醋	cù
164.9-16	醒	xǐng
164.9-16	醞	yùn
164.11-18	醬	jiàng
164.17-24	釀	niàng
164.20-27	釅	yàn

165 釆

165.13-20	釋	shì

166 里

166.0-7	里	lǐ
166.2-9	重	chóng zhòng
166.4-11	野	yě
166.5-12	量	liáng liàng

167	金	
167. 0-8	金	jīn
167. 2-10	釘	dīng
167. 2-10	針	zhēn
167. 3-11	釣	diào
167. 4-12	鈔	chāo
167. 4-12	鉤	gōu
167. 5-13	鉋	bào
167. 5-13	鈴	líng
167. 5-13	鉛	qiān
167. 6-14	銅	tóng
167. 6-14	銀	yín
167. 7-15	鋤	chú
167. 7-15	鋁	lǚ
167. 7-15	鋪	pū pù
167. 7-15	銲	hàn
167. 7-15	銷	xiāo
167. 8-16	錐	zhuī
167. 8-17	錦	jǐn
167. 8-16	錯	cuò
167. 8-16	鋼	gān
167. 8-16	鋸	jù
167. 8-16	錢	qián
167. 8-16	銹	xiù
167. 8-16	錫	xī
167. 9-17	錘	chuí
167. 9-17	鍋	guō
167. 10-18	鎮	zhèn
167. 10-18	鎳	niè
167. 10-18	鎗	qiāng
167. 10-18	鎖	suǒ
167. 11-19	鏟	chǎn
167. 11-19	鏈	lìan
167. 11-19	鏡	jìng
167. 12-20	鐘	zhōng
167. 12-20	鐮	lián
167. 13-21	鐳	léi
167. 13-21	鐵	tiě
167. 13. 21	鐲	zhuó
167. 14-22	鑛	kuàng
167. 14-22	鑰	yào
167. 15-23	鑑	jiàn
167. 17-25	鑲	xiāng
167. 18-26	鑽	zuàn
167. 18-26	鑷	niè
167. 19-27	鑼	luó
167. 19-27	鑿	záo
168	長	
168. 0-8	長	cháng zhǎng
169	門	
169. 0-8	門	mén
169. 1-9	閂	zhuān
169. 2-10	閃	shǎn
169. 3-11	閉	bì
169. 4-12	間	jiān
169. 4-12	開	kāi
169. 4-12	閏	rùn
169. 4-12	閑	xián
169. 6-14	閨	guī
169. 8-16	闊	kuò
169. 8-16	悶	mèn
169. 10-18	闖	chuǎng
169. 11-19	關	guān
170	阜	
170. 4-7	阨	è
170. 4-7	防	fáng
170. 5-8	阻	zǔ
170. 5-8	阿	ē
170. 5-8	附	fù
170. 5-8	陀	túo
170. 6-9	限	xiàn
170. 7-10	陣	zhèn
170. 7-10	除	chú
170. 7-10	陜	shǎn
170. 7-10	院	yuàn
170. 8-11	陳	chén
170. 8-11	降	jiàng
170. 8-11	陸	lù
170. 8-11	陪	péi
170. 8-11	陰	yīn
170. 9-12	隊	duì
170. 9-12	階	jiē
170. 9-12	陽	yáng
170. 10-13	隔	gé jiē
170. 10-13	陷	xiàn
170. 13-16	隣	lín
170. 13-16	隧	suì
170. 13-16	隨	suí
170. 13-16	險	xuán
170. 14-17	隱	yǐn
172	隹	
172. 2-10	隻	zhī
172. 3-11	雀	qiāo
172. 4-12	雇	gù
172. 4-12	集	jí
172. 8-16	雕	diāo
172. 9-17	雖	suí
172. 10-18	雙	shuāng
172. 11-19	離	lí
172. 11-19	難	nán
173	雨	
173. 0-8	雨	yǔ
173. 3-11	雪	xuě
173. 4-12	雲	yún
173. 5-13	雹	báo
173. 5-13	電	diàn
173. 5-13	零	líng
173. 5-13	雷	léi
173. 6-14	需	xū
173. 7-15	霉	méi
173. 8-16	霍	huò
173. 8-16	霓	ní
173. 9-17	霜	shuān
173. 12-20	霧	wù
173. 13-21	露	lòu lù
173. 16-24	靈	líng

174 青

174.0-8	青	qīng
174.8-16	靜	jìng

175 非

175-0-8	非	fēi
175.7-15	靠	kào

176 面

176.0-9	面	mìan

177 革

177.0-9	革	gé
177.4-13	靴	xuē
177.6-15	鞋	xié
177.6-15	鞏	gŏng
177.8-17	鞠	jū
177.9-18	鞭	biān
177.9-18	鞦	qiū

178 韋

178.8-18	韓	hán

180 音

180.0-9	音	yīn
180.12-21	響	xiăng

181 頁

181.0-9	頁	yè
181.2-11	頂	dĭng
181.3-12	順	shùn
181.3-12	項	xiàng
181.3-12	須	xū
181.4-13	預	yù
181.4-13	頓	dùn
181.4-13	頑	wán
181.5-14	領	lĭng
181.7-16	頭	tóu
181.8-17	顆	kē
181.9-18	額	é
181.9-18	題	tí
181.9-18	顏	yán
181.10-19	願	yùan
181.12-21	顧	gù
181.13-22	顫	chàn
181.14-23	顯	xiăn

182 風

182.0-9	風	fēng
182.5-14	颱	tái
182.6-15	颳	guā
182.11-20	飄	piāo

183 飛

183.0-10	飛	fēi

184 食

184.0-9	食	shí
184.4-12	飯	fàn
184.5-13	飽	băo
184.6-14	餅	bĭng
184.6-14	餃	jiăo
184.6-15	養	yăng
184.7-16	餐	cān
184.7-15	餓	è
184.7-15	餘	yú
184.8-16	館	guăn
184.8-16	餛	hún
184.8-16	餡	xiàn
184.9-17	餿	sōu
184.9-17	餵	wèi
184.11-19	饅	mán
184.12-20	饒	ráo
184.18-20	饞	chán

185 首

185.0-9	首	shŏu

18 **186** 香

186.0-9	香	xiāng

187 馬

187.0-10	馬	mă
187.5-15	駐	zhù
187.5-15	駕	jià
187.6-16	駱	luò
187.8-18	騎	qí
187.9-19	騙	piàn
187.10-20	騰	téng
187.11-21	騾	luó
187.12-22	驕	jiāo
187.14-24	驚	jīng
187.16-26	驢	lǘ

188 骨

188.0-10	骨	gú gŭ
188.4-14	骯	āng
188.4-14	骰	shăi
188.5-15	骷	kū
188.13-23	髒	zāng
188.13-23	體	tĭ

189 高

189.0-10	高	gāo

190 髟

190.8-18	鬆	sōng
190.9-19	鬍	hú

191 鬥

191.5-15	鬧	nào
191.6-16	鬨	hōng
191.14-24	鬭	dòu
191.16-26	鬮	jiū

194 鬼

194.0-10	鬼	guĭ
194.4-14	魁	kuí

195 魚

195.0-11	魚	yú
195.6-17	鮮	xiān
195.7-18	鯉	lĭ
195.7-18	鯽	jì
195.8-19	鯨	jīng
195.9-20	鰐	è
195.13-24	鱗	lín

196 鳥

196.0-11	鳥	niăo
196.5-16	鴛	yuān
196.5-16	鴨	yā
196.6-17	鴿	gē
196.7-18	鵝	é
196.10-21	鷄	jī

197 鹵

197.9-20	鹹	xián
197.12-23	鹽	yán

197.13-24 鹼 jiǎn
198 鹿
198.0-11 鹿 lù
198.9-19 麒 qí
199 麥
199.0-11 麥 mài
199.8-19 麴 qú
199.9-20 麵 mìan
200 麻
200.0-11 麻 má
200.3-14 麼 ma mo
200.4-15 摩 mā
201 黃
201.0-12 黃 huáng
202 黍
202.5-17 黏 nían
203 黑
203.0-12 黑 hēi
203.4-16 默 mò
203.5-17 點 diǎn
203.8-20 黨 dǎng
207 鼓
207.0-13 鼓 gǔ
209 鼻
209.0-14 鼻 bí
210 齊
210.0-14 齊 qí
211 齒
211.0-15 齒 chǐ
211.5-20 齣 chū
212 龍
212.0-17 龍 lóng